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THE BOOKPLATE OF THE MARQUIS D'OYLEY (OF PARIS).



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The
Genealogical Magazine.

MAY, 1903.

“AN ORDINARY OF SCOTTISH ARMS.”



WE gladly welcome the opportunity afforded by the publication of a revised edition of this well-known book by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, to bring it prominently before the notice of our readers, because it is one of the most important, and certainly one of the most valuable, heraldic publications now on the market. Let us first point out the differences which exist between the first and second editions. The chief distinction is a great gain for the purposes of ready reference, inasmuch as each entry is now numbered and indexed under that number, instead of by the page upon which it appeared in the first edition. In the next place, whereas in the old edition many entries were given without dates where none were actually inserted in the Register, this has in most instances been now remedied. The author states that “Mr. W. R. Macdonald, Carrick Pursuivant, whose knowledge of Scottish Arms is both wide and thorough, has submitted the Register to a very careful analysis, and has been able, from a comparison of the different styles of writing and other indications, to give approximate dates to several groups of entries.” The “Ordinary,” moreover, has been continued down to the end of the year 1901, thus including the additional four volumes of the Lyon Register which have been called into being since the publication of the first edition in 1893.

The arrangement of the book, which may be unfamiliar to some, is best described in the author's own preface as follows :

"The arrangement adopted by Papworth in his large and most useful 'Ordinary,' has, of course, suggested that adopted in the following pages. But in a book of the dimensions of this it was thought unnecessary to go into the minute subdivisions that Papworth found essential. Only some, therefore, of the more large employed ordinaries, such as the *Bend*, *Chevron*, *Fess*, *Saltire*, etc., and one or two charges, such as *Lion*, have been subdivided ; and a list of the subheads will be found under the principal heading of the ordinary or charge. With regard to the blazons, or, to use less technical language, the entries containing the description of the arms, they are, primarily, arranged under the first-mentioned charge in the blazon ; thus, 'Azure, an anchor in pale argent,' will be found under *Anchor* ; 'Gules, a fess argent,' under *Fess*, and so on. Under each heading the various entries included in it are arranged after the following manner, in the first place alphabetically, according to the tincture of the shield : *Argent* comes first, followed by *azure*, *ermine*, *gules*, *or*, *vert* ; then the entries which begin, say, with *Argent*, are placed as follows : All the undated coats (not quartered) come first in the alphabetical order of the persons to whom they belong. After 1804 every entry is dated, and *almost* every entry after 1677 ; so as a general rule it may be taken for granted that all entries without a date attached belong to a period previous to the last-mentioned year. Following the undated coats come in order of date the other unquartered arms whose blazon begins with the same tincture ; then the quartered coats on the same principle, each quarter being treated as a separate and distinct entry, except when it is repeated in the same coat. All the first quarters coming under the same tincture of field are put together, then the first and fourth, the second and third, and lastly the fourth, the counter-quarters being put immediately after the quarters of which they are counter-quarters. In the blazon of a quartered coat the words following the brackets in which the numbers of the quarters are contained (*e.g.*, first and fourth quarters) always apply to the whole shield, unless when the contrary is specially mentioned. Thus 'Argent, three mullets gules (first and fourth quarters), all within a bordure gules,' means that the bordure is round the whole shield ; while 'Argent three mullets gules, within a bordure of the last (first and fourth quarters), signifies that it is only the first and fourth quarters round which the bordure is placed. It may be noted that, in order to avoid confusion, it has been thought better

to repeat the tinctures of bordures and the like in the case of quartered coats when they apply to the whole shield, instead of using the ordinary formula of ‘of the first,’ ‘of the second,’ etc.”

The introduction to the book contains a considerable amount of exceedingly interesting information, and we are tempted to draw therefrom :

“Mention has been made above of the *décay* of heraldic art ; it was certainly at a low ebb during the early part of the nineteenth century. It is even yet capable of much improvement, but a modern herald would hardly pride himself on composing a coat like the following, which appears in the Lyon Register under date July 9, 1812 : ‘Argent, a saltire and chief azure, the last charged with a dexter hand proper, vested with a shirtsleeve argent issuing from the sinister chief point holding a shoulder of mutton proper to a lion passant or, all within a bordure gules !’

* * * * *

“The use of *armes parlantes*, or canting coats, does not prevail to any excessive extent in the Register, probably because the Scottish names do not afford much scope for such display. The older heralds, however, seldom lost an opportunity of having a sly joke, if possible, when granting a new coat ; witness the azure bordure charged with eight ‘pills’ or, which surrounds the coat of a Dr. Donaldson, apparently practising in Paris (No. 2,896) ; or the savage head between three combs displayed in the arms of Roch-head (No. 3,336), the combs being entirely intended to be applied in mitigation of the ‘roughhead’ alluded to in the original form of the patronymic.

“An interesting instance of what the older heralds call arms of patronage, or arms of affection, occurs in the case of Mr. Deas Thomson, Accountant-General of the Navy (afterwards knighted), who in 1810 recorded arms, the third quarter of which consisted of those of Lord Barham, ‘which,’ it is stated in the entry, ‘have been granted to him, the said John Deas Thomson, by the special consent and approbation of his Lordship, and are assumed by him as a mark of respect and gratitude on his part for the affectionate regard shown to his mother Katherine Deas, and distinguished patronage manifested to himself by that illustrious nobleman.’ Lord Barham (as Sir Charles Middleton) succeeded Lord Melville as First Lord of the Admiralty, and no doubt had the opportunity of being useful to his friends and relatives.”


In conclusion, we can only say that the book, inasmuch as it is a complete record of authentic Scottish arms, has a value far

beyond any book of a similar nature, and it is one which no herald, amateur or official, can afford to be without. The new volume is issued in a very much more pleasing form than the old, a fact upon which the publishers (William Green and Sons, Edinburgh) are to be heartily congratulated. It is certainly to be hoped that the book will receive the encouraging reception that it deserves and has every reason to expect.



MORRIS OF BALLYBEGGAN AND CASTLE MORRIS, CO. KERRY (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

VI.  AMUEL MORRIS, Esq., K.C., of Castle Morris and Ballybeggan aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, born 1688, matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, October 4, 1703, aged fifteen, and succeeded his father in 1722. He was called to the Irish Bar and appointed King's Counsel, and unsuccessfully contested the borough of Tralee, November 2, 1727.¹ Resident

¹ "December 6, 1727. A Petition of Samuel Morris, Esq., was presented to the House and read, setting forth 'That the Borough of Tralee, in the County of Kerry, is an ancient Borough; that it hath been the constant usage of the said Borough to return members to serve in Parliament, chosen by the Provost and the majority of the Burgesses and Freemen present at such Election; that the Election for members to serve in this present Parliament was held in the said Borough on Thursday, the 2nd Nov. last, when John Blennerhassett, Esq., Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq., and the Petitioner, offered themselves as Candidates and were all polled for; that the Provost of the said Borough, through Bribery, Corruption, Fraud and other indirect Practices, procured many to vote against the Petitioner (who would otherwise have voted for him) and returned the two gentlemen above named; that as a further Manifestation of the Partiality of the said Provost, he some time before the Election declared that he would have money for his Interest in the said Borough, and that he neither cared who or what the Person was that should give it, nor how he came by it, provided he could get it, for that when he sells, he sells, or words to that or the like effect: And therefore praying the House relieve the Petitioner, according to the nature of his case, in such manner as should seem meet.'

"Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, and that they do examine the matter thereof and report the same with their opinion thereupon to the House, and it was further *Resolved*, That the Persons who shall give their Testimony before the Committee on the Hearing of

Justice of the Peace for co. Kerry, 1736.¹ He married, before 1733, Mrs. Rachel Dyn, but had no issue, and was succeeded by his brother.

the Election, be examined in the most solemn manner.”—“Journals of the Irish House of Commons.”

I find no further entry relating to this petition, but the following extracts bear out the lamentable tale of the extravagance of the petitioner's father :

“15 Dec., 1733. A Petition of Samuel Morris, Esq., praying that leave may be given to bring in the heads of a Bill to vest the lands of Lead, East and West, Lismore and other lands in the County of Kerry, Part of the Estate of Samuel Morris, Esq., in Trustees to be sold for Payment of the Debts, Legacies, and Incumbrances affecting the same, and his own debts, and for enabling the said Samuel Morris to settle Lands of equal value on his wife, in Lieu of the Lands of Cahirmoy, Sheelay, Knockaneshawke, and Banemore, which are part of her jointure, was presented to the House and Read, and Referred to a Committee.

“19 Dec., 1733. Mr. David Binden reported from the Committee, that they had come to a Resolution in the matter, which he read in his place and afterwards delivered at the Table, when the same being again read, it was *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the Committee that the Petitioner hath fully proved the Allegations of his Petition to the satisfaction of the Committee.

“Saturday, 22 Dec., 1733. Mr. David Binden, according to order, presented Heads of a Bill to vest the lands of Lead, etc., which was received and read and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

“Monday, 24 Dec., 1733. The Committee reported that they had made several Amendments, and it was ordered that the Report be received on Wednesday.

“Wednesday, 26 Dec., 1733. The Report being received, the Bill was read again, and it was *Ordered* that it be sent to the Lords, and their concurrence desired.

“7 Jan., 1733-34. A Committee was appointed to withdraw immediately and inspect the Journals of the Lords' House touching this Bill and report thereon. This having been done, Mr. Owen Wynne reported from the Committee, when a motion was made that the further consideration of the Report be adjourned till to-morrow morning. This was defeated by 35 to 16, and after further consideration, a debate arising, the House adjourned till Wednesday.

“Wednesday, 9 Jan., 1733-34. The debate being resumed, a motion was made that the House will not communicate more Heads of Bills to the Lords, before they lay them before the Government for Transmission, which being carried it was *Resolved*, That all orders by which any members of the House have been directed to carry Heads of Bills to the Lords for their concurrence, be discharged.

“Another Petition from Mr. Morris was, however, received and read 7 Jan., 1733-34, and on the 10th it was ordered that Mr. Sergeant Bettesworth and Mr. Attorney-General do prepare and bring in a Bill. This being done the 11th, it was ordered on the 14th, ‘that Mr. Sergeant Bettesworth do attend his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant, with the said Heads of a Bill for the relief, etc., and desire that the same may be transmitted to Great Britain in due Form.’ This Bill was read a third time in the Commons 24th April, sent to the Lords, and received the Royal Assent Monday, 29 April, 1734.”

¹ “Old Kerry Records,” p. 263.

VII. RICHARD MORRIS, Esq., M.P., of Castle Morris and Ballybeggan aforesaid, and of Ballygown¹ and Finuge², in the same county, Colonel of the Kerry Militia, a Resident Justice of the Peace for Kerry, 1736,³ and one of the Kerry Grand Jury, 1755.⁴ Next brother and heir of the preceding, whom he succeeded before 1756. It was in this gentleman's time that Mr. Charles Smith visited Tralee to collect material for his "History of Kerry," and he thus describes the family seat:⁵

"Ballybeggan, the seat of Richard Morris, Esq., stands about two miles east by north from Tralee. It had formerly been a high and strong castle, which was reduced during the wars in King James's time. Before the rebellion of 1641 it was possessed by the family of Hussey, but by them was mortgaged to one of Mr. Morris's ancestors; during the wars it was a noted pass between Tralee and Castle Island. Near the castle is a handsome modern house,⁶ which was built soon after the revolution, the old house having been burnt down by the Irish. Here are some very good old improvements which escaped the universal devastation of the times, particularly some fine avenues of walnut and chesnut and other trees, with a large old but thriving orchard, planted in the rich limestone ground, beneath which are several subterraneous chambers lined with stalactial exudations. These caves have a communication with each other, and there is a large stream of running water that flows under the ground, which empties itself at a considerable distance into the open air; and, what is very surprising, this under-

¹ "Other places of note in this county are Ballygown, occupied by Richard Morris, Esq."—"History of Kerry," p. 164.

² He is described as of Finuge *before* the death of his elder brother.

³ "Old Kerry Records," p. 263.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 260.

⁵ "History of Kerry," 1756, p. 164 *et seq.*

⁶ Not a vestige of this now remains, it having been pulled down by the late Sir James O'Connell to build a wall round the estate. A considerable portion of the ruins of the old castle remain, however, part of the central tower being used as a cowshed by Sir Maurice O'Connell. The walls are several feet thick, and in the courtyard is a very deep well communicating with the Ballybeggan caves, which are in the adjoining Park. They are of considerable depth, and only one, that which stands at the northern end of the park, farthest from the ruined castle, has a pathway down. This goes by the name of Poul-an-Affrion, from the fact that in this secluded hollow Mass was frequently, in the Penal times, celebrated by a hunted priest before a fearful but fervent congregation. The stone that was used for an altar is still pointed out.

Castle Morris is at Ballymullen, about a mile from Tralee. All that remains of the old castle are the ruins of a large tower, which stand near the road to the barracks. On the opposite side stands the modern mansion house.

ground current is not destitute of fish, as not only eels, but also trout, have been taken out of it.¹ The larch-trees thrive here remarkably well, having been planted by the late Samuel Morris, Esq.; there are also several other young plantations about which are in a thriving way. At Ballybeggan is a dark kind of gray marble veined with white round spots of a sparry matter; it has been raised in very large blocks; I have seen tables in Mr. Morris's house 8 feet long and 4 feet broad. It is very proper for large ornamental works, as tables, chimney-pieces, and other furniture. He discovered also a vein of potters' lead ore near the ruined church of Ratass, which afforded a good quantity of lead, and also held some grains of silver; but as it lies intermixed among limestone rocks, and no very large quantity of it yet discovered, it would be hazarding a certain expense for an uncertain profit to proceed with the work without further encouragement. In Ballybeggan House stands a handsome grotto done up as an altar-piece, covered with a pleasing variety of chrystals found in this country, with several bright spars and transparent pebbles of various colours, as green, yellow, brown, red, and purple, being tinged with different metalline substances that reflect the light in a very agreeable manner.

"It may not be amiss," continues Smith, "to mention a good method which Mr. Morris used with success to remove large trees from one place to another with safety. He caused a large pit to be dug, in which the removed trees were placed erect, it having as many of the small roots and fibres preserved to it as possible. He then caused a thin mixture of good mold to be poured into the hole, wetted with water to a kind of liquid mortar; and as the water subsided more of this mixture was thrown in, until the pit was quite full and the earth round the roots became hard; and in this manner he removed among many others a very large fine old bay-tree, which is now in a flourishing way without the least detriment, although this is one of the most difficult trees to remove with safety. The same intelligent gentleman having communicated to me the following account of the great snow, which, as well as in other parts of Ireland, fell in this county in 1744-45, with an extraordinary method of his preserving all his cattle during the scarcity of fodder occasioned by that calamity, I shall here insert it:

"From Monday, February 25, 1744-45, it snowed more or less until Friday afternoon, when it ceased, and the snow was 20 inches thick on the ground, which continued without any sensible altera-

¹ The father of the writer fished in this underground stream in his youth, but no fish are now to be found.

tion until the first week in the following April, at which time it thawed quickly, causing great floods. This had a most dreadful effect on the cattle, as the winter had been so open that the people did not husband their hay, and no grass was to be seen for above a month. But what was worse for the farmers, many of their cattle, which were well supported with fodder, fell into disorders after the thaw, when they began to eat the fresh grass, of which many of them died. Mr. Morris preserved his cattle in the following manner: While the ground was covered and the snow continued to fall, he observed several branches of the trees of Scotch fir to break down with the weight of the snow which had lodged upon them, and as they fell in the avenue near the house, and the snow was shaken off by the fall, he observed some horses that were kept at short allowance of hay eating the tops of the fir branches; soon after he perceived cows and sheep do the same, and at length he observed the swine to eat both of the tops and cones which hung upon them. The next day he had the fir-trees pruned, so as to afford a sufficient quantity for his horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine, by which means he had hay to spare at the time of the thaw; nor did he lose any beast by the disorder which seemed epidemical among all kinds of cattle at that time. There are very different accounts from other parts of Ireland concerning the depth of the snow, some making it 6 and others 8 feet deep."

From the foregoing it will be seen that Richard Morris was evidently an excellent and "improving" landlord.

He married, probably about 1725, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Gun, Esq., of Ardfert, Carrigafoyle Castle, co. Kerry, by his wife Sarah, daughter of the Ven. Maurice O'Connor, Arch-deacon of Ardfert, by whom he is said to have had twenty-two children. Only the names of seven, however, are preserved, and the others probably died in infancy:

1. Samuel Morris,¹ his heir.
2. George Morris,¹ born before 1733, died *s.p.*
3. Richard Morris, born after 1733.
4. Thomas Morris, born after 1733, clerk in Holy Orders, describes himself in his family Bible as the youngest of a family of twenty-two. He married, 1797, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Noble Collis, of Barrow, co. Kerry, and had issue:

¹ In the Blennerhassett pedigree, compiled 1733, Richard Morris is said to have four children, who must therefore have been born before this year.

- i. Richard Morris, born April 22, 1798¹; died unmarried.
 - ii. Thomas Morris, born July 28, 1802; died unmarried.
 - iii. William Morris, born November 17, 1803; died unmarried.
 - iv. George Morris, born February 17, 1805; died unmarried.
 - v. John Morris, born May 29, 1806; died October 13, 1806.
 - vi. Edward Collis Morris, clerk in Holy Orders, born October 30, 1813; married, July 8, 1874, his cousin, Katherine Collis, daughter of the Rev. John Kirin, Rector of O'Brennan; and died *s.p.* March 25, 1891.
 - vii. Elizabeth Sarah Morris, born April 12, 1799; died July 6, 1799.
 - viii. Sarah Morris, born April 16, 1800; died unmarried.
 - ix. Elizabeth Morris, born June 22, 1801; died unmarried.
 - x. Ellen Morris, born September 17, 1807, and baptized at Tralee,² September 20 following; died October 24, 1807.
5. Sarah Morris, born before 1733; died unmarried.
 6. Rachel Morris, born before 1733; died unmarried, 1780.
Will dated January 26, 1779; proved in the Probate Court, Dublin, 1780.
 7. Elizabeth Morris, born after 1733; died unmarried, 1790.
Will dated October 24, 1787; proved in the Probate Court, Dublin, December 3, 1790.

¹ The dates of the Rev. Thomas Morris's children are taken from his Bible, now in possession of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edward Collis Morris.

² For the extracts from the Tralee registers the writer desires to return his thanks to Archdeacon Orpen, who has most kindly searched them. These registers commence in 1771, and are (for Ireland) fairly well kept to 1802; from that year to 1810 they are very imperfect, and from 1810 to 1817 very few entries at all are recorded.



LINKS WITH THE PAST.

MEDIÆVAL CUSTOMS THAT STILL EXIST IN
ENGLAND.

WHEN the King at the recent Privy Council selected new sheriffs for the counties of England and Wales by pricking a hole with a silver bodkin opposite to each of the favoured names on the list, His Majesty was carrying out one of quite a score of interesting customs that still survive to link the England of 1903 with the England of

the Middle Ages.

There is hardly an important county in the land that does not cherish some noteworthy custom hailing from early days in English history. Probably the most interesting feudal ceremony in existence is planting the horngarth, an act of penance which is now in its ninth century of commemoration, and which has been carried out every year at Whitby without a single break.

The penance is for the death of a hermit who sought to protect a wounded boar, but who was slain by its furious pursuer. The horngarth, or penny hedge, itself is formed by planting a hedge of stakes in the tideway in the upper part of Whitby Harbour, in the presence of the lord of the manor. When the penny hedge is complete, three blasts are blown on an antiquated time-worn horn, which is in accordance with the prescribed stipulations. This horn is a good 500 years old, so it has seen considerable service.

A very long way back in the history of England was a time when the high festival of Ceres was exceedingly popular. To this day we have a remnant of the mystic rites of the Temple of Eleusis of the Greeks surviving in the form of the kern-baby. In various parts of the country kern suppers are held to celebrate the conclusion of the harvest gathering, and the kern-baby is carried on high by the reapers. The baby is a straw image made from the last sheaf of the harvest, adorned with flowers and with ears of grain. Really the kern-baby appears at harvest festivals of to-day as the representative of the ancient Ceres.

The most ancient of customs is still observed in Ireland on June 21, and in the Highlands of Scotland on May 1, according to the old reckoning. This is beltein, the festival in connection with sun worship; fires are kindled on the summit of the hills and a variety of ceremonies are gone through.

Burning the clavier is another unique ceremony, whose origin goes back far into the mists of antiquity. Probably the rites still observed at Burghead, on the Moray Firth, have been performed since the days of the Druids. A tar barrel is sawn in halves; one half is filled with tar-covered fuel given by the townsfolk, and is lighted with a piece of glowing peat. The fiery clavier is borne shoulder-high around the town limits in grand procession, and is placed finally on an ancient freestone altar to burn high over the waters of the Firth. There are various minor weird ceremonies observed as the clavier burns away.

Perhaps even more singular are the domestic fires of certain old-fashioned farmhouses on the Yorkshire dales. These peat fires are veritable links with the past, as they never go out. Some have been kept alight for hundreds of years, and have warmed generation after generation of dwellers. The Whitby district is rich in these, and there is one at Osmotherley which, it is claimed, has been burning 500 years.

A handsome quintain is to be seen on the village green at Offham, in Kent. The local custom is to hoist married men who are not fathers to its top and then to set the quintain revolving rapidly.

Throwing the dart is a picturesque custom which is observed in Cork. Every third year the chief magistrate proceeds to the mouth of Cork Harbour in full state. Following immemorial custom, he throws a dart into the sea—a dart with a head of gold and a shaft of mahogany—saying, “I cast this javelin into the sea, and declare that so far seaward as it falls extends the right and dominion of the Corporation of Cork to and over the harbour as well as the rivers, creeks, and bays within the same.”

One of the most quaint of ancient customs is the bumping of staid and dignified elderly gentlemen against stones set in the Thames. Every year the Court of the Watermen's Company is bound to inspect certain boundary marks on the river. The farthest upstream ferry under control of the company is at Teddington, the spot being marked by stone posts. At the inspection the beadles seize hold of the Worshipful Master and the other members of the court and gravely proceed to bump the solemn gentlemen on the stone. This is done so that the exact location of the boundary may be thoroughly impressed upon their memories.

Some very peculiar ceremonies are observed when the Courts of Brotherhood and Guestling of the Cinque Ports meet. The fully-robed mayors, aldermen, councillors, town clerks, serjeants, and

macebearers of the thirteen boroughs form an imposing sight when massed. Curious extracts are read from the decrees of Queen Elizabeth contained in the Black Book before the "ancient towns and their limbs" set down to business in earnest.

Every year for over 700 years the Corporation of London has discharged the peculiar duty of cutting some faggots and counting out a certain number of horseshoes and nails. This is done before the King's Remembrancer by way of quit-rent for certain lands in Salop and Middlesex held from the Crown by the City Corporation.

In the semi-darkness of dawning day is carried out the ancient custom of the payment of "wroth silver" to the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord of the Manor of the Hundred of Knightlow, near Coventry. After the steward has read out the old charter and called out the amounts due from each parish, the representatives each place the sum required in a hole in a stone said to be the base of a cross. This is a weird scene as the shadowy figures glide up, place in their pence, and hoarsely whisper the words "wroth silver." Defaulters incur the penalty of forfeiting a white bull tipped with red at nose and ears and tail. A hot milk and rum breakfast concludes the ceremony. The origin of the custom is not clear, though some antiquaries declare that "wroth silver" was originally "wrath money," and was exacted for the murder of some relative of the lord of the manor. Cheese-rolling is one of the most peculiar Whitsuntide customs we have, and is observed at Birdlip, near Cheltenham. A cheese is sent rolling down the side of a very steep hill. In its wild flight the rolling cheese is followed pell-mell by an excited crowd, each individual trying to gain it.

Hungerford rejoices in an ancient custom which is rapidly becoming extinct. This is hock-tide, the Tuesday following the second Sunday after Easter, when the usually quiet town casts aside all restraint and plunges into wild gaiety. All work is brought to a standstill by a blast from John of Gaunt's horn. Formerly on Hock Monday the men went into the streets with cords, stopped and bound every woman they met, the prisoner being released on payment of 1d. or a kiss. The following day the women went out to capture straying men—and the women invariably extracted the most money. Last year certain residents put an end to the kissing observance as being out of accord with modern ideas of propriety, and the "tutti-men," the jury, drank punch and smoked instead. The "hocking" consisted of capturing some unwary female and chairing her in a ribbon-bedecked chair, after which quaint ceremony she was taxed, with the usual option of kissing. The

officials still are given a supper, consisting of macaroni, watercress, spring onions, and bread and butter.

Among picturesque provincial survivals is the ceremony of weighing the Mayor of High Wycombe. The Mayor is weighed as soon as he succeeds to office, and is weighed again when he leaves it—presumably with the object of discovering whether the duties agree with him.—*From the "Daily Mail."*



THE CECIL ARMORIALS.

BY FITZ-GLANVIL.



It is generally recognised that the true origin of the great Cecil family, ennobled in the dual Marquisates of Exeter and Salisbury, is obscured beyond identification; nominally they claim from Wales, but no genealogist of repute now living is willing to acknowledge such claim, however plausible it may seem; and the various visitation records that may have influenced Camden and Dugdale in the past are now found to be discordant and unreliable.

Their first authenticated progenitor was named David; he was a burgess of Stamford, and Senior Alderman or Mayor of that town in 1503, 1515 and 1525; he was escheator of Lincoln and a small landowner. His son, named Richard, was a wool merchant, enriched by spoils from the suppressed monasteries; both father and son held personal appointments in the Tudor royal households, and the grandson, Lord Treasurer Burleigh, was a life-long personal friend of Elizabeth, as Queen and Princess.

It does not appear that either of the above-named Cecils ever applied to the Heralds' College for a grant or confirmation of any coat-armour; but the second Lord Burleigh, afterwards Earl of Exeter, made a great display thereof, with numerous quarterings; indeed, he had married a Nevil, and was bound to display some banner of his own in order to incorporate his long-descended Lady's own family coat. I am not prepared to affirm that his predecessors made no use thereof, but the point is that they never obtained official sanction—so I am assured.

This so-called Cecil coat, however it may have arisen, is very

distinctive, and has been the subject of a dispute; it is recognised as the property of a long-descended Welsh family, now extinct, in the male line; their patronymic was spelled Sitsylt, a personal name dating from Llywellyn ab Sitsylt, who died in 1021, fourth in descent from Rhodri Mawr, King of all Wales. However unreliable such archaic records may seem, it is needless to question the fact that William Sitsylt, who chose to alter the spelling into Cecil, did come into communication with the great Lord Treasurer in a very equivocal way. This William, an impoverished squire of Herefordshire, treated with the first Lord Burleigh for the transfer of his patrimonial acres to the *right* Cecils, as we regard them; the negotiation was carried on through Paul de la Haye, of Peter Church, Herefordshire, he being one of Sitsylt's eight sons-in-law, also a retainer of Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury. In this position of go-between he acted the double part of vendor and purchaser.

However it may have commenced, Sitsylt did execute a deed of assignment of his estate in favour of Sir Robert Cecil, but by substitution from his father, Lord Burleigh, to whom the offer was really made; in this document Sitsylt affirms his desire to keep the land still under the same name, but claims no actual relationship to the grantee. Sitsylt died shortly after, and Lord Burleigh, as nominal owner, without taking possession, was debited with the costs of a truly patriarchal funeral, amounting, as De la Haye affirmed, to over one hundred pounds sterling—a prodigious outlay for that date, viz., 1598.

It is not probable that this assignment could be valid; indeed, it was discredited by the daughters and some of the non-beneficiary sons-in-law. The English Cecils were plagued with claims for assistance, were told of burdens and mortgages, so the assignment was not further acted upon; but De la Haye agreed to take it off Cecil's hands on refunding the funeral charges, with the offer of a second hundred pounds if no male heir sprung up, this being conclusive as to the invalidity of the transaction. However, Paul took it at his own risk, fought or pacified his kinsfolk, and Allt-yr-Innis remained in his own family till 1720, when it was purchased for Guy's Hospital.

Now, as to this phenomenal coat of arms, thus defined, "Barry of ten, argent and azure, over all six inescutcheons 3, 2 and 1, sable, each charged with a lion rampant of the field," one of the Sitsylts campaigning in Scotland found his claim to this coat disputed. The rightful ownership was fought out in open court

after the style of the Scrope and Grosvenor contest, but in Scotland, where national sympathy would operate; but the Sitsylts were in no way debarred from its further use, and this coat remained as an asset of the last William Sitsylt, who died in 1598, as above, the last male owner of Allt-yr-Innis, and, failing evidence to the contrary, we may assume that it was so transferred and adopted. In fact, De la Haye, when reporting the details of his father-in-law's funeral, draws Lord Burleigh's special attention to "twelve scutcheons of Cecil's . . . arms, three of which I commend to you."

We have records to show that family coats of arms have been adopted as hereditary with landed estates. The late Mr. Selby, of the Record Office, treats this subject somewhat fully; he does not approve, but cannot disprove the practice; he scouts the alleged Welsh descent of the English Cecils as "demonstrably false . . ."; and confirms the practice of bequeathing coat-armour, citing "Grendall and Moigne," "Morley and Corby," from Edmondson and Lower. Perhaps, however, the most suitable case was that of one indirectly connected with the Sitsylts through Picard, Pembroke, and Baskerville; these three latter families all figured at the Plantagenets' Courts, and the subject is well worthy of separate treatment in connection with the poet Chaucer. This testator was named Sir Thomas Clanvowe, and his legatee was William Cricketot. Now, these Herefordshire families, though classed as Welsh, were remotely Norman, which may also be affirmed of the so-called Sitsylts, who, in that case, must drop the pseudo-Cecil as inherent to them, for they cease on this footing to be Sitsylts by male descent.

The true origin of these Clanvowes has never been inquired into, but the name may be called topographical by transformation into Vow-Church (in Welsh Llanvowe), and this shows how the truly Welsh prefix of "Llan" becomes a guttural as "Clan," yet is a dental as *thlan* elsewhere. However that may be, the purpose of this argument is to support the claim of the ennobled Cecils to this particular coat-armour, not by descent, but by acquisition, which yet needs official confirmation from the College of Arms.



GENEALOGY OF THE OUSELEY FAMILY (DUNMORE, CO. GALWAY)—*concluded.*

COMPILED BY THE LATE RICHARD KELLY, AND NOW EDITED BY
RICHARD J. KELLY, B.L., J.P., OF DUBLIN.

[A few copies of this, issued prior to its revision, have been printed and privately circulated amongst members of the family, but it seems desirable to give the details wider publicity and a more permanent record.]



OUSELEY AND WILLS—Gideon (the Irish Wesleyan Evangelist), the eldest son of John Ouseley, born 1762, married Harriet Wills, of Willsgrove, co. Roscommon, died May 14, 1839, aged seventy-eight years. The inscription on his tomb in Mount Jerome Cemetery is illustrative of his life and labours.

Anne, their next daughter, married Mr. Donohoe, an officer in the Excise Department, then stationed in Dunmore, and had issue four sons—Thomas, Isaiah, James, and John—and two daughters, Sophia and Anne.

Susan, the youngest daughter, married Charles Murphy, of Dunmore, and had issue: Harriet, Maria, Anne, Susan, Ralph, and Charles.

Harriet married Mr. Warburton, and died in Abbeyleix. Maria died unmarried. Anne married John Creagh, Tarbert, co. Kerry, is living, and has a family. Susan married William Moynan, Esq., Clareville, co. Cork, died at Thurles, and has left issue. Ralph died young. Charles married, and resided (1872) at Derrock, near Mountrath, Queen's County, and has a large family—viz., Susan, Martha, Sue, Charles, Tom, Harriet, John, Marion, Bessie, Ralph, William, Georgina, Emily.

Mrs. Murphy was married, secondly, to Daniel Darius Campbell Macklin. There was no issue of this marriage, but some time after it the family removed from Dunmore to Abbeyleix, Queen's County.

OUSELEY AND ROUNDTREE.—Major-General Sir Ralph Ouseley, sixth and surviving son of the above John Ouseley, of Derrymore, Dunmore, co. Galway, born July 15, 1772, was Major in the 68th Regiment during the Peninsular War. He got the formation of a Portuguese regiment, and

GENEALOGY OF THE OUSELEY FAMILY 19

attained the rank of Major-General Sir Ralph Ouseley. He married Elizabeth S. Roundtree, November, 1801, in the church of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, and had issue: Thomas John, born January 17, 1805, in the parish of St. Guise, co. Bedford, died at Douglas, Isle of Man, May 7, 1874; Goré Whitelock, born January 31, 1806, in Nottinghamshire, died at Falmouth, December 29, 1828; Rebecca Sophia, born May 3, 1808, in Military Depot, Isle of Wight, married the Rev. Francis Gregory Leman, Vicar of Langdale, Lichfield, Berks, at St. John's, Paddington, Middlesex, October 25, 1836. They have no issue. Sir Ralph married, secondly, Sophia Francesca (daughter of Don Alfonso) Miguel, by whom he had issue: Gideon Jasper Richard, born October, 1835, at Lisbon. In April, 1835, Sir Ralph resided in Dublin, and among the descriptions of the levee at the Castle, Major-General Ouseley was represented as being "a blaze of foreign orders, which he had nobly won." Over his grave in Mount Jerome Cemetery is the following inscription, commemorative of the distinctive success which marked his professional career:

MAJOR GENERAL SIR RALPH OUSELEY,

K.C.B., *de* A.C.T.S.K.C.J., &c. &c.

Aged 70 Years.

He departed this life in the City of Lisbon on the
3rd Day of May, 1842.

OUSELEY AND WHITE.—Gideon Jasper R. Ouseley, the only surviving son of Sir Ralph Ouseley and Sofia Francesca (his second wife), of Lisbon, married Elizabeth Grove White, daughter of John G. White, M.D., of co. Limerick, and Sophia Millikin, on August 7, 1858, in Dublin, and has issue—viz., Sophia, born in Dublin, 1859, died young; James Edward Surridge, born in Warrenpoint, October, 1860, studied in Lisbon for the Catholic priesthood, which he gave up, and, going to Philadelphia, married Señora Maria Borges vda de Huard; Sophia Matilda Isabel, born January, 1862, in Malaga, Spain, died young in Gourrock; Mary Elizabeth Irene, born in Bournemouth, May 3, 1863, married to Arthur Norman, Esq.; John Grove, born 1864, in Norwich, now an Anglican priest in Durham; Elizabeth Grove, born October, 1866, in Norwich, died young; Cyril Ambrose, born 1867, in Perth, died young. He married,

secondly, Alice Mary, daughter of Dr. John and Mary Ann Knight, of Surrey.

Rev. G. J. R. Ouseley graduated in Dublin University in 1858; was ordained to the Anglican priesthood at Holywood, co. Antrim, 1860.

NOTES ON THE OUSELEY FAMILY.

While the Ouseleys were once a well-known family in Ireland, and found a place and prominence in every directory published in the eighteenth century, not a single one of the name can now be found in any such authority as living in the country. Thus, I find mention of the Ouseleys in the old Dublin directories so far back as 1795, but Thom's comprehensive *Dublin Directory* of to-day is innocent of the name. In 1798, in a *Dublin Directory* published and printed by one S. Powell, a Jasper Ouseley was given as an attorney of the Common Pleas Court, who resided in Marlborough Street, in the city of Dublin; while in the same year one Ralph Ouseley, of Dunmore, already mentioned, was a magistrate for the county of Galway.

When the great Wesley movement sprang up, one of the principal disciples and friends of John Wesley was Gideon Ouseley, born in Dunmore in 1762, and who died in 1839. He was a clergyman who went all through Ireland and preached in the open air, and nearly always in the Irish language. He was a remarkable man in many ways. Two of the Ouseleys were great Oriental scholars, and one, who was an authority on Persian literature, died in 1844. I have an engraving of the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., F.S.A., who was the negotiator of a treaty between the Shah of Persia and the Emperor Alexander during the French invasion of Russia, and who certainly made his mark in diplomacy. Another son of John Ouseley, son of William Ouseley of Dunmore, and father of the Rev. Gideon Ouseley, by Miss Lally, of Tullinadaly, one of the Lallys of Tollendal, who were Counts of France, was a General in the Portuguese service, and was for his services knighted by the Earl of Haddington when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1835. He died in 1843. Sir Gore Ouseley, his brother, and Persian Ambassador, died in 1844.

Richard Ouseley, who lived at Prospect, near Dunmore, in co. Galway, was a man of some literary tastes. In Walker's "Irish Bards," published in 1786, is an account of Cormac Common by him. This writer composed a celebrated poem—a long metric tale

describing a faction fight that arose between two adjacent villages near Tuam—those of Cloonmore and Cloonascragh. It was written in Irish, but is a fine stirring poem. Cormac Common (or Blind Cormac) was born in co. Mayo in 1703. He played on the harp, and, like Carolan, was a self-taught musician. He was a kind of wandering bard, who composed some beautiful songs and elegies.

In the *Limerick Chronicle* of January, 1803, appears the following poem on Ralph Ouseley of Limerick, who died then, and must have been a man of some eminence to merit such a eulogium :

“IN MEMORIAM.

“Sacred to the memory of Ralph Ouseley, Esq., M.R.I.A., whose suavity of disposition and affable manner endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

“’Tis done ! The stroke of death is given,
And his soul sees into its kindred heaven.
While wisdom weeps and genius pensive stands,
This last sad tribute, friendship’s voice commands.
Ousley, farewell ! the steadfast, upright friend,
In whom did every Christian virtue blend ;
Religious, pious, affable, and kind,
Beloved by all, the lover of mankind,
His loss bright learning ever will deplore,
’Twas his to cull the sweets of classic lore,
Snatch from oblivion the historic page,
And dwell with rapture on each ancient sage.
Those tender ties that harmonize the soul,
And check the passions that impetuous roll,
Those scenes domestic that endear this life,
The tender offspring and the faithful wife.
Those ties he honor’d and those scenes he lov’d.
The best of fathers and of husbands proved.
Once more adieu ! Gone from this world of woe,
The bliss of angels and your God to know. E

“LIMERICK, *February* 25, 1803.”



THE CORNEWALLS OF BURFORD (*continued*).

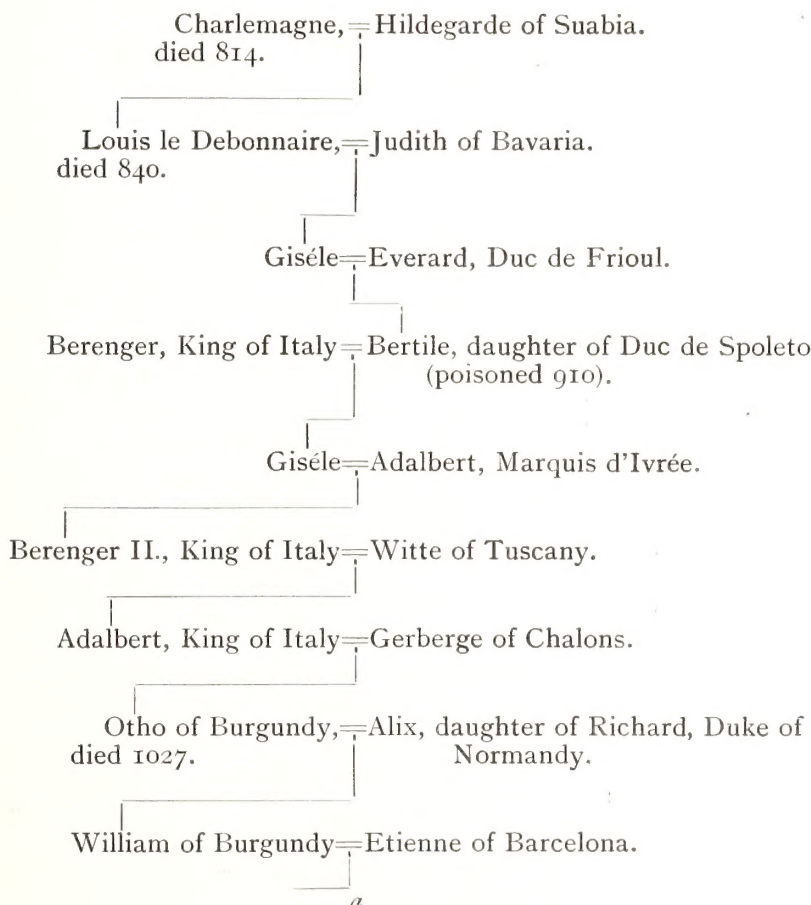
BY COMPTON READE.

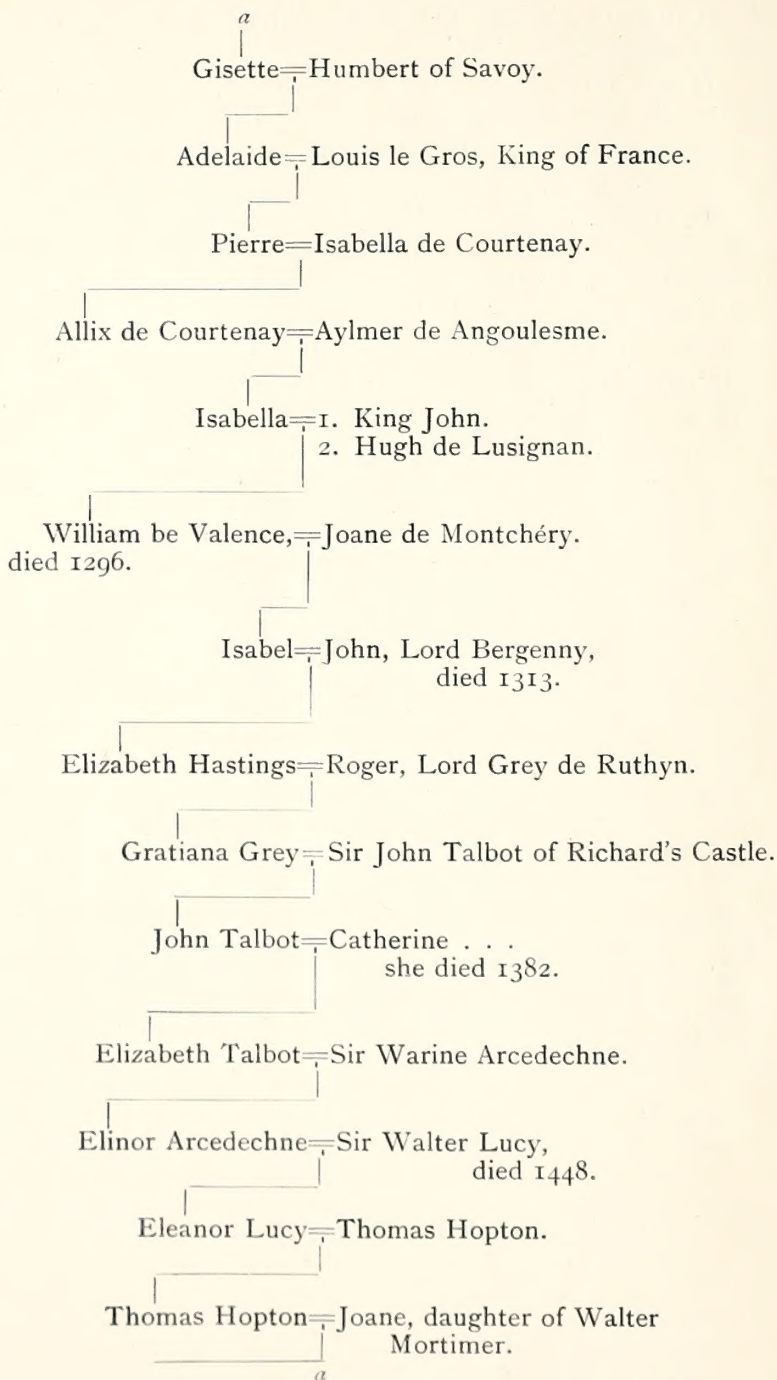


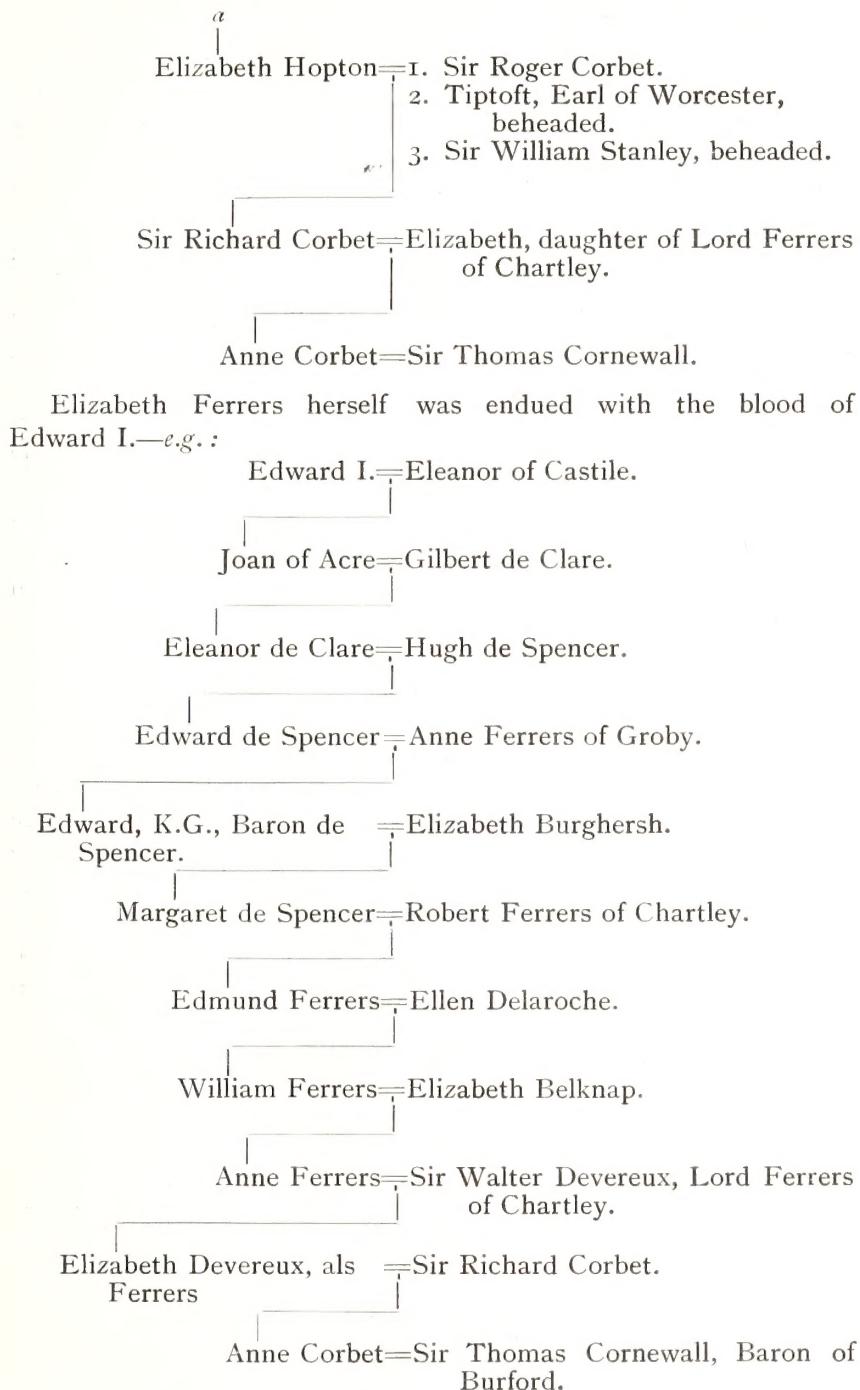
THE second son, Thomas, Baro of Burnford, unhappily took the losing side in the Wars of the Roses, and in 1466 was attainted. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Sir Rowland (others say Sir Robert) Lenthal, of Hampton Court—this is verified by an inquisition in the county of Salop, 1443. She died 1489, and in her will desires to be buried in the church of St. Nicholas, Bristol, within the chapel of St. Mark. She mentions her son, Sir Edmond Kornwelle (*sic*), and “my daughter, his wife,” with their daughters. Also Jenet Ive, Elizabeth Chippenham, Marryon Kachema, Jane ap Hopkyn; Sir Edmond, Sir John Randolf, and Richard Went, executors. Besides Sir Edmund, who succeeded as Baron, they had (with two other sons, who died *s.p.*) Sir Rowland, founder of the lines of Berrington, Moccas—in the female line—and Delbury, and among his descendants were (1) Folliot Herbert Walker Cornwall, Bishop of Bristol, Hereford, and Worcester, who died 1831, being a descendant not only of the Cornewalls, but of the Walkers also, of Ferney Hall, and through them of Sir H. Herbert, Master of the Revels to Charles I. (brother of Lord Herbert of Chirbury, the Deist, and of George Herbert the poet), also of the Lords Folliot of Ballyshannon, the second coheiress of the last Lord Folliot having been a daughter of Walker of Ferney; (2) Speaker Cornwall, who aliened Berrington to the first Lord Rodney; and (3) Velters Cornwall of Moccas. An ugly incident occurs in the history of the Berrington line. John Nanfan, of Birtsmorton, had married Maud, daughter of Sir Richard and sister of Sir George Cornwall, of Berrington. In default of issue in tail male, Maud was heiress of Berrington, and her husband, John Nanfan, trumped up a story that Humphrey, son of Sir George and Mary his wife, was actually the child of Thomas Meysey, of Shakenhurst. The Earl Marshal, in consequence, ordered the heralds at the Visitation of 1569—Hereford and Worcester—to proclaim him base-born. Notwithstanding this anathema, Humphrey succeeded to his father's estates, and continued the Berrington line. As the case was never carried into a court of law it must be presumed to have had no basis in fact, and the interested motive of

Mr. John Nanfan should have induced the Earl Marshal to exercise greater caution.

We now revert to the elder brother of Sir Rowland Cornwall of Berrington, Sir Edmund, known as "The Strong Baron." He obtained, in 1473, a reversal of the attainder imposed upon his father, and married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Hoord, of Bridgnorth, King Henry VII.'s Attorney-General. With daughters—viz., Anne, wife of Peter, or Richard, Blount, of Sodington, and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Cressett, of Stanton Lucy, Salop—he had a son, Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford, Knight Banneret at Tournay and Terouenne *temp.* Henry VIII., who alienated the Northants estates of the family. His wife, who died 1493, was Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, by Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Ferrers of Chartley. This alliance gives a direct descent from Charlemagne, thus:







Sir Thomas Cornewall, Baron of Burford, died August 19, 1537, was buried at Acton, Middlesex, and Weaver, in his "Funeral Monuments," gives his epitaph. By Anne Corbet, with a daughter Elizabeth, who married Arthur, son of Sir Peter Newton, he left his successor, Richard, Baron of Burford—born 1494; died 1569; buried at Burford—who, by Janet, daughter of Henry Wogan, of Wiston, Salop—born 1507; died 1547—had, first, Edmund, Baron of Burford—"The Stout Baron"—who was born 1535, and died 1585, being buried at Burford, where his exact height—viz., 7 feet 4 inches—is depicted by a recumbent effigy on the north side of the altar in Burford Church. His walking-stick is stated to be still in existence, and as the crook reaches to a man's shoulder, the alleged height of the Stout Baron receives additional verification, since the crook of a walking-stick is generally on a level with the wearer's waist. Upon this monster staff are engraved the words, "This is my defender." Giant though this Baron was, Habington records his dainty touch upon the lute, an instrument then as much in request as the harp; whence the two names of the Welsh Border, "Harper" and "Luter," the latter nowadays idiotically Germanized into "Luther," wherewith it has only a spurious connection. In brief, Sir Edmund the Stout, like most others of the Tudor and Elizabethan periods, was a cultured gentleman, whose manners were worthy the good blood that flowed in his veins. In Homeric parlance, we of this enlightened era boast ourselves vastly superior to our ancestors, yet how seldom does the modern squire prefer art to butchery, or beauty to the gratification of a destructive instinct in essence brutal? While, however, rendering ample justice to the æsthetic instincts of this gentle giant, it would be hypocrisy to compliment him on an equal literary grace. If, indeed, it was his pen that indited the bizarre epitaph that points a moral over his mortal remains, all that can be said is, that he proved himself the precursor of feeble Dr. Watts. As thus:

"Your debt you shall to Nature pay,
Therefore think on your latter day,
And pray to God that he may send
You grace to meet your latter end."

The adjective "latter" scarcely gains by repetition. But the author means well, so it won't do to be hypercritical, and the next stanza seems an improvement on the first:

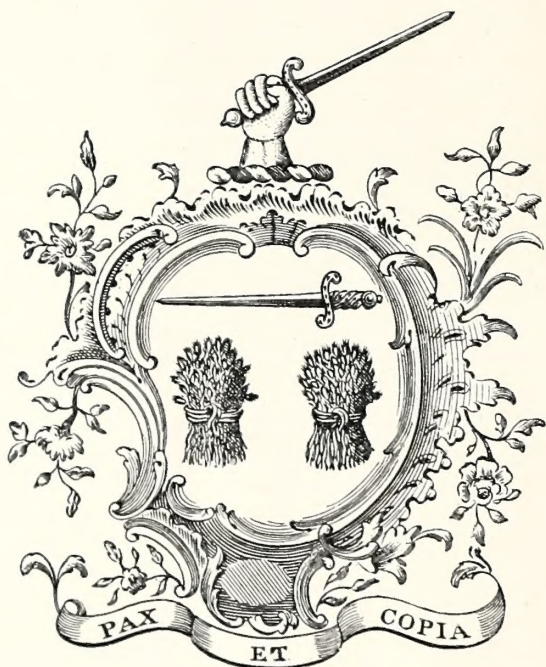
"For as you are, so once was I,
And as I am, so shall you be;
Although that you be faire and younge,
Wise, welthy, hardy, stoute and strong."

This final line being obviously a snapshot of the Baron himself, it looks as if he left the world in an optimistic frame of mind. Yet he was only fifty, and quitted this scene before the ordinary span of human life had been attained. R.I.P.

He had two sisters: Mary, who married at Burford a widower, in James Warnecombe, of Hereford; and Anne, who became wife of Francis, son of John Walsh of Shelsley Walsh, by Alice, daughter of Sir Christopher Baynham; and an only brother, Thomas, who succeeded him as Baron, and married, apparently late in life, Katherine, daughter of John Harley, of Brampton Bryan, widow of John Cresset of Upton Cresset. She survived him, being buried at Burford in 1623, while he died eight years earlier, and also was interred at Burford. They had four sons, whereof the second, Sir Francis Cornewall, knighted at Chatham, July 4, 1604, married Joyce, heiress of Edward Combes of Wasperton, Warwick, who was buried at Burford, 1603. He survived until 1622, and was laid by the side of his wife. They had (1) Thomas, Sergeant-Major in the expedition to Rhe, where he fell, 1627; (2) Richard, baptized at Burford 1603; (3) Anne, married Anthony Woodhull, of Mollington, Oxon. She died 1678, and there is a monument to her in Mollington Church.

(To be continued.)





Chandlee.

AN OLD HUGUENOT ACHIEVEMENT.

[These arms were confirmed in Ulster's Office some years ago, the sword being placed upon a chief azure, and the crest being charged on the wrist with a garb vert.]

AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.

SIGNATURES PASSED FEBRUARY 13, 1680.



CONFIRMATION to James, Erle of Perth, Lord Drummond, and Stobhall and to James, Lord Drummond, his eldest lawful son, of the lands, lordship and baronie of Drummond, the lands and baronie of Drymen, the lands and baronie of Campsie, the lands and baronie of Burnbank, the lands and baronie of Cargill, the lands of Port and the 40 Merk lands of Strathyre as for the principal, the lands and baronie of Buchanan in warrandice, holds of His Majesty taxt ward, blensch, and feu, the lands of Port, feu, with the marriage, the lands and baronie of Drymen, taxt ward, for payment of 200 Merks for the ward and nonentry, 98 lib for the relieffe, and 1,000 merks for the marriage, the lands and baronie of Callingrade for payment of 100 merks for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 50 merks for the marriage, the lands and mains of Tulliechethill and others for payment of 50 lib for the ward and non entry, als much for the relieffe, and 100 lib for the marriage, the lands and baronie of Burnbank for payment of 32 lib Scots for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 200 merks for the marriage. The lands commonly called the Brad of Stragartnay and 40 merk land of Strathyre as for the principal, the lands and baronie of Buchanan in warrandice, changed from ward to taxt ward for payment of 50 lib for the ward, als much for the relieff, and 100 lib for the marriage. It hath also ane confirmation of ane adjudication, gifts, and grants, granted by His Majesty and His Majesty's deceist father, or any other of His Majesty's most royal progenitors, to the said Erle of Perth, Lord Drummond, or any other of their predecessors, with all services, retours and infestments, and all others, proceeding and following thereupon, sensyne of the offices of Stewardrie, crownerie, and Forrestrie, within the hail bounds of Strathearn, Glenartney, and Balqwhidder, with the three fairs, yierlie and weekly mercat, and dissolves and disjoins the foresaid lands and baronies of Cargill and several others, lyand within the

said Sheriffdom of Perth, and the lands of Smithiestoun and others lyand in the Sheriffdom of Forfar, fra the said Sheriffdoms of Perth and Forfar fra all other jurisdictions whereunto the samein were anyways liable before and annexes, incorporates, and adjoins the samein into the said Stewardrie of Strathearn and jurisdiction thereof, and erects the foresaid haill lands in ane haill and free erledom, lordship, and baronie, to be called the erledom of Perth, Lordship and Baronie of Drummond, upon the resignation of the said James, Erle of Perth, the Laird of Buchanan, and others, under the King's hands.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment of the lands and baronie of Balgowane and others, to John Graham, elder of Balgowane, and Helene Blaire, his spouse, in liferent, and after their deceise, to Thomas Graham, younger of Balgowane, their eldest lawful son, also in liferent, and to John Graham, his eldest lawful son, and their aires of tailzie and provision, in fee, holds of His Majesty, feu and blensch. It hath ane confirmation granted by the deceist David Graham of Gorthie to the deceist John Graham, Elder of Balgowane, in liferent, and to the said John Graham, now elder of Balgowane, in fee of the lands of Pitmurthlie, and of the Disposition granted by Gilbert Rattray of Moneidierodger, and Elspeth Anthone, his spouse to the said John Graham, elder of Balgowane, his spouse, and son in liferent and fee, of the toun and lands of Overpitcairnes, and of the toun and lands of Moneidierodger, to the said John Graham in liferent and his son in fee, and of the Charter of Confirmation of the said lands of Overpitcairnes granted by the Bishop of Dunkeld, with consent of the Dean and Chapter, to the said John Graham and his fore-saids, and of new erects the foresaid lands and baronie and others, above written, in ane haill and free baronie to be called now, as before, the baronie of Balgowane, as also a Confirmation of Mrs. Anna Drummond, spouse to the deceist Thomas Graham, of her liferent lands upon the resignation of the said John Graham, elder and Thomas Graham, younger, and others.

Composition 40 lib.

Infestment of Adjudications of the lands and baronie of Newark and others, to Sir James Dalrymple of Stanes, President of the Session and his ladie, adjudged for payment of 1,880 lib.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment to Mr. David Graham, Uncle and tutor to Mungo Graham, now of Gorthie, of that part of the lands and baronie of Monievaird, called Merkvyn and Pendicle thereof called ——— holds

of His Majesty ward, and changed to text ward for payment of 60 lib for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 100 lib for the marriage, and dissolves the said lands of Merkvyn and others fore-said, from the said baronie of Monievaird and unites the samein in ane free tenandrie to be called Merkvyn upon the resignation of David Toshach of Monevaird and others, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks in regard to his sufferings.

Infeftment to Robert Clelland, Writer in Edinburgh, in liferent and Robert Clelland, his eldest lawful son in fee, of those 23 aikers of arable land and quarter meadow and lands of Nakedfield alias Tornaikedarse, holds of His Majesty blensch. It hath ane confirmation of certain letters of Disposition granted by David Moncrieff, maltman burges of Craill, to the deceist Bessie Airth, relict of Umquhile James Richeson, sometime Bailie of Pittenweeme and Margaret Clelland, daughter to the said Mr. Robert Clelland, and to the said Robert Clelland, his son, of the four aikers of arable lands of the said lands of Nakedfield, lying contiguous in the foreface of the samein and confirming all writts, rights, and superiorities granted by whatsomever person, or persons, to the said Mr. Robert Clelland, and his said children or their predecessors and authors, of the said whole aikers, as also ane confirmation of ane heritable bond of 4,000 Merks, granted by Mr. William Fairfoul, fier of Lathallane Wester, upon the resignation of James Hamiltoun, burges of Craill.

Composition 40 lib.

Confirmation of ane charter a me granted by the deceist William Hamiltoun of Brownmoore to William Hamiltoun, younger of Brownmoore, his son and Isobel Brisbane his spouse of the four merk lands of Brownmoore, milne of Baith and others.

Composition 40 lib.

Confirmation of the lands of Nether Croy, Croyhill, and others to Patrick Marshall, Merchant in Burnside of Kilsyth, holds of the Erle of Wigtoun, feu.

Composition 30 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Robert Hepburne of Bearfoord.

Composition 40 lib.

Tutorie of John Arthur, son to the deceist John Arthur, younger, merchant burges of Edinburgh, to John Purdie, Merchant burges there.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Nathaniel Gordon of Drumdelgie to George, Marqwess of Huntly.

Composition 20 merks.

Bastardie of Umquheil John Macintoish in Couper of Angus, to Janet Oliver, his relict. It is also sought by Mr. Leonard Robertson of Straloch, the relict preferred. Composition 40 lib.

SIGNATURES PASSED FEBRUARY 20, 1680.

Infestment to Robert Pringill of Elistoune of those five merk lands and half merk land of Cliftoune, lying on the East side of Cliftoune and those other five merk lands and half merk land in Cliftoune and several others which are proper parts and pertinents of the 40 lib lands and baronie of Cliftoune, holds of His Majesty Ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 200 merks for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 400 merks for the marriage, upon the resignation of the said Robert Pringill and several others under the King's hand. Composition 40 lib.

Confirmation of ane Bond of Warrandice granted by Robert, Erle of Southesk, to the deceist Sir Peter Wedderburne of Gosfuird and John Wedderburne, his son, in fee, of the lands and baronie of Fairne, in Warrandice, of the lands of baronie of Innerwick.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of the letters of disposition granted by William Stirling of Herbertshire, to George Stirling of Auhyle now of Halbertshire, his brother Germane, of the lands and baronie of Halbertshire and others, and the lands and baronie of Powhouse, to be holden of the Erle of Mar, and of ane annual rent of 248 lib out of the lands of Brigend of Dumblane, as also ane confirmation of ane Charter granted to the Erle of Argyle of the lands of Balwin and others, to be holden of the said Erle. Composition 40 lib.

Infestment of the lands of Achyle and 22 Shilling lands of Drungie and others to Alexander Stirling, Brother German to George Stirling, now of Halbertshire, holds of His Majesty taxt ward, for payment of 20 lib for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 40 lib for the marriage, upon the resignation of the said George Stirling of Halbertshire. Composition 20 lib.

Ane Confirmation to David Pollock, younger of Milburne, and Isobel Walkinshaw, his spouse, of ane charter granted by William, Erle of Dundonald, of the Eighteen Shilling ten pennie land of Newland Craigs and others, to be holden of the Erle of Dundonald.

Composition 20 merks.

Confirmation of ane Charter granted by Umqwheil Mr. John Drummond of Megginsh to Adam Drummond now of Megginsh of the lands of Wester Fairnes and Easter Fairnes and others.

Composition 100 merks.

Infetment of Adjudication of the lands of east third of Pitcairnes and others, to Alexander Philip in Blairmore, adjudged for 1,809 lib 6s. 8d. Composition 20 lib.

Infetment of Adjudication of the lands and baronie of Montgownie to James Crawford, General Collector of His Majesty's Customs and Excise in Fife, adjudged for 7,343 lib 18s. Scots. Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of Adjudication of the toun and lands of Maverstoune to William Dunbar of Maverstoune, adjudged for 814 lib 6s. Scots. Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of the lands and baronie of Kinnell with the privilege of moore and moss and property and commontie accustomed in moors of Montrowmonth and others to Robert Douglas of Brigfoord, holds of His Majesty Taxt ward for payment of 30 lib Scots for the ward and non entry, the like sum for the relieffe, and 100 lib money aforesaid for the marriage, and erects the same in ane baronie. It proceeds also upon ane adjudication adjudged for 16,721 lib upon the resignation of Patrick Gray of Kinnell, son and heir, served and retoured, to the deceist Patrick Gray of Kinnell.

Composition 40 lib.

Infetment to George Drummond of Blair, in life-rent, and James Drummond, his lawful son, in fee, of the lands of Newton, the lands of Apdam of Blair and others with the burgh or baronie of Blair, and weeklie mercat thereof, and two free fairs yierlie, and erects the foresaid toun and lands and burgh of baronie in ane whole and free baronie to be called the baronie of Blair holds of His Majesty feu and blensch, upon the resignation of Mr. Harry Drummond of Blair and the said George Drummond of Blair.

Composition 40 lib.

Infetment to Mr. James Ogilvie of Clunie of the privilege and liberty of casting, winning, pulling, leading and awaytaking of the peats, turves and heather, furth and fra the moores and moss of Glascloone holds of His Majesty taxt ward, for payment of — as the proportional part of 88 lib 1s. 8d. as Scots, as the taxt ward duty of the two parts of the lands and baronie of Glascloone als much for the relieffe and the sum of ——— for the marriage, as the proportional part of 666 merks 8s. 8d. due for the marriage of the aire of the said two part of the said lands and baronie of Glascloone, upon the resignation of James Blair of Glascloone.

Composition, 20 lib.

(To be continued.)

Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

TRADESKIN ALS. TRADESCANT.

To the Editor of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

With reference to my query concerning the above in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, vol. ii., p. 324, it seems to me that the allusion must be to the Tradescant family of Lambeth, Surrey. Their name was phonetically Tradeskin (see "Dictionary of National Biography," where a full account is given of three generations of that family during the seventeenth century). Can any of your readers, therefore, explain in what way the Tradescants could have been connected with the Brigstocke family of Croydon, Surrey?

Ryde, April 16.

G. R. BRIGSTOCKE.

THE SMITH FAMILY.

To the Editor of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Hall, if he will glance at what I actually wrote, he will perceive that while I stated the myth of the Egyptian Smith, I did not endorse it; on the contrary, the tone of my remarks could but suggest incredulity.

Next, surely "Customer" Smith or Smythe was not, as he alleges, the first of the name to acquire distinction. The Smyths of Elkington were of consideration two centuries prior to the "Customer," and the Mayor of Exeter, who entertained Edward IV., nearly a century; while, though not in blood a Smyth, the fugitive Carington, who assumed the name by way of disguise, lent thereunto a grace and a grandeur not one branch has ever attained.

Quâ the Cromwell descent which he gives, I own myself fogged. The father of my ancestor, Sir John Bocket, quartered the Cromwell arms, and the mother of the Countess of Ardglass, living 1680, was Frances, wife of Sir William Russell, and daughter of Sir Thomas Reade, the cavalier who at the age of seventy was captured bearing despatches from the King to Lord Northampton, Easter, 1645. I am, therefore, personally interested in Cromwells, apart from the not very boast-worthy fact that Sir John Reade, third son of the above loyal Sir Thomas, was the first recipient of an hereditary honour (1656) from Oliver, whom I note the Irish, with sarcastic humour, Irishize into O'Liver!

Quâ the Scots of Scots Hall, later of Charlton Hall, Shrewsbury, my wife and I both descend from these Balliols. That, alas! did not make me Founder's Kin at Balliol, or I might have posed as one of the "intellects." As it was, my rôle was much humbler; but I well remember old Sawell, the Falstaffian Magdalenensis, exclaiming in detestation of Balliol superbiety: "Sir, I don't care who I vote for, or who I vote against, so long as I vote against that d——d intellect!"

COMPTON READE.

WYNNE OF MELAI.

Can any of your readers inform me of existing pedigrees of the above Denbighshire family, particularly as regards collateral branches between 1620 and 1700? I have seen the pedigree given in Lloyd's "History of Powys Fadog," but at present know of no others.

C. W.

SIR CHARLES CARTERET.

Who was "Sir Charles Carteret, Knight," who sat as M.P. for Milborne Port from 1690 to 1700? That he is not identical with Sir Charles, third Baronet of St. Owen, is obvious from the fact that the latter was born in 1679, being thirty-six years of age at his burial in Westminster Abbey on June 8, 1715. Le Neve has no mention of him, but Luttrell, under date of October 24, 1687, says: "His majestie hath conferred the honour of Knighthood on Charles Carteret, esq."

W. D. PINK.

SIR,—Can any of your readers enlighten me on these three following points?

(a) Is it correct to style a non-Royal British Duke as "Puissant Prince," or "High and Mighty Prince"—not, of course, conversationally, but formally upon documents?

(b) What are the arms of the late Emperor of the Ottomans (Sultan of Turkey), as on his garter-plate displayed?

(c) What are the arms of the late Louis Philippe, King of the French, as on his garter-plate displayed?

Also, furthermore, can anyone tell me if H.C.M. the King of Spain on his "grand coat" still bears Medici, Burgundy (ancient and modern), Austria, Hainault, Flanders, Farnese, and his other coats of pretension?

Yours truly,

Gwernvale, Crickhowel.

CLINTON PIRIE-JORDON.

COUNTESS GUNDRADA.

It would be very interesting to have the claim of this Caribon farmer to the Earldom of Warren argued in the House of Lords, involving as it does a decision as to the much-debated parentage of Gundrada, wife of William de Warren, alleged son-in-law of the Conqueror; to have his prohibited marriage, separation, and re-marriage paraded in public, with all the Gherbod details, and Queen Matilda's goings on with Heaven knows how many suitors!

A. H.

I shall be much obliged if you or any of your readers can tell me whether there are any memoirs published concerning the Court of the Old Pretender whilst he was living in France, before he settled in Rome. Such books as "The Pretenders," by Jesse, and "Pickle the Spy," by Andrew Lang, do not deal with the intimate Court life.

Hanham Court, Bristol.

P. J. DE CARTERET.



A Gazette of the Month,

C81637

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

December 6, 1901.

YORK HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE,

December 6, 1901.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Capt. the Honourable William Charles Wentworth FitzWilliam to be an Extra Equerry to His Royal Highness.

YORK HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
December 6, 1901.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments to His Royal Highness's Household:

Physicians in Ordinary: Sir William H. Broadbent, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir James Reid, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir Francis H. Laking, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeons in Ordinary: Sir Frederick Treves, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.; H. W. Allingham, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Honorary Physicians: Robert W. Burnet, Esq., M.D.; Samuel J. Gee, Esq., M.D.

Surgeon-Apothecary to His Royal Highness the Prince Wales's Household: Sir H. Laking, K.C.V.O., N.D.

Surgeon-Apothecary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to the Household at Sandringham: Allan R. Manby, Esq., M.V.O., M.D.

Chemist and Druggist: Mr. Peter Wyatt Squire.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

December 10, 1901.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

EDWARD, R.I.

Whereas under section eleven of "The Coinage Act, 1870," We have power, with the advice of our Privy Council, from time to time by Proclamation to determine the design for any coin:

And whereas it appears to us desirable to determine new designs for the gold and bronze coins mentioned in the First Schedule to "The Coinage Act, 1870":

We, therefore, in pursuance of the said enactment and of all other powers enabling us in that behalf, do hereby, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, proclaim, direct, and ordain as follows:

1. The designs for the said gold and bronze coins shall be as follows:

GOLD COINS.

(1) *Five-Pound Piece*.—Every five-pound piece shall have for the obverse impression our effigy with the inscription "Edwardus VII. Dei Gra: Britt: Omn: Rex Fid: Def: Ind: Imp:" and for the reverse the image of Saint George armed, sitting on horseback, attacking the dragon with a sword, and a broken spear upon the ground, and the date of the year, with a graining upon the edge.

(2) *Two-Pound Piece*.—Every two-pound piece shall have the same obverse and reverse impression and inscription in all respects as the five-pound piece, with a graining upon the edge.

(3) *Sovereign*.—Every sovereign shall have for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy with the inscription "Edwardus VII. D. G. Britt: Omn: Rex F. D. Ind: Imp:" and for the reverse the same impression in all respects as the five-pound piece, with a graining upon the edge.

(4) *Half-Sovereign*.—Every half-sovereign shall have the same obverse and reverse impression and inscription in all respects as the sovereign, with a graining upon the edge.

BRONZE COINS.

(1) *Penny*.—Every penny shall have for the obverse impression our effigy with the inscription "Edwardus VII. Dei Gra: Britt: Omn: Rex Fid: Def: Ind: Imp:" and for the reverse impression the figure of Britannia seated on a rock surrounded by the sea, her right hand holding a shield which rests against the rock, while in her left hand she grasps a trident, and the inscription "One Penny," with the date of the year and a plain edge.

(2) *Half-penny*.—Every half-penny shall have the same obverse impression and inscription as the penny, and for the reverse the figure of Britannia seated as described for the penny, and the inscription "Half-penny," with the date of the year and a plain edge.

(3) *Farthing*.—Every farthing shall have the same obverse impression and inscription as the penny, and for the reverse the figure of Britannia seated as described for the penny, and the inscription "Farthing," with the date of the year and a plain edge.

2. This Proclamation shall come into force on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and two.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

For declaring certain Silver Groat or Fourpences current in the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

EDWARD, R.I.

Whereas by virtue of an Order in Council and Proclamation of the third day of February one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight certain portions of "The Coinage Act, 1870," as amended by section two of "The Coinage Act, 1891," with the modifications contained in the said Proclamation, were directed to apply to and be in force in Our Colony of Trinidad and Tobago:

And whereas in right of Our Royal Crown and Prerogative and by virtue of the said recited Order and Proclamation We may make such a Proclamation as is hereinafter set forth:

And whereas by an Order in Council dated the ninth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one certain silver coins coined at His Majesty's Mint in England, and therein referred to as "Groat or Fourpences," were made current and legal tender in British Guiana, Grenada, Saint Vincent, and Saint Lucia, and it is

expedient that these coins should also be current and legal tender in the neighbouring Colony of Trinidad and Tobago :

Now, therefore, We do hereby, in right of Our Royal Crown and Prerogative and in pursuance of the recited Order and Proclamation of the third day of February one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of all other powers enabling Us in this behalf, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, proclaim, direct, and ordain as follows :

The silver coins called "Groats or Fourpences" in the recited Order in Council of the ninth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one shall be current and legal tender within the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago at the same rate and subject to the same conditions as they are current and legal tender within the Colonies to which that Order applies.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
December 10, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Most Noble William Henry Walter, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., K.T., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
December 10, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day Sir Henry Fletcher, Baronet, C.B., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
December 10, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day Sir Andrew Richard Scoble, K.C.S.I., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
December 10, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, G.C.B.,

G.C.M.G., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
December 10, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty was this day pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order that there be added to the achievement of the Prince of Wales the badge of the Red Dragon, to be borne in the following manner : (1) the Royal Crest, as Heir Apparent, in the centre ; (2) the Badge of the Plume of Ostrich Feathers on the dexter side ; and (3) on the sinister side a representation of the Badge of Wales—namely, on a mount vert a Dragon, passant gules, differenced (as in the Crest) with a label of three points argent ; the same to be borne in conformity to the drawing annexed :

And that the Most Noble Henry, Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Earl Marshall of England, do forthwith cause the necessary directions to be given herein accordingly.

A. W. FITZROY.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, December 10, 1901.

Notice is hereby given, that a Petition has been presented to His Majesty in Council by certain Inhabitant Householdors of the Urban District of Wallasey, in the County of Chester, praying for the grant of a Municipal Charter of Incorporation ; and notice is hereby further given, that the said Petition will be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the eighteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two.

WAR OFFICE, December 10, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the operations in China :

These rewards to bear date of November 29, 1900.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :

Major and Brevet-Colonel James Moncrieff Grierson, M.V.O., Royal Artillery.

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order :

Captain Herbert Campbell Holman, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieut. Stewart Gordon Loch, Royal Engineers ; Lieut. Henry Edward Colvin Cowie, Royal Engineers ;

Lieut. James David Stirling, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieut. James Macpherson, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieut. Herbert Armstrong Williams, Indian Medical Service.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Major C. C. Manifold, Indian Medical Service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

MEMORANDUM.

Services Worthy of Mention.

Captain W. H. Dent, the Durham Light Infantry ; Superintending Clerk G. J. Butler, Royal Engineers.

The King has also been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon the undermentioned Nursing Sisters in recognition of their services to the sick and wounded during the operations in China :

Miss Agnes Mary Waterhouse ; Miss Marian Jeannette Hislop.

The King has further been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers, in recognition of their gallant conduct during the operations in China :

9269 Colour-Sergeant R. Ruxdon, Coldstream Guards ; 396 Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Brooke, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), both attached to the Chinese Regiment of Infantry.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE,

DOWNING STREET, December 10, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, in recognition of services during the operations in China :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order :

Major Henry Edward Fane Goold-Adams, R.A.

DOWNING STREET, December 7, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Allan Wellesley Lewis, Esq., to be one of His Majesty's Council for the Island of Grenada.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL
CHAMBER, BUCKINGHAM GATE,

December 7, 1901.

The Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall has been pleased to appoint Charles Alfred Cripps, Esq., K.C., M.P., to be Attorney-General to His Royal Highness.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL
CHAMBER, BUCKINGHAM GATE,

December 7, 1901.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Andrew Graham Murray, K.C., M.P., the Lord Advocate, to be Keeper of the Great Seal of His Principality of Scotland.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

December 10, 1901.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF KINROSS.

Sir James Gordon Henry Graham Montgomery, Bart., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated November 30, 1901.

James Thomas Hutchison, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated November 30, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

December 10, 1901.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

For appointing a Day for the Celebration of the Solemnity of the Coronation of Their Majesties.

EDWARD, R.I.

Whereas, by Our Royal Proclamation, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June last, We did (amongst other things) publish and declare Our Royal intention to celebrate the Solemnity of Our Royal Coronation and of the Coronation of Our dearly beloved Consort the Queen, upon a day of June next to be thereafter determined, at Our Palace at Westminster; and whereas We have resolved by the favour and blessing of Almighty God to celebrate the said Solemnity upon Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of June next, We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, give notice thereof, and We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our loving subjects whom it may concern, that all persons, of what rank or quality soever they be, who either upon Our Letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices and tenures, or otherwise, are to do any service at the time of Our Coronation, do duly give their attendance at the said Solemnity on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of June next, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a Solemnity appertaineth and answerable to the dignities and places which every one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth, and of this they or any of them are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their perils, unless upon special reasons by Ourselves under Our hand to be allowed, We shall dispense with any of their services or attendances :

Provided always, and We do further by this Our Royal Proclamation signify and declare, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to change or alter Our Royal determination as more fully declared in Our Royal Proclamation bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June last, whereby We did signify it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure, upon the occasion of this Our Coronation, to dispense with that part of the Ceremonial which heretofore took place in Westminster Hall, and that part thereof which consisted of the Procession.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

December 13, 1901.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
December 10, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas in pursuance of "The Bishops' Resignation Act, 1869," a representation has been made to His Majesty by the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Frederick, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan, at the instance of the Right Reverend John James Stewart, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of Worcester, and as such a Bishop of a diocese within and of the Province of Canterbury, that the said Bishop is desirous of resigning his Bishopric by reason that he is incapacitated by age and permanent physical infirmity from the due performance of his duties as Bishop :

And whereas His Majesty is satisfied of such incapacity and that the said Bishop has canonically resigned :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to declare, and it is hereby declared, that the said Bishopric of Worcester is vacant, and His Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased to direct, and it is hereby directed, that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the Diocese of Worcester.

A. W. FITZROY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 24, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Albert de Clancy Rennick to be His Majesty's Consul for Pondicherry and Karikal, to reside at Pondicherry.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 14, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Cecil Arthur Spring Rice, Esq., to be a Secretary of Embassy in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 14, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Courtenay Walter Bennett, Esq., C.I.E., to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the States of California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, to reside at San Francisco ; Ronald Douglas Grant Macdonald, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Provinces of Biscay, Guipuscoa, and Old Castile, to reside at Bilbao ; and Sidney Barton, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul, under the superintendence of His Majesty's Consul-General at Tientsin.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, December 10, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major Edward Halbert Elliot, Royal Artillery, one of the Exons, to be Adjutant and Clerk of the Cheque of the King's Bodyguard of Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of Colonel Reginald Hennel, D.S.O., promoted to be Lieutenant.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 7, 1901.

Sir Leonard Lyell, Bart., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 7, 1901.

Sir Campbell Monro, Bart., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 7, 1901.

Edward Armitstead Baxter, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 7, 1901.

John Douglas Maude Guthrie, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 7, 1901.

Major-General Alexander Angus Airlie Kinloch, C.B., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 7, 1901.

Hugh Thomas Monro, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 7, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF NAIRN.

Edward Kirkpatrick Hall, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 7, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

December 17, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, December 10, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. G. W. Chamney as Consul of the Netherlands at Port Louis for the Island of Mauritius ; Mr. Henrique César da Costa as Consul of Portugal for British Central Africa, to reside at Chilomo ; Mr. George N. Dale as Consul of the United States of America at Coaticook, Quebec ; Mr. Bryan George Benthall as Vice-Consul of Germany at Rochester ; and Mr. John James Bayford as Vice-Consul of Greece at Southampton.

WAR OFFICE, December 17, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify His intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Soldier, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name :

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment	Private W. Bees	Private Bees was one of the Maxim-gun detachment which, at Moedwil, on September 30, 1901, had six men hit out of nine. Hearing his wounded comrades asking for water, he went forward, under a heavy fire, to a spruit held by Boers, about 500 yards ahead of the gun, and brought back a kettle full of water. In going and returning he had to pass within 100 yards of some rocks also held by Boers, and the kettle which he was carrying was hit by several bullets.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, December 16, 1901.

ERRATUM.

The Christian name of Major Edmund Halbert Elliot, Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant of the Yeomen of the Guard, was incorrectly given as "Edward" in the *Gazette* of the 13th instant.

WAR OFFICE, December 17, 1901.

ERRATA.

The initials of Major T. J. May, Diamond Fields Artillery, who was brought to notice

for his services in South Africa in the *Gazette* of May 8, 1900 (p. 2918), and appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in the *Gazette* of September 27, 1901 (p. 6330), are as now and not as therein stated.

The name of the trooper of the New Zealand Contingent brought to notice by Lord Kitchener for his services in South Africa in the *London Gazette* of May 7, 1901 (p. 3114), is No. 758, H. E. Vergette, and not No. 758, H. Windgate, as stated therein.



By the Way.

[The Editor welcomes cuttings from the Press or short notes for insertion in these pages.]

How many genealogists would not be inclined to immediately stigmatize the following as a fake if some important pedigree hung upon it! "A sensational divorce case is proceeding at Chicago. The plaintiff, Mrs. Josephine Ormsby, charges her husband with drunkenness, cruelty, and desertion. During the seven years of their married life Mrs. Ormsby has been the mother of one set of triplets, two pairs of twins, three single children, and one set of quadruplets. These last are now living, the others being dead."

On the site of what was the Chapter House of the old abbey at Bury St. Edmunds have been discovered five stone coffins with human remains.

The coffins, of which the lids are missing, are supposed to contain the remains of Abbot Sampson, 1182; Abbot Richard de Insula, 1229; Abbot Henry, 1234; Edmund de Walpole, 1248; and Hugo I., 1157. The names are arrived at from a plan of the Chapter House, discovered by Dr. Montagu James of Cambridge in the library of the historic college of Douai, in France.

At a Papal Conclave the canopies in the Sistine Chapel of all Cardinals created by the late Pope are hung with violet in token of mourning for their benefactor, while the canopies of those who owe their election to former Pontiffs are draped in green. The canopies are linked together by a detachable cord in such a way that at the moment of the election of the new Pope all fall flat against the wall except that of the newly elected Pontiff. This is to signify that the sovereignty, which during the vacancy had been in commission among the whole College of Cardinals, has once more become vested in one man. At the Conclave of 1878 there were only four green canopies of Cardinals created by Gregory XVI.; the remainder had all received the hat from Pius IX. The death of Cardinal Parocchi leaves only one Cardinal entitled to the green at the next Conclave.

"Amongst the curious records in Lydd's Corporation archives," says the *Dover Express*, "may be mentioned the gifts that were contributed from the Corporation funds to various high officials to 'gain their favour.' Among these were the cost of keeping beacon fires burning on the top of the church steeple in time of war, money paid for 'shouting' proclamations at the churchyard stile and on the sea-coast, payments made for the encouragement of wrestling matches on Sunday, and proclamations enjoining youth to devote themselves to archery."

Coke and Blackstone both state that when Civil Law was debarred at Oxford the students of Law came to London, and there created Inns, or colleges, on the lines of those they had left behind them. Thus the Treasurer, Benchers, barristers, and students of an Inn correspond to the President, Fellows, graduates, and undergraduates of a college. Coke goes on to say that the four Inns of Court formed a Juridical University, of which they were the colleges, and that the degrees of Barristers-at-Law and Serjeant-at-Law (corresponding to Bachelor and Doctor) were conferred. This account of the origin of the Inns of Court is to be accepted with some reserve. Serjeant Pulling speaks of Blackstone's theory as being "regardless of actual facts and dates," while Mr. Hugh Bellot, the latest historian of the Temple, asserts that "the Inns of Court were modelled upon the old trade guilds, to which they owe their origin." More cautious writers have been content to agree with Lord Mansfield that "their original institution nowhere precisely appears."

"Mr. J. O. Halliwell has addressed to the *Times* a letter, in which he deplores the anticipated gradual destruction of this valuable document (Shakespeare's will) in consequence of the strict rules in force at the Prerogative Office, an exception to which he pleads for in the case of Shakespeare's last testamentary papers. They form, it seems, three sheets of foolscap, and, being tied together at the top by a bond of parchment or whipcord, they cannot be examined without injurious handling, in consequence of which manipulation the final 'e' in Shakespeare has, he asserts, disappeared. The officials look on the connecting whipcord with such scrupulous awe that they necessarily will bring about the ultimate wasting away of the relic, and he suggests that some authority be obtained for placing the three separate sheets under plate glass, whereby they may be inspected without being handled" (from the *Globe* of 1850).

The Harleian Society has just issued to its members of the Register Section for 1902 the first volume of "The Registers of St. Vedast and St. Michael-le-Quern, London," edited by Willoughby A. Littledale, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. Those now issued consist of the Christenings from 1558 to 1836, and they form a substantial volume of nearly 400 pages, with an ample index. The Marriages and Burials will make a full volume of possibly 500 pages, and will be issued during the present year.

Mr. Chamberlain has uttered some memorable sayings in the course of his career, but perhaps none ever did him more credit than a declaration once ascribed to him on the subject of his birth: "I boast a descent of which I am as proud as any Baron may be of the title which he owes to the smile of a King, for I can claim descent from one of the 2,000 ejected ministers who in the time of the Stuarts left home and work and profit rather than accept the State-made creed which it was sought to force on them."

Mr. Fred Hitchin-Kemp (6, Beechfield Road, Catford, S.E.) announces that by the generosity of a Kentish Kemp he will be able to issue fifty copies of a Supplement to his "General History of the Kemp and Kempe Families of Great Britain and her Colonies," which will be printed forthwith. This Supplement will be printed in the same style as the "Kentish Kemp and Kempe Families of Thanet, Chislet, Whitstable, and other Parts of Kent." He wishes to receive immediately any genealogical and historical details for insertion, and will welcome particulars of the families of any present-day representatives of the name with a view of adding such to the pedigrees which will be given in this or any future Supplement to the "General History." The copies of the Kentish Supplement will be sold at 5s. in paper covers, or 7s. 6d. in cloth gilt binding.





WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE, BISHOP OF ABERDEEN.

1431—1514.

Painted by William of Bruges. Taken from "Scottish Portraits." Edited by James L. Carr.

(See page 77.)



The Genealogical Magazine.

JUNE, 1903.

THE SO-CALLED ORDINARIES AND SUB- ORDINARIES.



RMS, and the charges upon arms, have been divided into many fantastical divisions. There is a type of the precise mind much evident in the scientific writing of the last and the preceding centuries which is for ever unhappy unless it can be dividing the object of its consideration into classes and divisions, into subclasses and subdivisions.

Heraldry has suffered in this way: for, oblivious of the fact that the rules enunciated are impossible as rigid guides for general rules, and that they never have been complied with, and they never will be, a "tabular" system exists for heraldry as for most other sciences. The "precise" mind has applied a system obviously derived from natural history classification to the principles of armory. It has selected a certain number of charges, and has been pleased to term them ordinaries. It has selected others, which it has been pleased to term subordinaries. The selection has been purely arbitrary, at the pleasure of the writer, and one of the foremost rules which former heraldic writers have laid down is that an ordinary must contain the third part of the field. Now, it is doubtful whether an ordinary has ever been drawn containing the third part of the field by rigid measurement, except in the solitary instance of the pale

when it is drawn "per fess counterchanged," for the obvious purpose of dividing the shield into six equal portions, a practice which has been lately pursued very extensively, owing to the ease with which, by its adoption, a new coat of arms can be designed bearing a distinct resemblance to one formerly in use without infringing the rights of the latter. Certainly, if the ordinary is the solitary charge upon the shield, it will be drawn about that proportion. But when an attempt is made to draw the Walpole coat (which cannot be said to be a modern one) so that it shall exhibit three ordinaries—to wit, one fess and two chevrons—which, being interpreted as three-thirds of the shield, must fill it entirely, and yet leave a goodly proportion of the field still visible, the absurdity is apparent. And a very large proportion of the classification and rules which occupy such a large proportion of the space in the majority of heraldic text-books are equally unnecessary, confusing, and incorrect, and, what is very much more important, such rules have never been recognised by the powers that have had the control of armory from the beginning of that control down to the present day. I shall not be surprised to find that many of my critics, bearing in mind how strenuously I have pleaded for a right and proper observance of the laws of armory, may think that the foregoing has largely the nature of a recantation. It is nothing of the kind, and I advocate as strenuously as I have ever done the compliance with and the observance of every rule which can be shown to exist. But this is no argument whatever for the idle invention of rules which never have existed, or for the recognition of rules which have no other origin than the imagination of heraldic writers. Nor is it an argument for the deduction of unnecessary regulations from cases which can be shown to have been exceptions.

Too little recognition is paid to the fact that in armory there are almost as many rules of exception as original rules. On the subject of ordinaries, I cannot see wherein lies the difference between a chevron and a lion rampant, save their difference in form; yet the one is said to be an ordinary, the other is merely a charge. Each has its special rules to be observed, and whilst a chevron can be engrailed or invected, a lion can be guardant or regardant, and whilst the former can be placed between three objects, which objects will occupy a specified position, so can a lion. Each can be charged, and each furnishes an excellent example of the futility of some of the ancient rules which have been coined concerning them. The ancient rules allow of but one lion and one chevron upon a shield, requiring that two chevrons shall become chevronels and two lions lioncels,

whereas the instance already quoted—the coat of Walpole—has never been drawn in such form that either of the chevrons could have been considered chevronels, and it is rather late in the day to degrade the lions of England into unblooded whelps. To my mind the ordinaries and subordinaries are no more than first charges, and though the bend, the fess, the pale, the pile, the chevron, the cross, and the saltire will always be found described as honourable ordinaries, whilst the chief seems also to be pretty universally considered as one of the honourable ordinaries, such hopeless confusion remains as to the others (scarcely any two writers giving similar classifications) that the utter absurdity of the necessity for any classification at all is amply demonstrated. Classification is only necessary or desirable when a certain set of rules can be applied identically to all the set of figures in that particular class. Even this will not hold with the ordinaries which have been quoted.

A bend embattled is embattled upon both its edges; a fess embattled is embattled only upon the upper edge; a chief is embattled necessarily only upon the lower; and the impossibility of distinguishing “per pale engrailed” from “per pale invected” shows that no rigid rules can be laid down. When we come to subordinaries the confusion is still more apparent, for as far as I can see the only reason for the classification is the tabulating of rules concerning the lines of partition. The bordure and the orle can be, and often are, engrailed or embattled; the tressure, the fret, the lozenge, the fusil, the mascle, the rustre, the flanche, the roundel, the billet, the label, the pairle, it would be impossible to meddle with; and all these figures have at some time or another, and by some writer or other, been included amongst either the ordinaries or the subordinaries. In fact, there is no one quality which these charges possess in common which is not equally possessed by scores of other well-known charges, and there is no earthly reason why a certain set should be selected and dignified by the name of ordinaries, nor are there any rules relating to ordinaries which require the selection of a certain number of figures, or of any figures, to be controlled by those rules, with one exception. The exception is to be found, not in the rules governing the ordinaries, but in the rules of blazon. After the field has been specified, the principal charge must be mentioned first, and no charge can take precedence of a bend, fess, pale, pile, chevron, cross, or saltire, except one of themselves. If there be any reason for a subdivision those charges must stand by themselves, and might be termed the honourable ordinaries, but I can see no reason for treating the chief,

the quarter, the canton, gyron, flanche, label, orle, tressure, fret, inescutcheon, chaplet, bordure, lozenge, fusil, mascle, rustre, roundel, billet, label, shakefork, and pairle as other than ordinary charges. They certainly are purely heraldic, and each has its own special rules, but so in heraldry have the lion, griffin, and deer. Here is the complete list of the so-called ordinaries and subordinaries: The bend, fess, chief, pale, chevron, cross, saltire, pile, pairle, otherwise the shakefork or pall, quarter, canton, gyron, bar, bordure, orle, tressure, flanche, label, fret, inescutcheon, chaplet, lozenge, fusil, mascle, rustre, roundel, billet.

With reference to these ordinaries, by the use of which term is meant the rectilinear figures peculiar to armory, it may be worth the passing mention that the origin of these is a matter of some mystery. Guillim and the old writers almost universally take them to be derived from the military scarf placed across the shield in various forms. Other writers, taking the surcoat and its decoration as the real origin of coats of arms, derive the ordinaries from the belt, scarf, and other articles of raiment. Planché, on the other hand, scouted such a derivation, putting forward upon very good grounds the simple argument that the origin of the ordinaries is to be found in the cross-pieces of wood placed across a shield for strengthening purposes. He instances cases in which shields, apparently charged with ordinaries, but really strengthened with cross-pieces, can be taken back to a period long anterior to the existence of regularized armory; but then, on the other hand, shields can be found decorated with animals at an equally early or even an earlier period, and I am inclined myself to push Planché's own argument even further than he himself took it, and assert that the ordinaries had in themselves no particular origin whatever beyond that easy method of making some pattern upon a shield which was to be gained by using straight lines. That they ever had any military meaning I cannot see the slightest foundation to believe; but when we can find, as Planché did, that shields were strengthened with cross-pieces in various directions, it is quite natural to suppose that these cross-pieces afforded a ready means of decoration in colour, and this would lead a good deal of other decoration to follow similar forms, even in the absence of cross-pieces upon the definite shield itself. The one curious point which rather seems to tell against Planché's theory is that in the earliest "rolls" of arms but a comparatively small proportion of the arms are found to consist of these rectilinear figures, and if the ordinaries really originated in strengthening cross-pieces, one would have expected a larger

number of such coats of arms to be found ; but, at the same time, such arms would in many cases in themselves be so palpably mere decoration of cross-pieces that the resulting design would not carry with it such a compulsory remembrance as would a design, for example, derived from lines which had plainly had no connection with the construction of the shield. Whilst a son would naturally paint a lion upon his shield if his father had done the same, there certainly would not be a similar inducement for a son to follow his father's example where the design upon a shield were no more than different coloured strengthening pieces, because if these were gilt, for example, the son would naturally be no more inclined to perpetuate a particular form of strengthening for his shield, which might not need it, than any particular division of the colouring of its surface with which it was involved, so that the absence of arms composed of ordinaries from the early rules of arms does not amount to very much. Still further, it may well be concluded that the compilers of early rolls of arms, or the collectors of the details from which early rolls were made at a later date, may have been tempted to discard, and may have been justified in discarding, from their lists of arms all those patterns and designs which palpably were then no more than meaningless colouring of strengthening pieces, which were not originally borne as coats of arms, or then intended to be so considered, but which patterns and designs, by subsequent continuous usage and perpetuation, became accepted later by certain families as the "arms" their ancestors had worn.

A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



ANCIENT TENURES OF LAND.



EW towns have more traditions attached to them than Edinburgh, and of these traditions quite the most interesting are those that relate to the Sovereign. The ancient Roman road that runs from Edinburgh to Queensferry crosses the Almond River by the old Cramond Brig, and it was here one of those curious acts of vassalage to a King was bound to be performed. The story dates from the time of James V., who loved the life of a nomad, which life, bringing him in closer contact with his people than is usual for a monarch, earned him, among other names, the title King of the Commons. But the day he came to Cramond Brig he was masking as the Guidman

of Ballengeich, having chosen his appellation with some wit, for "guidman" signifies the head of a household, and Ballengeich was a small piece of Crown land adjoining Stirling Castle, at which place the Court was then residing. Disguised as a poor man, he had tramped from Stirling all unattended, just as the humour pleased, and at Cramond Brig, where he was set upon by a band of gipsies, had it not been for the timely intervention of good Jock Howison, he would have come to an even more premature end than was usual with that ill-starred line.

Jock Howison was threshing in a field close by, and hearing the sound of a broil, and seeing one man gallantly striving to hold the narrow bridge against numbers, at once hastened to take the side of the weaker, so that between them Jock and the King won the day. The Stuarts could adapt themselves to most circumstances, but even as a "gangrel body" James was fastidious about his person, and Jock, who was clearly a good Samaritan, lost no time in bringing him a basin and ewer, so that he might wash his hands. It must have been a whimsical sight to see *le roi qui s'amuse* washing his patrician fingers, while he led on the simple chiel by his side to tell him his greatest wish. It seemed beyond the dreams of avarice to the poor man, for he wished to become owner of Braehead, the farm upon which he toiled as a serf; and Braehead being Crown land, James saw an easy means of paying a debt of gratitude to the man who had saved his life. It was thus the Howison family became proprietors of Braehead, but with the curious tenure attached to the land that each time the reigning monarch crossed old Cramond Brig the descendants of Howison were to wait upon him with the historic basin and ewer; blanch tenure it was called—that is, holding a piece of land to which some honorary act of vassalage is attached. Within the memory of man this singular act was duly performed when George IV. visited Scotland, and the hereditary heir of Braehead was bidden to Holyrood Palace with his basin and jug, so that the House of Hanover might ratify the ancient feudal law. Before steam had driven romance from the land, so long as the old Cramond coach still took the road, the story was remembered, for the coach was called Jock Howison, and anyone on the road could read the name for himself. But now no one sings the ballad, "We'll gang nae mair a-roving," with its sly poke at the King; and even if the coach were still to run, it is probable this prosaic age would merely conclude that Jock Howison was the coach proprietor's name.

“From that fair dome, where suit is paid
By blast of bugle free,”

refers to another act of royal vassalage, for the barony of Pennycuick was held by blanch tenure.

“Come, Clerk, and give your bugle breath ;
Carle, now the King’s come !”

Each time the Sovereign came to Edinburgh the head of the house was bound to greet him by mounting a piece of rock, called variously the Buck, or Hare, Stone, and blowing a blast of welcome on a horn. Some versions of the story restrict the act of homage to each time the King should come to hunt in the Boroughmuir, which seems a probable tale, as a horn must ever be part of the chase. Hence it is that the crest of the family of Clerk of Pennycuick is a demi-forester proper, winding a horn, and the motto, “Free for a blast.” The Hare Stone was no insignificant spot, as it held the Royal Standard when the army encamped on the Boroughmuir on its way to fatal Flodden ; but no proprietor of Pennycuick could mount it nowadays, for mason-work has gathered round the place, and the stone that once held the standard of Scotland, not to mention a well-known Scottish Baronet, is built into part of an ordinary garden wall.

Not more than a mile from this point is another stone that boasts a similar tale, and of all the traditions appears the most traditional, as not even R. L. Stevenson, usually so sure of his facts, could explain what a certain General Ray had to do with the story. It is a lonely stone in a bare field, upon which the neighbouring Laird of Comiston House is bound to climb, and blow on a horn whenever his Sovereign passes that way. The laird would require to be agile, for the stone is sheer and tall, but, as Stevenson puts it with quiet humour, “Happily for a respectable family, crowned heads have no great business in the Pentland Hills” ; though one is bound to admit that these feudal proprietors, standing with their horns on their hereditary stones, would do more to amuse a crowned head than any elaborate scheme of orthodox entertainment could possibly do.

“Still linger, in our northern clime,
Some remnants of the good old time ;”

and many of these traditions were given the people by their Kings. Thus, in the reign of Kenneth MacAlpine, one of the oldest Scottish families received their title from John, an outlaw, who followed the King’s huntsmen through one of the royal forests. The stag the

King was stalking stood at bay in a narrow chasm, or cleuch, in Border parlance, and no man durst follow but the outlaw John, who, seizing the buck by the horns, threw it on its back, and, exhibiting a pretty enough feat of strength, ran with his prize up the mountain, till he threw it at the King's feet. There was nothing then left for MacAlpine to do but to revoke the decree of outlaw and christen him Buccleuch. In like manner the Douglas family won their cognizance of a bleeding heart, the whole sentimental story of the good Lord James and Bruce's heart being, indeed, aptly expressed in the familiar couplet: "Douglas, Douglas, tender and true."—*From the "Globe."*



BOHUN "LE SPIGURNEL."

BY A. HALL.



WE are all more or less familiar with the noble family of Bohun, Earls of Hereford, who added so materially to the fortunes of the crafty Bolingbroke, better known as King Henry IV.; but there was also a concurrent yet minor family—the Bohuns of Midhurst in Sussex, pronounced *Boone*—who held an official position under the Crown in the Court of Chancery, that of *Spigurnel*, or Sealer of Writs.

But there was a family more distinctly associated with this department of the public service who took their surname from their office; it dates from a Godfrey of 1155-56 to about 1385, when Joan le Spigurnel married a William Gobion, where the line seems to end.

Camden states that this office was *hereditary* in the family of Bohun, as above; but it appears to need confirmation, although there really was an apparent connection between these two families, and it may be of interest to trace such alliance, taken for what it may be worth as evidence.

This office of Spigurnel was a serjeanty, always rewarded with a grant of land, held by the performance of such duty. Accordingly the second Godfrey, under grant from King John, 1207-08, is described as "*serviens noster de capella nostra*" and "*officium*

spigornellorum." His reward was the Manor of Skegby, to which he made certain additions by purchase.

This term *capella* seems represented now by the Ecclesiastical Courts, whereof the "Court of Faculties" maintains a Seal-keeper and a "Sealer." It is a bold guess to suggest that this modest *sealer*, not fishing for "*phocidæ*," represents the ancient Spigornel.

Turning, then, to the Bohun pedigree, Cane or Cana de Bohun lived about 1086; but their importance dates from 1196-97 by evidence of a royal grant to Franco of Fordham, etc., as his right and inheritance; the same as Savaric, son of Savaric, heir of Engilgerum de Bohun, held them, and a release from a fine imposed by Ralph de Arden when at Caen, adding, also, Midhurst and Easebourne, and his land in Normandy. The property included also the historical Cowdray, then a mere "wood" (Welsh, *coed*).

Here is the royal confirmation of a pedigree which a modern King might well hesitate to sign; and his descendant, another Franco, who died in 1272-73, married Nicola de Capella. It is therefore deferentially suggested that this lady represented the second Godfrey "*de capella nostra*," and possibly the serjeanty went with her to the Bohuns, for, indeed, the Spigurnel pedigree is very hazy just at this time.

The Bohuns culminated in a barony by writ in John Bohun, who died in 1367-68, but the dignity lapsed from non-renewal of the summons to his grandson, who died *s.p.m.* in 1499. Of his two daughters, Mary, the elder, married Sir David Owen (*née* Tudor), but both died childless, and the lands were sold to the FitzWilliam family. This is a brief outline of the parent stem, but a junior branch settled at Fressingfield, and we have record of them at Beccles to 1780, perhaps later. May we include Sprignell and Gurnell as offshoots? But Henry le Spigurnel, who died in 1328-29, is reported as holding land under a Bohun, which may well serve as a second link of connection in support of Camden's statement.

Among the officials of Chancery junior to the Spigornel was the "*chafewax*" or *chaufecire*; he softened the wax for the more important official to impress with the seal. The material was of a pale yellow, honey colour, and may well have been termed a "*spice*."

This minor office, however, was also a serjeanty, and may have been held by father and son in succession. The details are scanty, but there is record of one Richard the Chaufecyre from 1308-12. He was rewarded with the bailiwick of Munslow, and later with the forestership of what is now called the Maelor Saxon, while

in 1312 he was fastened on the convent of Cumbermere as a pensioner for life. By 1323 we have records of Henry le Chaufser of Acom, Yorkshire, who in 1327 obtained a bailiwick in Inglewood Forest, and in 1328 a repetition, or new appointment, to what is called "Ingoltwayt." In 1332 he sublets his Plumpton bailiwick, and in 1335 he is indicted for trespass of "vent and venison" in his own bailiwick; possibly he could not restrain his followers or tenants. A pardon for similar offences in the next year. But in 1339 he is promoted to the higher office of Spigurnel *vice* Richard Knyght. There was a Richard le Bohun living about that time; if he were knighted he might have been "a Spigurnel." But the Henry of Acom has his name mutilated in various records, and we find an "Egid Chaufecire" at Tothil, in Westminster, 1315; and, about the same time, Elyas le Chaufecire is misnamed or translated into Elias Chaucer. There was an Elias le Chaucer, of Cordwainer Street, in 1318-19. Has the identity of these two been confused?

Reverting for a moment to Richard the Chafewax of 1308-12, we are reminded of a Richard Chaucer who was found to be interested in some premises in Bread Street, Cheapside, during the two years 1325 and 1341; and it is suggested that this precarious change of Elias from Chaufecire to Chaucer is sufficient to identify the two families, and the elision of "f" is a phonetic characteristic, which is a very far "shot," for among twenty or thirty entries concerning the poet Chaucer's family there is no known example written with an "f."

The poet's family were "vintners" pure and simple, and as a "mere poet" does not often appear in genealogical discussions, his intrusion here may justify a short summary of his reputed origin.

In 1269 Gerard le Chaucer was a burgess of Colchester. John le Chaucer appears in the London City Records in 1298, a Robert in 1300, a Philip in 1308, 1312, 1322.

In 1310 Robert le Chaucer is collector of *wine* dues, and in 1324 John Chaucer, of Ipswich, is son of this Robert.

In 1327 William le Chaucer is a "taverner" at St. Mary-le-Bow.

In 1328-29 Richard Chaucer is married to Mary, widow of Robert, as above, and mother of John. It is proposed to identify this Richard with the Richard Chaufecyre who was pensioned off in 1312!

But to return to John, son of Robert. In 1338 he is attending the Royal Court at Cologne; he was established as a vintner in 1342; in 1349 he is deputy to the royal vintner at Southampton, emporium for French wines. In 1354 John Chaucer and Agnes his


wife dispose of some tenements in London; again, in 1363, John Chaucer, citizen and vintner, executes a conveyance. He died in 1366, and his widow remarried next year.

The poet Geoffrey Chaucer, son of this John, was born about 1340; in 1357 he is attached to the household of Prince Lionel, Duke of Clarence, his identity being fully established, free from all taint of a lost letter "f."



MORRIS OF BALLYBEGGAN AND CASTLE MORRIS, CO. KERRY (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

VIII.  AMUEL MORRIS, Esq., of Castle Morris and Ballybeggan aforesaid, and of Littleton, in the same county, eldest son and heir of the preceding, born (at least two years) before 1733, probably about 1727-28, matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, May 31, 1748, succeeded his father after 1771. High Sheriff for co. Kerry, 1763, and Colonel of the Kerry Volunteers. He married, probably about 1770-71, Ursula, sister of Sir Barry Denny, first Baronet of Tralee Castle, M.P., elder daughter of the Rev. Barry Denny, of Ballyvelly, Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Ardfert, and grand-daughter of Edward Denny, Esq., of Tralee Castle aforesaid, M.P., by his wife the Lady Letitia Coningsby, third daughter and coheir of Thomas, Earl of Coningsby, by whom he had issue:

1. Samuel Morris, his heir.
2. Colonel Sir George Morris, J.P., D.L., Usher of the Black Rod of St. Patrick, etc., baptized at Tralee March 19, 1773. Ensign, Kerry Militia, April 14, 1794, to June 30, 1795; Ensign, 14th Foot, October 29, 1802; Ditto, 2nd Foot, February 9, 1804; Cornet, 3rd Dragoons, April 4, 1805; Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, June 13, 1805; Captain, 34th Foot, June 12, 1806; Captain, 2nd Dragoon Guards, July 30, 1806; Captain, 3rd Buffs, July 9, 1807; Major, 3rd Buffs, April 16, 1809; Major, 40th Foot, July 8, 1809; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 4,

1814. Retired from the army November 26, 1830, having served in the West Indies, on the staff in Spain and Portugal, 1808-09, at the Cape of Good Hope, at Waterloo and in the occupation of Paris, and afterwards at Gibraltar, and in Ireland during the Rebellion. Appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for co. Dublin, and one of the Commissioners of Paving, etc., of Dublin. Knighted by Letters Patent, dated —, 1841. Usher of the Black Rod of St. Patrick, 1841-58. He married, 1814, Frances Anne Wilhelmina, widow (1806) of Anthony Denny, Esq., of Moorstown, co. Tipperary, and second daughter of William Blennerhassett, Esq., of Ballyseedy, co. Kerry, and by her, who died at Cheltenham, December 20, 1818, and was buried in Walcott Church, Bath, December 29 following,¹ he had issue :

i. Theodosia Morris, born 1815, unmarried.

Sir George died in Dublin May 21, 1858, aged eighty-five, and was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery there.²

3. William Morris, Captain in the army, died unmarried in India.

¹ "On the 20th inst. departed this life at Cheltenham, Mrs. Morris, wife of George Morris Morris, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of 3rd Regt. Infantry or Old Buffs. Her death was occasioned by an effusion of water on the chest and heart. This afflictive event has plunged an amiable family into the deepest sorrow, the influence of which is extended to a wide circle of friends. Mrs. Morris was sister of the late John Blennerhassett, Esq., of Elm Grove, co. Kerry, and M.P. for that county. The remains of this sincerely lamented and inestimable lady were yesterday deposited in the family vault of the Blennerhassetts in Walcot Church in this city."—*Bath Chronicle* for Thursday, December 31, 1818; dated Bath, Wednesday, December 30.

² "Morris, Knight Bachelor (Ireland), created 1841. Sir George Morris, second son of the late Colonel Samuel Morris, of Littleton, Ireland, by the eldest sister of the late Sir Barry Denny, Bart., born 1786 (*sic*), married, 1814, daughter of the late John Blennerhassett, Esq. (since dead); was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, but has retired; was engaged in every action and siege in the West Indies under Sir R. Abercromby and his successors in command from 1795 to 1801; served on the staff in Portugal and Spain in 1808 and 1809; at the Cape of Good Hope and in France; served at Gibraltar, and in Ireland during the Rebellion; is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Dublin; was appointed Usher of the Black Rod to the Order of St. Patrick in 1841, and on that occasion received the honour of Knighthood by Letters Patent. Residence: Gardiner's Place, Mountjoy Square, Dublin. Dod's 'Peerage,' 1849: 'May 21. At his residence, 32, Gardiner's Place, in his eighty-fourth year, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Morris, D.L., of the county Dublin.'—*Freeman's Journal*, Tuesday, May 25, 1858.

4. Arthur Morris, baptized June 24, 1778. Ensign, Kerry Militia, September 30, 1797; Lieutenant, April 1, 1801. He is said to have married, and had issue an only daughter.
5. Edward Morris, baptized at Tralee, September 11, 1781.
6. Barry Morris, baptized at Tralee, January 4, 1783. Ensign, 14th (Bedfordshire) Regt., August 29, 1798; Lieutenant, December 23, 1800. Died [in the West Indies¹] August 29, 1802.
7. Townsend Morris.
8. Arabella Morris, baptized at Tralee, July 4, 1771.
9. Jane Morris, married Richard Chute, Esq., of Roxborough, co. Kerry, and had issue :
 - i. George Chute, clerk in Holy Orders, died *s.p.*
 - ii. Jane Chute, died unmarried.
 - iii. Cherry Chute, died unmarried.
 - iv. Mary Chute, married William Alton, M.D.
 - v. Arabella Chute, married Pierce Chute, of Ballyree Lough, Tralee, and died *s.p.*

10. Elizabeth Morris, baptized at Tralee, October 26, 1796.

Colonel Samuel Morris was living October 26, 1796, and is believed to have died some years after 1809.² His wife was probably the Mrs. Morris buried [in the family vault in the old ruined church³] at Ratass, June 8, 1831.

IX. SAMUEL MORRIS, Esq., of Castle Morris and Ballybeggan aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, born 1772, Lieutenant (on its enrolment), October 4, 1793, and afterwards Captain, Kerry Militia; a J.P. and D.L. co. Kerry; for many years High Provost of Tralee. He married (before 1794) Sarah Stoughton,⁴ second daughter of William Townsend Gun, Esq., of Rattoo, co. Kerry, and grand-daughter of Townsend Gun, Esq., of Rattoo aforesaid, by Elizabeth, daughter of (the celebrated) Captain John Blennerhassett, of Conway Castle, commonly called "Black John," by whom he had issue nineteen children, viz. :

¹ "West India List, October 6," is written after his name in the regimental lists.

² The late Wilson Gun, of Rattoo, my grandmother's first cousin, who was born in 1809, used to tell me that he had seen five generations of my family, and that he remembered my great-great-grandfather well.

³ The Morris vault stands in the centre of the ruined church of Ratass. All the Morrises are said to have been buried there, but there is no inscription, and very few of the burials at Ratass are noted in the Tralee Register.

⁴ She was niece of Elizabeth Margaret, Lady Ventry.

1. Samuel Morris, who was accidentally drowned whilst fishing, aged about twenty.
2. William Ponsonby Morris, of whom presently.
3. Maynard Denny Morris, successor to his brother.
4. Townsend Gun Morris, Knight of St. Ferdinand, Lieutenant, 4th (King's Own) Regt.; left Tralee August 30, 1835, and sailed the same day from Cork to join the Anglo-Spanish Legion; served on the staff of Sir de Lacy Evans; created a Knight of the Spanish Order of St. Ferdinand by the Queen Regent Christina for special services; returned to Tralee on the evening of March 28, 1838; died unmarried before 1862.
5. Thomas Morris, died young, unmarried, between 1816-38.
6. Jane Morris, died unmarried in Tralee before 1862.
7. Sarah Morris, heiress to her brother.
8. Georgina Morris, heiress to her sister.
9. Frances (Fanny) Morris, born 1803, buried at Ratass, September 26, 1826.
10. Elizabeth Morris, baptized at Tralee, March 30, 1807; married June 9, 1840, the Rev. Robert Boyle Davies (third son of the Rev. Boyle Davies, of Holy Trinity, Cork), by whom—who was born September 24, 1811, ordained Deacon at Limerick on letters dimissory from Cork, May 3, 1836, and Priest at Cork, September 11 following, and who afterwards had livings at Hull and Todmarden, near Manchester, where he died—she had issue:
 - i. Boyle Townsend Davies, died (as the result of being thrown from a horse) at Todmarden, aged about fourteen.
 - ii. Elizabeth Davies, died young.
 - iii. — Davies, died in infancy.

Mrs. Davies survived her husband, and died about 1880.

11. Jenny Morris, died in childhood.

And eight other children, who died young.

Mr. Morris was very unfortunate in his affairs, and was compelled to sell his estates to the late Sir James O'Connell, a brother of Daniell O'Connell, in or about 1837. He died at Tralee,¹ April 2,

¹ "DEATH OF SAMUEL MORRIS, ESQ.—On the morning of yesterday, at his house, Strand Street, in this town, aged sixty-six years, Samuel Morris, Esq., Captain Kerry Militia, and formerly for many years High Provost of Tralee, an event deeply deplored by every individual who had the pleasure of knowing him,

1838, aged sixty-six, and was buried in the family vault in the ruined church at Ratass. His widow survived him.

X. WILLIAM PONSONBY MORRIS, Esq., second but elder surviving son and heir of the preceding, born probably about 1806. Gazetted Ensign, 41st (the Welsh) Regt., August, 1827; joined April 12, 1828; Lieutenant, May 23, 1830; sailed with his regiment for India, March 7, 1838; died unmarried at Bellary, Madras, August 15, 1838.¹

XI. MAYNARD DENNY MORRIS, Esq., next brother and heir of the preceding, born at Ballybeggan, 1810; left Tralee 26th, and sailed from Cork, February 28, 1836, for London to join the Anglo-Spanish Legion. Succeeded his brother, August 15, 1838, and died unmarried in Tralee, October 17, 1862, aged fifty-two;² buried in the family vault at Ratass.

XII. SARAH MORRIS, elder sister and heir of the preceding, born at Ballybeggan before 1795; died unmarried in the Isle of Man, May, 1875; buried at Kirk Bradden, May 25 following.

XIII. GEORGINA MORRIS, next sister and heir of the preceding, and eventual sole heiress of her father, born at Ballybeggan House 15th, and baptized at Tralee, November 26, 1795; married there,³

and to the severe affliction of his mourning family, and of a circle of relatives and friends as highly honourable and truly respectable as any in this county. The illness previous to his demise was but short, and the shock occasioned by his death was the more keenly felt by his numerous friends. Mr. Morris was a gentleman of the most kind and friendly disposition, and (in the palmy days now past) of unbounded hospitality and the utmost amicable-ness of manner."—*Kerry Evening Post*, Tralee, Wednesday, April 4, 1838.

¹ "August 15, 1838, at Bellary, Lieutenant William Morris, of H.M. 41st Regt. of Foot."—"India Register," 1839, ii., p. 165.

² "In Tralee on the 17th, Maynard, last surviving son of the late Samuel Morris of this town."—*Kerry Evening Post*, October 22, 1862.

³ Miss Hickson says that "Captain de Ruvigny and Georgina Morris were long remembered as the handsomest couple ever married in a Kerry church." In her delightful sketches of "Kerry Politics and Society in Bygone Days," after quoting the old Tralee rhymster (name unknown) of the first quarter of the last century—

"Come to the flags,
To see the Red Rags;
They're the lads for the Chutes and the Morrises.

"Come to the Green,
To see De Ruvigne
Flirting between the two Miss Morrises.

February 21, 1816, Captain Lloyd Henry de Ruvigny, afterwards (1843) seventh Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval. He was born March 26, 1791, being presented for baptism by Major-General H.R.H. Prince Edward (afterwards Duke of Kent), and Lieutenant-General Vaughan Lloyd, R.A. Gazetted to an Ensigncy, 62nd Foot, November 12, 1807; Lieutenant, March 5, 1812; Captain, Foreign Hussars, 1813;

"Janie's the best,
She has a fair neck—

Janie's the best of the Chutes and the Morrises.

"Walters, my boy,
You never were coy;

You're the joy of the Chutes and the Morrises!"

she says:—"The 'Red Rags,' needless to say, were the officers of a regiment quartered in Tralee. Charles Lever tells us that in those early days of the present century, and even much later on, Ireland was 'garrisoned to please the Irish ladies.' The Chutes and the Morrises were the then youthful daughters of Richard Chute, of Chute Hall, in 1800-20, and those of his relative Mr. Chute, of Roxboro', county Kerry, whose wife was a Miss Morris, of Ballybeggan (*vide* Burke's 'Landed Gentry'), and the daughters of Mr. Morris, of Ballybeggan House and estate, near Tralee, sold in or about 1837 to the late Sir James O'Connell. Captain de Ruvigny, I do not remember the number of his regiment, was a singularly handsome man, and his wife, Miss Georgina Morris, one of the two celebrated in the above rhymes, was the most beautiful woman (even at the age of fifty) I ever saw in my life, abroad or at home, and I have seen in morning or evening toilettes a good many of them—the famous Duchess of Sutherland, his daughter, Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Duchess of Wellington, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Lady Dufferin, Lady Jocelyn, etc., on their way to drawing-rooms, flower-shows, fancy balls and concerts, and in Hyde Park. The only face I ever saw to compare in beauty with Mrs. de Ruvigny's (as she then was) was that on a curious coloured marble head or mask dug up in Greece some thirty years ago, and placed on a pillar in one of the galleries of the British Museum. It was remarkably like her, but the living beauty had, as Byron truly says in Beppo, the advantage over the 'ideal' one. Janie of the 'fair neck' was Miss Janie Chute of Roxboro', by no means a beauty, but a comely, pleasant-looking, and most amiable lady in youth and age. 'Walters, my boy!' was a Captain Walters in the same regiment, I believe, with Captain de Ruvigny. Walking one day, some thirty years ago, across Hanover Square in London with my cousin the Rev. Edwaraday, we passed a gray-haired, bent old gentleman, of military bearing, with a long moustache. My cousin said to me, 'Do you know who that is? It is Colonel Walters, the hero of the old Tralee song long ago, Miss Ruth Chute's admirer in the "Green" walks of our childhood's days!' And with this picture of him, when he had doubtless long learnt the wisdom of Thackeray's poem to the 'pretty page with the dimpled chin,' as he was not in his fortieth, but in his seventieth year, I will end these chronicles, grave and gay, of 'Bygone Days and Politics.'"

present at the taking of Procida and Ischia in 1809; served in Sicily and Spain, 1810-12; on the staff of Lord William Bentinck, 1812; in command of the Foreign Hussars before Barcelona and on the eastern coast of Spain, under Lord F. Bentinck; present at the Siege of Genoa and the taking of Paris, after the Battle of Waterloo; Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword; retired from the army November 27, 1829; succeeded his elder brother April 13, 1843; died at Braden, *s.m.*, October 14, 1863, aged seventy-three. She died May 8, 1888, in her ninety-third year, having had issue:

1. Charles Henry Theodore Bruce, eighth Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval, Colonel in the army, born November 18, 1829. Ensign, 6th Foot, July 30, 1846; Lieutenant and acting Captain, November 2, 1849; exchanged to 80th Foot, April 2, 1850, and 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, July 22, 1856; Captain, Gold Coast Artillery, September 11, 1857; Major, unattached, November 9, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel, January 1, 1872, and Colonel, July 1, 1880; served through Kaffir War of 1847-50; Kaffir medal; Burmese War of 1850-53, including the landing at, storming, and capture of Prome; also in the operations around Prome, repulse of night attack; attack, storm, and capture of several fortified villages; the capture of Tomah, and of the Shod Dragon Pagoda, Rangoon; Burmese medal and clasp, also sword; Chief Civil Commandant of the Gold Coast, 1857-63; commanded the Gold Coast Artillery during the Donquah Rebellion, repulse of the attack on Donquah, and during the disturbances on the Ashanti Frontier, 1860-63; prepared plans for the Ashanti Expedition of 1872, for which he received thanks of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief; died at Sherborne, Dorset, February 10, 1883, aged fifty-three. He married, first, August 26, 1854, Mary Anne Frances, only daughter of William Mattison, Esq.; she died *s.p.* 1862. He married secondly, June 25, 1867, Margaret Melville, only daughter of George Moodie, Esq., of Cocklaw and Dunboy, co. Fife, who died April 30, 1868, leaving issue a son. He married thirdly, July 2, 1869, Helen, second daughter of George Bennet, Esq., J.P., of Green Hill, co. Stafford, and Dibdale, co. Worcester, by whom, who survives, he had issue.
2. Countess Frances Georgina de Massue de Ruvigny, born

at Newport, Isle of Wight, March, 1817; died at school at Montmerail, France, 1833, aged sixteen.

3. Countess Augusta Henrietta de Massue de Ruvigny, born November 6, 1819; died May, 1902, aged eighty-three.



THOMAS HARRISON, REGICIDE.

BY TEMPLAR.



THE following short pedigree of the family of Thomas Harrison is compiled partly from entries in the parish register of St. Anne, Blackfriars, and partly from information published by the late Mr. J. P. Earwaker:

Richard Harrison, =
sometime Mayor of
Newcastle-under-
Lyme; died 1653.

Ralph Harrison, =
of Highgate, Middlesex.
Will dated May 13,
proved July 18, 1656.

Martha, buried
at St. Anne,
Blackfriars,
September 3,
1653.

Thomas Harrison (I.), =
son and heir of Richard Harrison.
Regicide. Described in the parish
register of St. Anne, Blackfriars,
as Colonel 1648-49, as Major-
General 1652. Sole executor of
Ralph Harrison 1656. Noble
("Regicides," vol. i., p. 320) says
that after his imprisonment at
Carisbrooke he was permitted to
return (? in 1656) to "his own
house at Highgate." Indicted as
"late of Westminster"; executed
at Charing Cross 1660.

Katherine, daughter and heiress
of Ralph Harrison. Remarried
(II.) to Robert Barrow, of
St. Giles, Cripplegate. Mar-
riage licence at Faculty Office
December 15, 1662, wherein
she is described as "widow,
aged thirty-five." The will of
Robert Barrow, dated April 4,
1670, in which he describes
himself as of "Haggerston, in
the parish of Hackney," was
proved April 9, 1673, by his
widow, then remarried (III.)
to Thomas Legh, son of Henry
Legh of High Legh, co.
Chester. Administration of
her goods granted to Thomas
Legh May 7, 1700.

Thomas Harrison,
buried at St.
Anne, Black-
friars, February
1, 1648-49.

Ralph Harrison,
buried at St.
Anne, Black-
friars, April 10,
1652.

Richard Harrison,
buried at St.
Anne, Black-
friars, January
12, 1652-53.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers would supply any information about any children of Thomas Harrison who survived him. Noble ("Regicides," vol. i., p. 336) says that he "left" a wife "and family."

The following are traditional descents: (1) Dorothy Willing, who married (October 30, 1753) Sir Walter Stirling of Faskine, was a grand-daughter of the marriage (July 16, 1704) of Thomas Willing and Anne Harrison. This Anne Harrison is said to have been a grand-daughter of the regicide. (2) According to a family tradition of long standing, Mary (*née* Goodwin), wife of John Laurence, Rector of Yelvertoft 1700 to 1721, was a daughter of a daughter of the regicide. (3) A Stanley Harrison, living 1712, is said to have been a son of the regicide.

I am informed that the Harrison pedigree has attracted some attention in the United States, and it is possible that some American genealogist may be able to supply evidence which has not been published in this country.

William Whiston, in his "Memoirs" (p. 4), says that his uncle, Joseph Whiston of Lewes, "a very pious Dissenter, that wrote several books for infant baptism," had been "chaplain to Colonel Harrison, one of the regicides." Does this mean that Joseph Whiston was chaplain to Harrison's regiment?



THE ROYAL ARMS IN SCOTLAND.



THE recent Royal visit to Edinburgh has brought up once more a subject of perennial interest north of the Tweed—the proper emblazonry of the Royal Arms in Scotland. Probably the vast majority of persons are under the impression that the Royal Arms are the same in all parts of the United Kingdom. It is claimed, however, that in Scotland the Scottish emblems should take precedence—that is, the unicorn should be displayed on the dexter and the lion rampant in the first

and fourth quarters of the shield. It is quite common to hear it asserted that the Treaty of Union provided for this; in fact, the assertion has frequently been made of late in the press.

There is, in reality, no such stipulation in the Treaty. What it does say is: "That the two Kingdoms of Scotland and England shall upon the first day of May next ensuing the date hereof, and for ever after, be united into one Kingdom by the name of Great Britain, and that the Ensigns Armorial of the said United Kingdom be such as His Majesty shall appoint, and the Crosses of Saint Andrew and St. George be conjoined in such manner as His Majesty shall think fit, and used in all flags, banners, standards, and ensigns both at sea and on land."

Apart from the stipulation as to the conjoining of the crosses, there is nothing obligatory in the Treaty of Union with regard to ensigns, standards, etc. As a matter of fact, however, there is a difference in practice north of the Tweed in the emblazoning of the Royal Arms. In most cases they are emblazoned in the usual way, but there are others in which the unicorn is displayed dexter, and the lion rampant of Scotland occupies the first and fourth quarters of the shield. On the official *Edinburgh Gazette* the Royal Arms are blazoned in this latter way, and some of the public offices and Scottish Government departments use this form.—*From the "Pall Mall Gazette."*



GLYNNE OF BICESTER AND OF HAWARDEN.

By W. E. B. WHITTAKER.



CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN GLYNNE (better known as Serjeant-at-Law), the first of this honourable branch of the Glynne family of Glynlifton in Carnarvonshire, was the second son of Sir William Glynne of Glynlifton, Knt.

Sir William Glynne was the twentieth in direct descent from Cilmin Troed Ddu (Cilmin of the Black Foot), chief of the fourth of the fourteen tribes of North Wales. He also claimed royal descent through his paternal grandmother, Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn, by Jane, daughter of Sir William Griffith, Knt., Chamberlain of North Wales, whose wife Jane was the daughter of Thomas Strad-

ling, son of Thomas Stradling of St. Donats, son of Sir Henry Stradling of St. Donats, Knight of the Sepulchre (by Juliana, daughter of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke), son of Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donats in Glamorganshire, Knt. 13 Henry IV., who married Jane, daughter of Henry Beaufort, afterwards Cardinal and Bishop of Winchester (who previous to taking Orders had wedded the Lady Alice, daughter of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel), who was the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III., King of England.

John Glynne, second son of the above Sir William, by Jane, daughter of Sir John Griffith of Carnarvon, Knt., was born in 1602, and was educated at Westminster and Hart Hall, Oxford, where he matriculated on November 9, 1621, aged eighteen, and possibly took his B.A. February 6, 1623-24, as William.¹ He was at Lincoln's Inn 1628, and became a Bencher in 1641. He was M.P. for Westminster from May, 1640, until 1648. Glynne was actively engaged in conducting the charge against Lord Strafford in 1641. Four years later he was Recorder of London, which post he held until 1648. In 1646 he, though a great friend of Cromwell's, opposed the Self-Denying Ordinance, for which contumacy he was thrown into prison. He represented Carnarvon in 1654-55 and 1659, and Flint 1656-1658. Regaining Cromwell's favour, he was created one of the Lords and made Clerk of the Petty Bag, and in 1655 attained the dignity of Chief Justice of the Upper Bench. However, in 1659, in view of the approaching Revolution, he resigned this position and made ready to welcome Charles. He rode in the Coronation procession of that monarch, and suffered a mishap, of which Pepys says (Diary, April 23, 1661): "Serj. Glynne whose horse fell upon him yesterday and is like to kill him, which people do please themselves to see how just God is to punish the rogue at such a time as this: he being now one of the King's Serjeants, and rode in the cavalcade with Maynard, to whom people wish the same fortune." Butler is also supposed to have penned the following pleasant couplet, intended for an edition of "*Hudibras*":

"Did not the learned Glynne and Maynard
To make good subjects traitors strain hard?
Was not the King by proclamation
Declared a rebel by the nation?"²

¹ Foster's "*Alumni Oxoniensis*."

² Aubrey's "*Brief Lives*," vol. i., p. 137.

The King knighted Glynne as Sir John, of Henley Park, Surrey, on November 16, 1660.

Sir John married first, Frances, eldest daughter of Arthur Squib (one of the Tellers of the Exchequer in 1624, and afterwards, by Sir John's influence, Clarenceux King-of-Arms), and had issue :

1. William (I.).
2. Thomas, inherited under his father's will "all those my houses, lands, tenements, etc., with the appurtenances called Lightwood, together with all that I purchased of Mr. Whitley, situate and being in the county of Flint and elsewhere; and all my lands, houses, tenements, and hereditaments in the counties of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire whatsoever." He lived in Lincoln's Inn, and died unmarried in 1685, leaving his lands in Flintshire and Carnarvonshire to his niece and god-daughter Frances, daughter of his brother William (I.), to whom he also left £1,900 and all his plate in trunks at Ambrosden.
3. Frances, died an infant.
4. Jane, married Sir Robert Williams of Penrhyn, Bart., nephew and heir of John, Lord Archbishop of York, and sometime Keeper of the Privy Seal.
5. Margaret, died an infant.
6. Anne, married in 1664 Sir John Evelyn of Leigh Place in Godstone, Surrey; created Baronet May 29, 1660. She was his second wife, and he behaved badly to her. In his will, dated April 24, 1671, dying without issue, he bequeathed his property to his mistress and her heirs for ever.
7. Frances, married William Campion of Combwell, Esq. (son of Sir William Campion, slain at Colchester, by his wife Grace, daughter of Sir William Parker, by his wife Philadelphia, daughter of Henry, Lord Dacre), who died September 20, 1702. By Frances he had two sons and six daughters.

Sir John Glynne married secondly, Anne, daughter of John Manning of London and Cralle, co. Sussex, and widow of Sir Thomas Lawley, Bart., by whom he had :

1. John, of Henley Park, married Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Francis Tilney of Bolerwick (?), Hampshire, and had issue :
 - (1) Anne, died unmarried.

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- (2) Dorothy, married, at Wanstead Church, Sir Richard Child, afterwards Viscount Cablemain and Earl Tilney.

John Glynne died in 1672.

2. Mary, married Stephen Anderton of Eyworth, Esq., who was created a Baronet January 9, 1664, and died January 9, 1707-08. Mary died February 25, 1668.

Sir John Glynne died at his house in Portland Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Thursday, November 15, 1666, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He directed in his will that his funeral expenses should not exceed £500. He was buried under the altar in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on November 27.

1. William Glynne, created Baronet of Bicester in Oxfordshire on May 21, 1661, which estate was made over to him during the life of his father, was a Gentleman Commoner of Jesus College, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree on March 25, 1656; was elected Knight of the Shire for Carnarvonshire in Richard Cromwell's Parliament. On the death of his father he succeeded to the Hawarden estates; was High Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1668; was High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1673. He lived in St. Ealburgh's Priory at Bicester until, after purchasing in 1673 the Manor of Ambrosden with its appurtenances, he built a new mansion on a piece of elevated ground near Ambrosden Church. He married, about 1659, Penelope, daughter of Stephen Anderson of Eyworth, Esq., and had issue :

1. The eldest died an infant.
2. Sir William (II.).
3. Sir Stephen (III.).
4. John, heir to his uncle, Thomas Glynne; died unmarried, and was buried at Bicester.
5. Catherine, born 1661; married Thomas Lister of Whitefield, Northampton, Esq., Cupbearer to Queen Mary, and had one daughter, Barbara, who died in February, 1740, having married first, Sir Alveburg Holt, who died 1729, and secondly, Thomas Brynks, Esq., of Carnarvon. She had two sons by her first husband: Sir Lister Holt and Charles Holt.
6. Frances, born 1663, heiress of the Flintshire estates of her uncle Thomas. Dying intestate, her brother Sir William (II.) became her heir. She was buried at Bicester, January 5, 1718.

7. Penelope, married first, — Arnold, Esq., and secondly, — Higgins.
8. Elizabeth, married — Crackenthorp (without permission of her family).
9. Anne, born at Ambrosden April 18, 1680; married her cousin, Edward Hill, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Teddington (son of William Hill and Anne Evelyn, his wife). She survived her husband many years, and was buried at Hawarden in 1740.

Sir William Glynne died in 1689, and was buried in his father's vault at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on August 20. He died intestate; his personal estate was valued at £9,605 1s. 6d. Two-thirds of his estates were divided between his children, the remaining third going to his widow, who died and was buried at Bicester in February, 1691.

II. Sir William Glynne, second Baronet, born in 1662; returned to Parliament in 1698 for Oxford University, and for Woodstock in 1702. In April, 1706, he was made D.C.L. of Oxford. Was a man of literary tastes. Lived almost entirely in Oxfordshire. He was married at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields on July 5, 1688, to Mary, second daughter of Sir Edward Evelyn of Long Ditton (first cousin once removed to John Evelyn the diarist, and second cousin to Sir John Evelyn who married Mary, daughter of Chief Justice Glynne). By her he had issue :

1. William, born at Long Ditton June 7, 1689; took M.A. at Oxford July 16, 1713, and was a Fellow of All Souls'. He died and was buried at Bicester in June, 1719.
2. Mary, born and died at Long Ditton.

Sir William's wife died in April, 1694. He died September 3, 1721, and left his estates to his brother Stephen (III.).

III. Sir Stephen Glynne, third Baronet. His estates in Oxfordshire and Flintshire were heavily burdened with legacies and a large debt, the farms on the Oxfordshire estate alone being mortgaged for £23,360. In 1728 Sir Gregory Page of Greenwich, Bart., and Edward Turner, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, were in treaty to purchase the Oxfordshire property, but Sir Stephen died before the final steps were taken. The estate was, however, sold to the said parties later. The Manor of Cleygate in Surrey passed to Sir Stephen in right of his wife. This he sold to Lord Chancellor King. In 1723 the family removed to Hawarden, where he rented Broadlane Hall from the Ravenscrofts, Hawarden Castle being at this time dismantled. He was High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1724. Sir Stephen married Sophia,

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daughter of Sir Edward Evelyn (coheiress with her sisters, Mrs. Hill, Lady Austin, and Lady Glynne). By her he had issue :

1. Stephen (IV.).
2. Francis, born October 26, 1700 ; of Queen's College, Oxford ; matriculated July 12, 1720, aged nineteen ; B.A. February 19, 1724-25 ; in Holy Orders ; Rector of Hawarden from September 30, 1726, until his death, February 8, 1727.
3. William, born at Merton, and interred at Bicester December 31, 1704.
4. William (V.).
5. John (VI.).
6. Sophia, born January, 1693 ; married Richard Henry Belasyse, eldest son of Colonel the Hon. Thomas Belasyse, son of Lord Fauconberg. In her widowhood she lived at Hawarden, where she died in 1779, aged eighty-seven.
7. Penelope, born April 26, 1699 ; married, November 1, 1724, Sir William Wheler of Leamington, Bart. She died January 23, 1739-40.
8. Maria, born October 17, 1702 ; married Captain John Weldon.
9. Catherine, born August 22, 1711 ; died January, 1739, unmarried.

Sir Stephen died on April 22, 1729, and was interred at Bicester on April 29. He was the last of his family to have any connection with that place.

IV. Sir Stephen Glynne, fourth Baronet, born in August, 1696, and died in July, 1729, unmarried.

V. Sir William Glynne, fifth Baronet, born July 5, 1709. Succeeded while yet a minor. He died at Aix-la-Chapelle in August, 1730.

VI. Sir John Glynne, sixth Baronet, born January 3, 1712 ; was defeated in contest for Flint Boroughs in 1734. He was a strong Tory and probably a Jacobite. During the excitement caused by the Rebellion in 1745 he and the Rev. Richard Williams, Rector of Hawarden, were brought to London on a charge of favouring the Pretender. The accusation was made by a certain Madame Haytrel, who had observed them drinking Prince Charles Edward's health on their knees on the bowling-green of the Stag's Head Inn at Hawarden. In 1741 he was returned Knight of the Shire for Flintshire. In 1751 he was High Sheriff of Flintshire. He was elected for the Flint Boroughs in 1752, and sat for that place in

the five following Parliaments. In 1763 he received the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford. Sir John married, at Hawarden, August 17, 1731, Honora, only daughter of Henry Conway, Esq., by whom he had issue :

1. John, born and died November 16, 1732.
2. John Conway, born January 3, 1740; educated at Eton and Queen's College, Oxford, where he matriculated on December 14, 1762. He was a Lieutenant in General Crawford's regiment at the taking of Belleisle in 1761, and afterwards Lieutenant of Dragoons in Ireland. He had a company in the Flintshire Militia, and in 1765 was a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county. He married Sarah, daughter of Charles Crewe (uncle of the first Lord Crewe), and died without issue May 16, 1774. He was buried at Hawarden on May 24.
3. Stephen (VII.).
4. William, born June 3, 1746; was Lieutenant of Marines in 1776. He died unmarried in 1777.
5. Harry Conway, born October 1, 1754; died 1755.
6. Francis, born March 14, 1752; died 1799.
7. Honora, born February 7, 1733; died unmarried February, 1764.
8. Sophia, born July 22, 1736; married John Yorke of Richmond, Yorks; died without issue April 29, 1764.
9. Penelope, born December 10, 1737; married, November 6, 1766, William Earle Welby of Denton, Lincolnshire; created a Baronet January 27, 1801. She died 1771.
10. Anne, born and died 1747.
11. Anne, baptized at Hawarden May 4, 1749.
12. Frances, born January 28, 1751; married Rev. Randolph Crewe, Rector of Hawarden.
13. Lucy, born January 26, 1756; married, at Bath, James Gordon, Esq.; died and was buried at Hawarden May 24, 1814.
14. Mary, born April 25, 1759; married, at Bath, Simon Gordon (brother to above).

Honora, Lady Glynne, died February 10, 1769, and was buried in Hawarden Church. Sir John Glynne married secondly, on March 27, 1772, Augusta Beaumont, governess to his daughters. The marriage was performed by special license in Hawarden Castle at 12 p.m. by the Rev. Evan Ellis, Vicar of Kilken. By her he had no issue. He died June 1, 1777.

GLYNNE OF BICESTER AND HAWARDEN 71

VII. Sir Stephen Glynne, seventh Baronet, born May 12, 1744; educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he matriculated December 14, 1762, aged eighteen; B.A. 1766; M.A. 1769; was inducted Rector of Hawarden in 1771. He married Mary, only daughter of Richard Bennet of Farmcott in Shropshire. By her he had issue posthumously:

1. Stephen Richard (VIII.).

Sir Stephen burst a bloodvessel and died, after hunting, while at the Earl of Stamford's seat, Enville, on April 1, 1780. Mary, Lady Glynne, died at Bath in 1812, and was buried at Hawarden.

VIII. Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, born May 19, 1780; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he matriculated April 27, 1798, aged seventeen. He was created D.C.L. of Oxford on July 5, 1810. He married, at St. George's, Hanover Square, on April 11, 1806, the Hon. Mary Neville, second daughter of Richard, Lord Braybrooke. He had issue by this marriage:

1. Stephen Richard (IX.).

2. Henry, born September 29, 1810; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he matriculated November 6, 1828, aged eighteen; B.A. 1832; M.A. 1837; was inducted Rector of Hawarden in 1834, and created Hon. Canon of St. Asaph 1855. He married, on October 14, 1843, the Hon. Lavinia, daughter of William Henry, Lord Lyttelton, and had issue:

(1) Mary.

(2) Gertrude, married, October 21, 1875, George, Lord Penrhyn.

The Rev. Henry Glynne died July 29, 1872.

3. Catherine, born January 6, 1812; married, July 25, 1839, in Hawarden Church, William Ewart Gladstone, Esq. She died June 14, 1900, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

4. Mary, born July 22, 1813; married, July 25, 1839, in Hawarden Church, George William, Lord Lyttelton, and died in 1857.

Sir Stephen R. Glynne died at Nice March 5, 1815.

IX. Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, ninth and last Baronet, born September 22, 1807; was educated at Eton and Christ Church, where he took his B.A. in 1829 and M.A. in 1831. From 1832 to 1837 he represented the Flint Boroughs in the interests of the Liberal party, and from 1837 to 1847 he sat for Flintshire. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Flintshire from 1845 until his death.

Sir Stephen was a great ecclesiologist. He visited and described over 5,000 churches in a series of notebooks now kept in St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden. He died unmarried on June 17, 1874, leaving his estates to William Henry, eldest son of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

The Glynne arms were: Quarterly of four—first and fourth argent, an eagle displayed with two heads, sable; second and third argent, three brands ragulé, fired proper; on an escutcheon of pretence, argent, a human leg, coupé at the thigh, sable.

Crest: An eagle's head erased sable, holding in the beak a brand ragulé, sable, fired proper.



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.

SIGNATURES PASSED FEBRUARY 13, 1680.



CONFIRMATION to Archibald Rae and his spouse,
of the 30 Shilling lands of Dundyven.

Composition 20 lib.

Confirmation of the five merk land of Crarick
and others to John Campbell of Carrick to be
holden of the Erle of Argyle.

Composition 10 merks.

Ultimus heres of the lands of Wrighthouses to Mr. Andrew
Forrester, Treasurer Clerk, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Tutorie of William, Thomas, and Isobel Shand, children to the
deceist Thomas Shand, Merchant burges of Aberdeen, to Mr. Thomas
Forbes, one of the regents of the College of Old Aberdeen.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and Liferent of Edward Winter in Kelso, and Elizabeth
Stewart, his spouse, to themselves.

Composition 20 lib.

SIGNATURES PASSED MARCH 3, 1680.

Infestment of recognition of the lands of Auchinbreck and others to Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck, holds of His Majesty as King and Prince and Steward of Scotland, ward, and changed to taxt ward, for the payment of 100 lib for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 200 lib for the marriage, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment of Adjudication of Mr. James Shaw, second lawful son to Mr. George Shaw, Minister at Logie, of the lands and baronie of Clackmannan, Powfoulls and Comrie, and the lands of Garlett, adjudged for 6,350 merks.

Composition 40 lib.

Infestment to Hercules Tailzeor of Burrowfeild, of the lands of Burrowfeild and milln thereof, holds of His Majesty ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 80 lib for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 160 lib for the marriage, upon the said Hercules, his own resignation, under the King's hand.

Composition 80 lib.

Confirmation of the Disposition granted by the deceist Francis Galloway of Todshaugh to Jean, Agnes, Eupham, Christian, Jennett, and Margaret Galloway, daughters of the said deceist Francis, of the toun and lands of Todshaugh and infestment of the said lands of Todshaugh to Mr. John Mitchell, Writer in Edinburgh holds of His Majesty feu upon the resignation of the said Jean, Agnes, Eupham, Christina, Jennett, and Margaret Galloway, and Jean Hamilton, their mother.

Composition 100 merks.

Infestment of Adjudications of the lands, baronie and regalitie of Kinloss, and Heritable office of Bailliarie and justicarie thereof and others to George, Marqwess of Huntly, adjudged for 15,694 lib.

Composition 100 lib.

Infestment to Mr. William Fletcher, Advocat, of the lands of New Cranstone, holds of his Majesty blensch, upon the resignation of James Fletcher of New Cranstoune.

Composition 40 lib.

Confirmation of the contract of wodsett, passed between John Blair of that ilk, and Mr. Robert Baillie, Professor of Theologie in the University of Glasgow, and Helen Strang, his spouse, of the forty shilling and eight penny lands of Windierigg, to be holden of the said John Blair of that ilk, redeemable by payment of 5,000 merks, as also ane precept of Clareconstat granted by William Blair, now of that ilk, to Margaret Baillie, only daughter and aire to the said Mr. Robert Baillie, of the said lands of Windierigg, and

sicklike ane charter of the said lands granted by the said Margaret Baillie to John Walkinshaw, younger of Burghfield, her future spouse.
Composition 20 merks.

Infestment to Francis Kinloch, Younger of Gilmortoun, of the lands of Gilmortoun, the lands of Markle, the lands of Drylawes, which lands were parts and pertinents of the baronie of Haills, and are now erected in ane baronie to be called the baronie of Markle, the lands of Wester Cracho, holds of His Majesty blensch, upon the resignation of Francis Kinloch, elder of Gilmortoun.

Composition 20 merks.

Confirmation to Mr. John Law, second lawful son to the deceist Mr. Mungo Law, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, of ane bond and infestment of ane annual rent of 280 lib Scots yierlie, to be uplifted furth of the lands of Freuchie granted by the deceist Mr. Mungo Law, Minister at Perth, and that in so far alanalie as concerns his part of the said annual rent extending to 30 libs Scots yierlie.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment to Thomas Fotheringham of Bandean, of the lands of Halyairds, holds of His Majesty blensch, upon the resignation of William Fullarton of that ilk, Patrick Rattray of Craighall, and John Ogilvie, elder and younger, of Balfour. It hath a confirmation of two Dispositions granted by the said resigners of the said lands.

Composition 40 lib.

Confirmation to Mr. Thomas Innes, eldest lawful son and aire to the deceist John Innes, noter in Alderne, of the disposition granted by the deceist Mr. Robert Innes of Muretoun, eldest lawful son and aire to the deceist Mr. Robert Innes of Muretoun, of the toun and lands of Struthers, the lands of Windylaws and Crooks, the town and lands of Newtoun of Kinloss and others with liberty of commontie and common pasturage casting winning and leading the peats faill and divots in and frae the hill and drum of Pluscardine, as also ane confirmation of all other contracts, dispositions, and charters granted by the Abbots of Kinloss, with the consent of their convent and by Their Majesty's Royal Progenitors, Kings and Queens of Scotland, to the said Mr. Thomas Innes, his predecessors, and authors, all and concerning the said lands, and specialie, ane charter granted by Walter, Abbot of Kinloss, and his convent, of the said lands of Windylawes and Crook, to John Anderson of Struthers, and Janet Gordon, his spouse, and from person to person downwards, to the said Sir Robert Innes, under the King's hand.

Composition 100 merks.

Infetment to Sir William Murray of Stanehope of the lands of Wraetche, lands of Houghbrae, and the kirk lands of Glenwhome and others, holds of His Majesty ward and feu, the ward changed to taxt ward for payment of 40 merks for the ward, four score for the relieffe, and 100 merks for the marriage, upon the resignation of William Russell of Slipperfield, and John Gairdin, Merchant burges of Edinburgh. It proceeds also upon ane apprising under the King's hand.

Composition 100 merks.

Infetment to Sir Andrew Murray, late of Pitlochrie, and now of Clein, of the lands of Clein, Mains thereof, and others, holds of His Majesty feu, and erects the same in ane baronie to be called the baronie of Clein, and dissolves the samein from all other baronies, lordships, and other dignities, whereunto they were annexed before, upon the resignation of the Viscount of Stormont.

Composition 100 merks.

Confirmation to Alexander Sutherland of Kinminitie, of a contract passed between James Grant of Freuchie, now deceist, the deceist James Sutherland, sometime Tutor of Duffus and then of Kinnytie, of the said deceist James Grant, his toun and lands of Over and Nether Kinminitie and others, to be holden of the said deceist James Grant, his lawful superior, together with the contract passed between the said deceist James Sutherland and the said Alexander Sutherland, now of Kinminitie, therein designed, his lawful son, of the foresaid toun and lands and others, above specified, disponsed by the said deceist James Grant, together with the Disposition made by William Sutherland, brother german to the deceist Alexander Lord Duffus, to the said Alexander Sutherland, of the said lands and others above specified, whereunto the said William had right by apprising, which is expired, to be holden *a me* and *de me*.

Composition 100 lib.

Confirmation to Ladie Catherine Kennedy, Lady Cochrane of her liferent lands.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to Mr. Robert Irwine of Birleside of the lands of Cults and others, holds of His Majesty Ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 40 merks for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and four score merks for the marriage, upon the resignation of John Thomson of Cults, under the King's hand.

Composition 40 lib.

(To be continued.)





MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 1542-1587.

Drawn by François Clouet. From "Scottish Portraits," edited by James L. Carr.

(See opposite page.)

“SCOTTISH PORTRAITS.”



THE present is a luxurious period in the art of the making of books. What may be the trend of the future, it is difficult to foretell, for some of the volumes which are now leaving the press assuredly reach the high-water mark of excellence in everything—print, paper, illustrations, and binding. This characteristic of the present time is in every way exemplified in the work “*Scottish Portraits*,” by J. M. Caw, which Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack are at present issuing. It is everywhere admitted that in no single respect would it be possible to improve upon these beautiful portfolios. The scheme of the work is simple. The author, who is the Curator of the National Portrait Gallery in Scotland, has made a careful selection of about 120 portraits. The selection rests upon a twofold basis, being first and primarily a collection of portraits of the most famous and of typically representative Scotsmen, and, secondly, a collection illustrative of the work of Scottish portrait-painters and Scottish portraiture, although the necessities of the first-mentioned basis have compelled the author to travel in a few cases outside the works of his compatriots. But, from either standpoint, the selection has been admirably made. The portraits are arranged chronologically, and one is enabled thereby to trace the development of the craft of portrait-painting. Mr. Caw commences his work by a detailed and critically analytic essay upon the art of portraiture in its connection with Scotland, and there can be no gainsaying that the essay is a masterpiece of work. Even to Mr. Caw’s friends, who were familiar with his powers, the essay came as a revelation, and of its kind nothing finer has been written. The official position he holds would naturally lead one to expect considerable expert knowledge, but there can be few amongst the servants of the Crown who bring to their official duties the passionate love for the subject of their work that it is evident the author must possess. Terse in language, but with a fluent style peculiarly his own, without using a word that is unnecessary, Mr. Caw treats in a masterly manner of those in whose hands portraiture in Scotland has rested, and of the book they have produced, and we can promise to anyone into whose hands the book may come sincere pleasure and gratification from the perusal of the opening essay. Had the illustrations been mere cheap half-tone blocks the work would nevertheless have possessed unique

artistic value by reason of the quality of its criticism no less than its literary merits; but as originally conceived, it was intended that its chief feature should be the beauty of the photogravure reproductions, which have in every case been taken from the original paintings. We have never met with finer or more delicate work of this character, every plate being of the highest quality, plainly exhibiting the state in which the portrait exists, and realizing the tone and character of the originals in a style which is often lacking in photogravure reproductions.

The illustrations which accompany this notice of the book are,



KING JAMES V. (1512-1542) AND MARY OF GUISE (1515-1560).

(*Painter unknown.*)

of course, only process blocks from prints taken from the plates, and naturally are no guide to the excellence of the illustrations in the book itself. The issue is strictly limited to 350 copies, in five portfolios, at one guinea each, many of which are already disposed of. Two portfolios have been already issued, and the others are promised at short intervals. Specimen portraits can be obtained on application to the publishers (Grange Works, Causewayside, Edinburgh, or 34, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.), and the work itself can be seen at either of their addresses.

Here we have been only concerned to deal with the artistic side of the book. It has another and perhaps an equal value as a historical contribution, and we shall return to the book in our next issue.

REVIEW.

HERALDS' COLLEGE AND COATS OF ARMS REGARDED FROM A LEGAL ASPECT. By W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L. Second Edition, 8vo., 24 pp. Phillimore and Co., London, 1903.

This little pamphlet comes opportunely at a time when writers who ought to know better do not hesitate to champion the cause of unauthorized heraldry in all the bravery of antique paper and nicely-turned invective against those who venture to suggest the desirability of a little more conformity with one of the Ten Commandments. Mr. Phillimore, who is a trained lawyer, naturally deals with the subject from the legal standpoint, and forcibly demonstrates that a prescriptive coat of arms stands on the same footing as a prescriptive Duke of London. He also tears to pieces the assertion which has been based on some letter written by Sir William Dugdale to a herald-painter—that arms can be acquired by prescription.

Those interested in the question of lawful coats of arms as opposed to those which are bogus will do well to peruse Mr. Phillimore's pamphlet, which deals critically and in an authoritative way with the various points involved. It is carefully thought out, and fact is piled on fact and argument on argument with the trained legal skill and method of which much other heraldic writing is destitute. The controversy which has called forth the book under notice will doubtless continue, for some are incapable of appreciating either fact or argument; but to those who are in the fray, the help the book affords is timely; and it is essential to those who would have a right understanding in the matter, and to those who desire to see what has been written in order to form their own conclusions. The subject has never previously been treated in the manner Mr. Phillimore adopts, and both manner and treatment are singularly excellent and to the point. One cannot help thinking that Mr. Phillimore might with advantage expand his pamphlet into a bigger book by treating some of the points involved at greater length when the present edition is exhausted.



THE CORNEWALLS OF BURFORD (*continued*).

BY COMPTON READE.

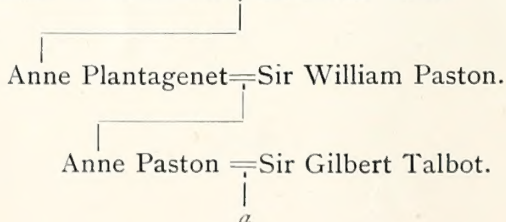


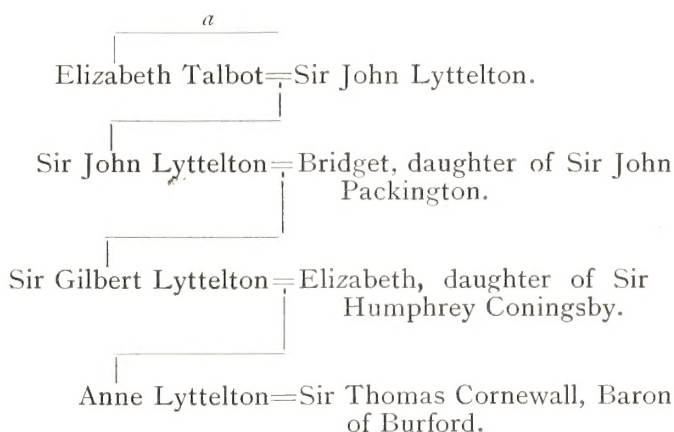
HE third son, Edward, married at Eastham, 1637, "Mrs." Mary Hopton, who is mentioned in the will of Anne, Lady Cornwall, of whom presently, as "my sister, Mrs. Mary Cornwall." He was buried at Burford, 1645.

The fourth son was the Rev. Richard Cornwall, who entered at Hart Hall, Oxford, May 13, 1598, being then seventeen. He graduated from Oriel College, April 29, 1602, and proceeded M.A. from Broadgates Hall, now Pembroke College. In 1607 he became Rector of Burford, first portion, and of the second portion in the next year, but his incumbency was brief, he being buried in his church, March 23, 1610.

We now come to the elder brother of these three juniors—viz., Sir Thomas Cornwall, surnamed "The Great Baron." He was born in 1573, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, as armiger, July 24, 1590, and was knighted at the Charter House, May 11, 1603. As has already been stated, he entered his protest at the Herald's Visitation of 1623 against the bend sinister, but apparently without any definite result. A mere *ipse dixit* on his part would have been futile, and he must have adduced evidence which, unfortunately, is not now available. His protest, however, will carry weight with impartial minds, he himself being a man of education and a courtier. He was buried at Burford, January 12, 1636-37, and his will—unaccountably missing—was proved at Hereford. His wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Gilbert Lyttelton, of Franckley, and by her he had a numerous issue. This alliance brought into the Cornwall strain that of the Coningsbys, besides a royal descent from John of Gaunt—*e.g.* :

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster = Catherine Roelt.





The will of Anne, Lady Cornwall, dated June 23, 1655, is of more than common interest. She is described as of Eastham, "widdowe," and the document contains the following excerpts: "Item, I leave unto Sir Gilbert Cornwall, my Sonne, a Tablett or Jewell, given unto my late deceased husband, Sir Thomas Cornwall, by Prince Henrie [the elder brother of King Charles I., who, as Prince of Wales, entered at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was so charmed with the *genius loci* that, when he left, he turned to the demies, or scholars, and addressed them as *fratres fraterrimi*]. And from and immediately after the decease of my said Sonne, Sir Gilbert Cornwall, I doe hereby will and devise the said Tablett or Jewell unto Thomas Cornwall, my grandsonne, oldest Sonne and Heir Apparent of my said Sonne, Sir Gilbert Cornwall." She leaves the residue of her estate to her son, Robert Cornwall, whom she appoints executor. Witnesses: Michael or Nicholas Acton (of Bockleton), John Barneby, and Edward Benson. Codicil, 1655: "Grandson John Barneby to be executor as well as my Sonne Robert Cornwall." Codicil, 1656: to be buried at Eastham. "£20 to my daughter, Mrs. Mary Reade (widow). To my daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Cornwall, my picture (portrait) and wedding-ring. Sister, Mrs. Mary Cornwall (wife of Edward Cornwall, as mentioned above). Niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Barneby. To grandson, John Barneby, my husband's picture from head to foot. Grandchild, Mrs. Ursula Phillips. Esteemed friend and kinsman, Dr. Harford (whose son, Brigstocke, was M.P. for Hereford; see monumental inscription to him and his wives in Hereford Cathedral). Grandchild, Mrs. Mary Cornwall. Grandchild, Compton Reade (afterwards Baronet). Son-in-law, Mr. John Dansey. Grand-

children, Mary and Hester Dansey. Daughter, Mrs. Anne Knight, my dyamond ring which I doe usually wear. Bishop Andrewes sermons to my cousin Phillip. Great Church Bible to Sonne John. Quarto Bible to Edmund Cornewall."

At the risk of being wearisome, the items of this will are given in brief, for they mention several familiar names in the county—*e.g.*, Barneby, Harford, and Dansey. Read between the lines, it seems the will of a loyalist, and we may note her care lest her son Sir Gilbert, the Parliamentarian, should get rid of the precious tablet or jewel, the gift of generous Prince Henry. The good lady obviously designed it to remain as an heirloom of the Cornewalls for ever. What became of it? Probably it disappeared in the general wreckage. But we anticipate.

By Anne Lyttelton, Sir Thomas Cornewall had a family of eight sons and five daughters. Up to that moment the family, if not so opulent as some of its earlier members, held considerable estates in Salop and Herefordshire; but the necessity of providing for the juniors of so huge a brood reduced largely the income of the barony, and the eldest son throughout was a comparatively poor, though by no means a prodigal, gentleman.

We will come to him later, dealing consecutively in advance with his brethren and sisters.

The second son, Thomas, baptized at Burford, September 30, 1599, died *s.p.* in Flanders.

The third son, George, citizen and grocer of London, was baptized at Burford, August, 1602. He was a merchant of Aleppo, but unmarried, and as he died at the age of twenty-eight, had not time to realize a fortune in business, albeit from the terms of his will it would appear that he had made some money. His will was proved in 1630, and as a codicil was dated at Aleppo, he must have died there. He appoints his brother Robert sole executor, and mentions brother James, sisters Mrs. Catherine Barneby, Mrs. Marie (*sic*) Reade, Anne, Elizabeth, and Margaret Cornewall. His assignee at Aleppo was one Edward Proctor.

The fourth son, Robert, was of Spertrey, in Burford parish. He was baptized August 24, 1607, at Burford, and was buried there on Lady Day, 1676. Unfortunately, the maiden name of his wife is unknown. His will, dated 1675, contains bequests of a signet and a diamond ring; also "The pettigree (*sic*) of the family of Cornewalls, Barons of Burford," which he begs his wife not to sell, but to leave to his children. To his daughter Elizabeth he bequeaths his ivory lute—possibly the same whereon played so skilfully the "Stout Baron." His wife lived to 1698, and in her will mentions the great

tithes of Wolverley. With two sons, who died in infancy, they had Anne, baptized at Burford, 1649, who married Burgh Tathwell, of Ravensthorpe, Lincolnshire (query Northants); Martha, who married . . . Holland, and four others.

Of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth sons, the only record is of their baptisms at Burford.

The elder daughter, Katherine, baptized, 1595, at Burford, married there, January 27, 1607—she being under twelve—John Barneby, of the Hill, probably a son of Sir John Barneby, of Bockleton. Their eldest child was not born until nine years after the marriage, and their next in the year following.

The second daughter, Mary Cornewall, baptized at Burford, September 16, 1600, married there, September 8, 1624, Thomas, eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Reade, of Barton Court, Berks, and Brocket Hall, Herts. As he was baptized at St. Helens, Abingdon, February 22, 1606, he was only eighteen, and, in fact, a gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford. The result was an estrangement between father—a distinguished Cavalier—and son, the latter making Burford Castle his home, and his children and grandchildren, as the registers of Burford show, having been born there. He died in 1634, and was buried at Burford. The date and place of her death is unknown, but she was living in 1695, the date of her sister Elizabeth's will. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters.

The third daughter, Anne Cornewall, baptized December 18, 1603, married a gentleman named Knight.

The fourth daughter, Elizabeth, was baptized March 23, 1605, at Burford, and died unmarried, October 24, 1675. She left twenty nobles for a monument to herself in Burford Church, which still remains, and "to my brother, Sir Gilbert, my Lady mother's picture from head to foot." She mentions her sister, Mrs. Marie Reade, and bequeaths to Sister Knight her silver tobacco-box, which seems suggestive of habits consonant with the ideas of the advanced woman of to-day. She nominates *my nephew Bridstock Harford*, M.P. for Hereford, as executor. He had married Katherine, daughter of her sister, Mary Reade, so was nephew by marriage.

The youngest daughter, Margaret Cornewall, married, first, Humphrey Hare, of Orleton, by whom she had two children; and, secondly, John Dansey, by whom she had two sons and two daughters. As her children by both husbands were baptized at Eastham, it may be inferred that she had property in that parish.

(To be concluded.)

Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

O'NEILL LIVERY.

Can any of your complacent readers say what were the livery colours and metals of Lord O'Neill at King Edward's Coronation? And the same for Constantine O'Neill, first Earl of Tyrone, *temp.* Elizabeth

CHARLES REED.

32, Rua do Auro, Lisbon.

SIR CHARLES CARTERET.

I send the following information in answer to Mr. W. D. Pink's query, "Who was Sir Charles Carteret who was knighted in 1687?"

He was a son of Sir Edward de Carteret, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to Charles II., and Bailly of Jersey, 1665 to 1682.

There is a monument in Westminster Abbey to Edward, another son of the aforesaid Sir Edward, whose daughter Elizabeth married her kinsman, Sir Philip de Carteret, Bart., Seigneur of St. Ouen's, Jersey, and she was the mother of Sir Charles de Carteret, Bart., O.S.P., 1715. In her will, dated 1717, she leaves considerable property to her brother, Sir Charles, and his children; most of it to the eldest son of the said Sir Charles, provided he becomes a Protestant and takes the Communion in the Church of England before three witnesses. There is a further proviso that should any son of Sir Charles take Orders in the Church of Rome, or any daughter profess herself a nun, then the bequest to such should cease, and the same be paid to her niece Mary, eldest daughter of said Sir Charles.

Sir Charles married Mary Fairfax, who was Maid of Honour to Mary of Modena, and he was appointed on November 10, 1701, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the Old Pretender (*vide* "Stuart Papers," published by Historical Manuscript Commission, where we also find a letter from Mary of Modena to the Bishop of Valence, thanking him for his willingness to receive into the "Convent of the Visitation" a young English lady, daughter of Sir Charles Carteret, who has a numerous family, and is a servant of the King, her son). A daughter, Anne Frances, married, in Paris, in 1754, Anthoine François de St. Simon, Chevalier de Courtomer, son of Jacques Anthoine de St. Simon, Comte de Courtomer. The original certificate of this marriage is in my possession.

As Sir Charles was an adherent of the Stuarts, I am much surprised to hear he was M.P. for Milborne Port from 1690 to 1700, and should much like to know on what authority it stands.

Hanham Court, near Bristol.

P. J. DE CARTERET.

THE BARONY OF BURFORD.

This is an amusing fallacy, for, indeed, such a dignity never existed; but the Duke of St. Albans is Earl of Burford in *Oxfordshire*. It appears that the last Mortimer who held Burford in *Salop* was summoned to Parliament as Baron of Richard's Castle; he died *s.p.m.*, leaving two daughters, between whose descendants that title is still in abeyance.

Of these daughters, Joan, the elder, born 1291, married a Talbot, who took Richard's Castle as his wife's portion; the younger, named Margaret, born 1295, married a Cornwall, who took Burford as his wife's portion.

The origin of the first Mortimer of Burford is obscure, but no Mortimer of Wigmore ever held Burford or Richard's Castle; but it appears that the descendants of Margaret de Cornwall (*née* Mortimer) have indulged in the hallucination that Burford constituted a Barony independently of Richard's Castle; but the branch owning that domain, as the oldest branch, have a prior claim to the Parliamentary Barony if ever resuscitated.

A. H.

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LINKS WITH THE PAST.

A close analogy to the "Wroth Money" Court at Knightlow, in Warwickshire, occurs, or did occur, at Rochford, in Essex, known as the "Lawless Court," held at midnight in the open air, transacted in *whispers*.

The "hock-tide" custom at Hungerford was very objectionable, it having been usual to stretch a rope across the street, and, by obstructing the thoroughfare, compel females to submit to any indignity. This has been held to illustrate a passage in Shakespeare's "All's Well," where Diana exclaims: "I see that men make ropes in such a scare that we'll forsake ourselves!" (Scare=fright.)

A similar obstruction is reported from Bingley, in Yorkshire, so late as 1900, by which means a sort of ransom was exacted from wedding-parties.

That hardy annual repeated by the Corporation of London by way of "quit rent" is a survival of the feudal system by which the Crown assumes a sort of supremacy already relinquished by many charters; it imputes that the City holds certain lands from the Crown by servile tenure, which is not the fact, nor can the supposed lands be identified. It arises from the fact that the High Sheriff of a county is an officer of the Crown, and when the City *purchased* the privilege of electing their own Sheriffs this formal ceremony was enforced as representing the Sheriff's feudal but non-existent duty.

A. H.

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QUARTERED ARMS.

In the event of an illegitimate son receiving a confirmation or grant of his father's arms (with due difference), would this include the family quarterings of the paternal coat, and if the difference was "a bordure wavy," would the quarterings be differenced, and how? If the quarterings are not allowed, would the ancient arms borne in the second quarter of the family be allowed, and how differenced?

ADRIAN.

[A confirmation of arms to an illegitimate son would be by means of a Royal License and Exemplification. The bordure wavy would only include the paternal arms: all quarterings as such would be ignored. The ancient arms of the family, if properly recorded, would, however, probably be treated as a part of the paternal arms, these appearing quarterly with the modern paternal coat, both within the bordure wavy.—ED. G. M.]

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ANSWER TO QUERY IN "GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE" FOR MAY,  
BY CLINTON PIRIE-GORDON.

(a) In Clarke's "Introduction to Heraldry," the style for addressing a non-royal British Duke is given as "Most high, potent, and noble Prince." Guillim gives the style as "High and Mighty Prince" (see his achievement for George, Duke of Buckingham, on p. 435 of the fourth edition of his "Display of Heraldry.")

(b) The "arms" of the late Sultan of Turkey, as on his Garter-plate displayed, are: "*Gules, the signature of the Sultan argent*" (or, or).

A representation of this signature may be found on the stamps of Turkey issued during his reign.

C. S. T.



## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

## Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

December 20, 1901.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, December 10, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Charles Swinfen Eady, Esq., one of the Justices of His Majesty's High Court of Justice.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, December 10, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on George Gough Arbuthnot, Esq. (of Madras).

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, December 10, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on George Bulloch, Esq., of Isle of Rum, Scotland.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, December 10, 1901.

The King was pleased this day to confer the honour of Knighthood on Anderson Critchett, Esq., F.R.C.S., Honorary Surgeon-Oculist to His Majesty.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, December 10, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on George Hussey, Esq., Mayor of Southampton.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, December 10, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Archibald Campbell Lawrie, Esq., late Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, December 10, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Ernest Spencer, Esq., M.P., of Warren Mount, Oxshott, Surrey.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, December 10, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Albert de Rutzen, Esq., Chief Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police Courts.

WHITEHALL, December 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased to order a Congé d'Élire to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Worcester to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the resignation of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor John James Stewart Perowne, late Bishop thereof, and declared vacant by His Majesty's Order in Council; and His Majesty has been pleased to recommend to

the said Dean and Chapter the Reverend Charles Gore, D.D., Canon of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Worcester.

WHITEHALL, December 19, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, conferring the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto Frank Green, of Belsize Park Gardens, in the Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead, in the County of London, Esquire, one of the Aldermen, and late Lord Mayor of the City of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

WHITEHALL, December 19, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, conferring the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto Joseph Ignatius Little, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland; and Samuel Brownlow Gray, Esq., C.M.G., Chief Justice of the Bermuda Islands.

WHITEHALL, December 19, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 17th instant, to appoint Robert Arthur Germaine, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the City of Lichfield, in the room of Rupert Edward Cooke Kettle, Esq., resigned.

CROWN OFFICE, December 19, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to nominate the Reverend William Henry Pope, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Little Faringdon, in the county and diocese of Oxford, void by the cession of the Reverend William Fulford Adams, the last Incumbent, and lapsed to His Majesty's gift owing to the recent vacancy in the See of Oxford.

BIARRITZ, December 14, 1901.

The Princess Frederica, Baroness von Pawel Rammingen, has been pleased to appoint the following to be Members of Her Royal Highness's Household:

Countess Bremer, Lady-in-Waiting; Charles J. Wood, Esq., Comptroller of the Household and Equerry; Atherton Byrom Esq., Equerry.



## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

December 20, 1901.

Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley is removed from the list of Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Cambridge, as he is no longer qualified as required by the provisions of the Militia Act, 1882, section 33. Dated December 16, 1901.

Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley is removed from the list of Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Huntingdon, as he is no longer qualified as required by the provisions of the Militia Act, 1882, section 33.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

December 24, 1901.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, December 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that His Majesty the King will hold Levees at St. James's Palace for the reception and presentation of Gentlemen under the existing regulations during the Spring and Summer.

Notice is also given that Their Majesties the King and Queen will, in lieu of Drawing Rooms, hold a series of Courts at Buckingham Palace during the coming season, at which presentation of Ladies to Their Majesties will be made.

Attendance and Presentation at these Courts will be by invitation only, conveyed through the Lord Chamberlain.

Ladies who have already been presented at Drawing Rooms and who are desirous of being invited to these Courts are requested to send in their names to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, as soon as possible after January 1 next, together with those of the Ladies whom they may wish to present. The Lord Chamberlain will be glad if Ladies will at the same time state when it will be most convenient to them to pay their respects to Their Majesties.

No precise dates can at present be fixed owing to the uncertainty as to when the works now in progress at Buckingham Palace can be completed.

The numbers at each Court being necessarily limited, Ladies are informed by the Lord Chamberlain that they can only receive occasional invitations.

A Lady who makes a presentation to Their Majesties must be personally acquainted with and responsible for the Lady she presents. She must herself attend the Court, and cannot present more than one Lady in addition to her daughters or daughters-in-law.

If it should not be convenient for a Lady to attend or be presented at the particular Court to which she is invited, it will be open to her to make her excuses to the Lord Chamberlain in writing, when her name can, if desired, and if possible, be transferred to another list.

The Courts will be held in the evening.

Gentlemen may, under exceptional circumstances, accompany the Ladies of their family.

The Dress Regulations for these Courts will be identical with those hitherto in force for the Drawing Rooms.

A further notice will be published as to the dates, the issue of Presentation Cards, and other arrangements.

N.B.—The following notice was published by authority on February 11 last:

"The Lord Chamberlain is authorized by the King to give notice that Ladies and Gentlemen who have been presented at Drawing Rooms and Levees held during the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria will not require to be again presented to Their Majesties the King and Queen."

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, December 24, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Royal Victorian Order:

## TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDERS.

Frederick Oliver, Earl de Grey, Treasurer to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Henry Peregrine Carington, C.V.O., C.B., Esquerry to His Majesty the King, and Comptroller and Treasurer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; Sir Ernest Joseph Cassel, K.C.M.G.; Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E.

## TO BE COMMANDERS.

Major-General Douglas Mackinnon Baillie-Hamilton Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, C.B., M.V.O.; Colonel John Fielden Brocklehurst, C.B., M.V.O., Esquerry to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; Commodore Alfred L. Winsloe, C.M.G., M.V.O., Royal Navy, late commanding His Majesty's ship *Ophir*; Colonel Thomas Innes of Learney, late commanding 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel John Lane Harrington, His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Abyssinia.

## TO BE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Captain Rosslyn E. Wemyss, Royal Navy, late of His Majesty's ship *Ophir*; Commander Philip Nelson-Ward, Royal Navy, late Navigating Officer of His Majesty's ship *Ophir*; Major Charles Clarke, Royal Marine Light Infantry, late of His Majesty's ship *Ophir*; John H. G. Chapple, Esq., Royal Navy, Secretary to the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief, Portsmouth; Major A. F. Mackenzie, Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Guy Laking, Esq.

## TO BE AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Captain Gustav Leinhaas, of the Royal Landwehr Cavalry.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

WAR OFFICE, December 27, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify His intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Soldier, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name :

| Regiment.                                | Name.                   | Act of Courage for which recommended.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 69th Battery<br>Royal Field<br>Artillery | Driver F. G.<br>Bradley | During the action at Itala, Zululand, on September 26, 1901, Major Chapman called for volunteers to carry ammunition up the hill ; to do this a space of about 150 yards swept by a heavy cross fire had to be crossed. Driver Lancashire and Gunner Bull at once came forward and started, but half-way across Driver Lancashire fell wounded. Driver Bradley and Gunner Rabb without a moment's hesitation ran out and caught Driver Lancashire up, and Gunner Rabb carried him under cover, the ground being swept by bullets the whole time. Driver Bradley then, with the aid of Gunner Boddy, succeeded in getting the ammunition up the hill. |

His Majesty has further been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned Soldiers, in recognition of their gallant conduct during recent operations in South Africa :

## 69th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

14494 Gunner W. H. Rabb.  
15247 Driver E. Lancashire.

25209 Gunner A. Boddy.  
10694 Gunner W. Bull.

Peeresses who attend the Ceremony of the Opening of Parliament on January 16 next ensuing, will not be expected to wear mourning.

CHOLMONDELEY, G.C.

Lord Great Chamberlain's Office,  
December 28, 1901.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, November 4, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Joseph Walton, Esq., one of the Justices of His Majesty's High Court of Justice.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN  
ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Decem-  
ber 27, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Royal Victorian Order :

TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Albert Barclay, commanding the King's Own Norfolk Imperial Yeomanry. (This appointment was, by inadvertence, omitted from the list of Appointments to the Order, gazetted on the 24th instant.)

FOREIGN OFFICE, December 19, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint James Frederick Roberts, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Provinces of Huesca, Zaragoza, Teruel,

Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, Gerona, Valencia, Alicante, and Castellon, and the Balearic Islands, to reside at Barcelona ; Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm John Meade, C.I.E., to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Provinces of Fars, Khuzistan, and Laristan and the District of Lingah, and for the Coasts and Islands of the Persian Gulf being within the Dominion of Persia, to reside at Bushire ; and Arthur David Alban, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul, to reside at Alexandria.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

December 31, 1901.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,  
PALACE OF WESTMINSTER,

December 31, 1901.

All Peeresses on announcing their intention of being present on the occasion of the Opening of Parliament on Thursday, January 16, will have places reserved for them if the announcement be made at this office before five o'clock on Saturday, January 11.

Peers' eldest sons desiring seats in the Peers' Eldest Sons' Box are requested to make a written or personal application at this office.

No strangers can be admitted except by ticket from the Lord Great Chamberlain.

Tickets for the interior of the House of



Lords will be admitted at the Peers' Entrance.

Tickets for the Royal Gallery at the Victoria Tower Entrance.

The doors will be opened at twelve o'clock.

CHOLMONDELEY,  
Great Chamberlain.

WHITEHALL, December 28, 1901.

The King has been pleased to issue a Commission under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect :

EDWARD, R.I.

Edward VII., by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, to Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor William Lawies Jackson ; and Our trusty and well-beloved Sir George John Armytage, Bart. ; Sir William Thomas Lewis, Bart. ; Sir Lindsay Wood, Bart. ; Thomas Bell, Esq. ; William Brace, Esq. ; Arthur Currer Briggs, Esq. ; Harold Baily Dixon, Esq., Master of Arts, Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy at the Owens College, Manchester ; James Stedman Dixon, Esq., Mining Engineer ; Clement Le Neve Foster, Esq., Doctor of Science, Professor of Mining in the Royal College of Science, South Kensington ; Edward Hull, Esq., Doctor of Laws, lately Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland ; Charles Lapworth, Esq., Doctor of Laws, Professor of Geology and Physiography in the Birmingham University ; Joseph Paton Maclay, Esq. ; Arthur Sopwith, Esq., Fellow of the Geological Society ; Jethro Justinian Harris Teall, Esq., Master of Arts, President of the Geological Society of London, and Director of the Geological Survey of England ; and Ralph Young, Esq., Greeting !

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to inquire into the extent and available resources of the coal-fields of the United Kingdom ; the rate of exhaustion which may be anticipated, having regard to possible economies in use, by the substitution of other fuel or the adoption of other kinds of power : the effect of our exports of coal on the home supply, and the time for which that supply, especially of the more valuable kinds of coal, will probably be available to British consumers, including the Royal Navy, at a cost which would not be detrimental to the general welfare : the possibility of a reduction in that cost, by cheaper transport, or by the avoidance of unnecessary waste in working through the adoption of better methods and improved appliances, or through a change in the customary term and provisions of mineral leases : and whether the mining industry of this country, under existing conditions, is maintaining its competitive power with the coal-fields of other countries.

Now know ye that We, reposing great

trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these presents authorize and appoint you, the said William Lawies Jackson, Sir George John Armytage, Sir William Thomas Lewis, Sir Lindsay Wood, Thomas Bell, William Brace, Arthur Currer Briggs, Harold Baily Dixon, James Stedman Dixon, Clement Le Neve Foster, Edward Hull, Charles Lapworth, Joseph Paton Maclay, Arthur Sopwith, Jethro Justinian Harris Teall, and Ralph Young, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes of the said inquiry.

And for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these presents give and grant unto you, or any five or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission ; and also to call for, have access to, and examine all such books, documents, registers, and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do, by these presents, authorize and empower you, or any five or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid, and to employ such persons as you may think fit to assist you in conducting any inquiry which you may hold.

And We do further, by these presents, will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And We do further ordain that you, or any five or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time if you shall judge it expedient so to do.

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any five or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

And for the purpose of aiding you in your inquiries, We hereby appoint Our trusty and well-beloved William Russell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretary to this Our Commission.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one, in the first year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,  
CHAS. T. RITCHIE.

## By the Way.

*[The Editor welcomes cuttings from the Press or short notes for insertion in these pages.]*

THE Shropshire Parish Register Society have just issued their fourteenth batch of registers and indexes. This, the second issue for 1903, includes Astley, Wittington, Stirchley, Uffington, and Bromfield, in all about 500 pages. The last-named register is the gift of the President of the Society, Lord Windsor. It is a pleasing fact to record, for it is not the first time that the important work of printing registers has in Shropshire received such substantial help. Only last year Miss Leighton presented Alberbury register, some 600 or 700 pages, and other similar help is promised in the future. Would that other counties would emulate the practical local patriotism of Shropshire men. We might add that in Shropshire only some seventy or eighty registers are now untouched by the Society, a truly remarkable result when we remember that it has been constituted only four or five years.

Lord Milner, whom Dom Carlos proposes to invest with the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ of Portugal, will get a broad ribbon hardly to be distinguished from that which he wears already as a G.C.B. His new decoration is one of even more respectable antiquity. It dates from the teens of the fourteenth century, and was instituted originally as a continuation of the Order of the Temple. It got to be so powerful as to get somewhat out of hand, until Pope Julius III. made the Sovereign of Portugal its Grand Master. Since 1789 the Order has been constituted in the usual three classes, and a heart, in red enamel, surmounts the Cross. When Portugal went to Brazil, the Brazilian Emperor kept the decoration, and differenced the red ribbon with a narrow edge of sky-blue. The Papal Order of Christ, which has been very charily conferred, was originally the same as that of Portugal, and has been but very slightly altered.

Dr. F. A. Woods, of Harvard University, in dealing with heredity in royal families, concludes that the fancied belief in sons taking after fathers and daughters after mothers, as well as the contrary of it, are both groundless. Nor is there any reason for assuming that the male or the female parent is the more potent in heredity. His estimates agree with Salton's law of heredity, except that provision is made for the fact that mental and moral qualities do not freely blend, so that a child is apt to take after one or other parent or some remoter ancestor, until the chances of reversion to a very distant one are slight. Once in a large number of times occurs a fortuitous exception to the family characters, as in the case of genius. Millions of mediocrities have to be born ere a mind like that of a Franklin is produced. The "chance" in the problem is, he observes, the obscure working of laws, and comparable to a throw of "all aces" at dice.







SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, LYON KING OF ARMS.

*(From a photograph by Kate Pragnell.)*





The  
Genealogical Magazine.

JULY, 1903.

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AN INTERESTING SCOTTISH CEREMONY.



HE subjoined cutting from the *Scotsman* of May 14 has been sent us by an eye-witness of the ceremony at Edinburgh Castle, who kindly adds that "the description gives a good idea of a deeply interesting event":

"THE PRESENTATION OF THE CASTLE KEYS.

"Only a privileged few were admitted to the Esplanade in the afternoon to witness one of the most interesting and quaint ceremonies that has been performed in Edinburgh for more than a generation, the last occasion on which it took place being when George IV. visited the city in 1822. In the stated phrase the King 'took possession of his ancient Castle of Edinburgh,' which was only delivered up to him after all the forms required by the laws of heraldry had been complied with. Two hours before their Majesties were due to arrive those who were entitled to pass the jealously-guarded entrance had begun to assemble on the Esplanade. Among the first were the wives and children of soldiers, and these were grouped on the north side of the square, next to the railings. Hardly had they taken up their position when the Black Watch, who had returned from Dalkeith, marched in and formed up in the centre. They only remained for something like half an hour, the object

in bringing them to the castle being, it was said, to allow them a slight rest. After they left, the veterans who were to be inspected by the King began to arrive in twos and threes. Many of the older men were so feeble that they had to be assisted; in others the tottering gait of age contrasted strangely with the erect and soldierly bearing of the army veteran; while others, again, were so active that it was difficult to realize they had played their part in wars of fifty years ago.

"Mr. Masterton, who had organized the parade, saw that all reached the Crown Square safely. At the left side of the castle gateway, against the wall of the moat, a small platform, covered with crimson cloth, had been erected. On it the ceremony of presenting the keys of the castle to His Majesty was to take place. To the left, again, was a space railed off by the Board of Works, and containing accommodation for a few specially privileged spectators; while at the other end of the Esplanade the reservoir roof had been transformed into a grand-stand for those of the outside public who were fortunate enough to have that opportunity of a far-off glimpse of the pageant.

"About three o'clock the Square, which since the departure of the Black Watch had had a comparatively deserted appearance, began again to be gay with colour. Officer after officer arrived, and their gorgeous uniforms, together with the pretty dresses of the ladies, who also about that time began to put in an appearance, formed an exceedingly attractive spectacle. Lord and Lady Cassilis, Lady Jane Trefusis, Lady Nina Balfour, Mrs. Ferguson Buchanan, Sir Andrew Agnew, Sir Lewis M'Iver, the Right Hon. A. A. Graham-Murray, and Mr. W. W. Robertson, of His Majesty's Board of Works, were among those of the group near the castle moat. About a score of the King's Bodyguard of Archers were also at that point, not on duty, however, and one of the ladies caused much amusement by getting them to line up for a photograph, which she forthwith took.

"An interesting gathering on the other side of the Esplanade was that of 100 children from the Children's Shelter, with the pipers of Murrayfield Home, assembled under the auspices of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. With the children were Miss Hepburn, lady secretary, and Miss Sutter, lady superintendent of the shelter; Dr. Caverhill, a director; and Mr. John Macdonald, secretary of the Scottish branch of the society. The children were to have their special part in the subsequent proceedings, for one of their number, Mary Devine, a little



cripple six years of age, was to present to Her Majesty a bouquet of pink carnations.

“The arrival of the heralds and pursuivants, who had been preceded by the State trumpeters, gave those on the Esplanade due warning that the Royal approach would not be long delayed, and the ladies and gentlemen who had been strolling about engaging in conversation took the best places they could secure to view the ceremony. By that time the Castle Hill was densely crowded on either side, while from every window that could command the Esplanade several people craned their necks in an endeavour to see the pageant. The Lyon King of Arms (Sir James Balfour Paul) was in command of the heralds, pursuivants, and trumpeters. The heralds were Mr. R. S. Livingstone (Albany), Mr. Andrew Ross, S.S.C. (Ross), and Mr. F. J. Grant, W.S. (Rothesay); the pursuivants Mr. W. R. Macdonald, F.F.A. (Carrick), Captain George S. Campbell Swinton (March), and Mr. J. Horne Stevenson, advocate (Unicorn); the State trumpeters Messrs. H. O'Neill, J. A. Bunch, W. Bratby, William Murray, Robert White, and A. O'Neil. The faint sound of cheering reached the ears of those on the Esplanade as their Majesties passed along Princes Street, and the cheering was again the indication of the fact that the Royal cavalcade had entered Johnstone Terrace. Sir James Balfour Paul had his little company drawn up in the centre of the Square, and nothing more picturesque could be imagined than the group with the sun lighting up their heraldic trappings of gold as they waited the approach of their Sovereign.

“Driving at a smart trot up Johnstone Terrace, the Royal procession was not many minutes in covering the distance between where it came into the view of the Esplanade beneath the castle rock and Castle Hill. On entering the Square the cavalcade wheeled to the left, and while the Life Guards flashed round the top of the Square a great burst of cheering announced that their Majesties had reached the entrance to the Esplanade, the people there again and again giving enthusiastic expression to their loyalty. The Royal carriage was brought to a standstill near the middle of the south wall of the Esplanade, where the Lyon King was waiting. Advancing to the carriage, the Lyon King asked His Majesty's commands to summon the castle to open its gates. When he received the desired commands, Sir James retired to the heralds, pursuivants, and trumpeters. Then at his word of command the whole company, which had been facing the King, turned and marched towards the castle gate. On reaching a point near the

latter, the Lyon King of Arms ordered the trumpeters to sound a fanfare. Two sentries, a sergeant and private of the Black Watch, were stationed on the new battlemented gateway which represents the former outer port, and immediately came the challenge, 'Who goes there?' The Lyon King of Arms replied: 'I, the Lyon King of Arms.' The sentry answered: 'Advance, Lyon King of Arms, and give the parole.' The March pursuivant was then sent forward to the gate to give the parole, which was 'Thistle.' On the return of the March pursuivant, the Lyon King advanced and said in a loud voice: 'By command of King Edward, I summon the castle to open its gates to His Majesty.' The sentry's reply was: 'Advance the King. All's well. Guard, turn out.' Thereupon the gates were opened, and the guard of honour, consisting of 100 men of the Black Watch, accompanied by the band, came from the castle gate at the 'double.' The band struck up 'God Save the King,' and the guard gave the Royal salute.

"Meantime General Sir Archibald Hunter, who had ridden rapidly up to the castle some little time before their Majesties arrived, had taken up his place on the platform to the left of the drawbridge, and the Royal carriage was brought forward until it was opposite the platform. When it came to a standstill their Majesties alighted on the platform, the Queen stepping out first. With General Hunter was an officer bearing the keys of the castle on a crimson cushion. Sir Archibald, as Governor of the castle, presented the keys to His Majesty, saying: 'May it please your Majesty to accept the keys of the ancient Castle of Edinburgh.' The King took the keys, but immediately handed them back to General Hunter, saying: 'The keys are in good keeping.' The officers on the platform was then presented to His Majesty, those who had the honour including Colonel Kirke, Colonel Telfer-Smollett, Colonel Hope, Colonel Morgan, Colonel Anson, Captain Dundas, Captain Byron, and medical officers on the staff. With several of those presented the King shook hands. The others he saluted. Their Majesties entered another carriage, one of the landaus, but drawn by two horses, and which, unlike the State landau, could be taken up the ascent to the castle. Before the carriage moved away the little girl Mary Devine, before referred to, was brought into the presence of the Queen, and offered Her Majesty the bouquet, which was graciously accepted, the Queen remarking, 'What a dear little girl!' while the King made a kind inquiry as to whose child she was. Under the guidance of a postillion in the Royal scarlet livery, the carriage, the way having been carefully laid



with sand, made the ascent into the castle at a good pace, their Majesties passing beneath the portcullis gate with the old State prison, by the Argyll Battery, round by the officers' quarters, and so on by the road till the Crown Square was reached."



## THE CORNEWALLS OF BURFORD (*concluded*).

BY COMPTON READE.



WE now come to the eldest of this large family, Sir Gilbert Cornwall, Baron of Burford, so named after his maternal grandfather, Sir Gilbert Lyttelton, of Franckley. He was baptized at Burford, June 6, 1598, and entered at Lincoln College, Oxford, May 5, 1615, taking B.A. degree March 21, 1617. He was knighted at Theobalds, 1620, and was M.P. for Bishop's Castle 1621-22. Robinson alleges that he was a Cavalier, but Brilliana, Lady Harley, dubs him a Parliament man, and censures him sharply for going to law with his sisters about their dowries. So far from being loyal, he consented to Stapleton Castle being dismantled—not destroyed—lest it should be garrisoned for the King. Having regard to the fact that he was playing host at Burford Castle to his sister Reade's nine bairns, apart from his own children, it was prudent on his part to take the winning side in the Civil War, the more so because, as will appear, he was later on too impoverished to support his own daughters.

He married—date and place unknown—Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Reade, and sister to the Thomas Reade who had married his sister, Mary Cornwall. This was the second of the Cornwall-Reade alliances, and three others followed in the next generation, until the two families became almost merged in each other. By her he had four sons and eight daughters, another of the enormous families that tended to break up the ancient demesne. She was buried at Burford, December 24, 1671; he, October 5 in the same year. It is only just to his memory to state, that King Charles had created for himself strong unpopularity with the gentry for miles round Malvern by his ill-advised and abortive attempt to enclose Malvern Chase, and this may have been the reason why Sir Gilbert Cornwall, in defiance of the loyal traditions of his

house, took sides against the King. By so doing he displeased his father-in-law and the Cavalier husbands of two of his wife's sisters—Russell of Strensham, who offered his life to save the city of Worcester; and Dormer of Crendon—not to mention junior members of his wife's family, who took an active part for the Crown. One can only guess, after so long an interval, the causes of a defection which won for him the bitter contempt of his kinsmen the Harleys, stereotyped in the lofty diatribe of Lady Brilliana. Politics apart, he seems to have shone as regards the virtue of hospitality, keeping open house at Burford Castle for all his kith and kin.

Of his children, Thomas, the eldest son, succeeded him as Baron of Burford. Of him presently.

Francis, the second son, baptized at Eastham, January 19, 1629, died in 1716 *s.p.*

John, the third son, described as of Rochford, married a first cousin in Mary, daughter of Thomas Reade by Mary Cornewall. She was a posthumous child, was baptized July 1, 1635, at Burford, and is mentioned in the will of her grandfather, Sir Thomas Reade, as unmarried in 1650. They had three sons—Edmund, Gilbert, and John—with three daughters, of whom the elder, Elizabeth, married a Mr. Rogers. In the churchyard of Hendon, Middlesex, is a monument to John Cornewall, of Hendon House, born 1713, died 1800, who was eldest son of William Cornewall, of Hull, and descended from John Cornewall (of Rochford), a younger son of Sir Gilbert Cornewall, Baron of Burford, by Mary, sister (*sic*) of Sir Thomas Reade, of Barton, Berks. John Cornewall was buried at Burford, August 6, 1685.

The fourth son of Sir Gilbert Cornewall was Edmund, of Ludlow, who married Gertrude, daughter and coheirress of Mr. John Clarke, by whom he had Thomas, who died 1706, leaving his estate between his sisters—Mrs. Johnson, Gertrude and Caralina Cornewall. His other sister, Elizabeth, married in 1705 Richard Shepherd.

We now come to the eight daughters of Sir Gilbert Cornewall. The eldest, Mary, born 1627, sole executrix to the will of her maternal grandfather, Sir Thomas Reade, who left her the estate of Colwick, Bucks, married at Dunstew, Oxon, 1650, her first cousin, Sir Compton Reade, Baronet, who had been baptized at Burford, January 24, 1626, and for the defence of Barton Court for the King in 1646, was nominated first among the gentlemen of Berks, as Knight of the Royal Oak. The portraits by Mrs. Beale of Sir Compton and his wife, Mary Cornewall, will be found in a volume entitled



"A Record of the Redes." Lady Reade died April 26, 1703, and is buried at Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxon. Her husband died September 29, 1679, having been mentioned by Dr. Plot in his "History of Oxon" as "that most generous gentleman." They had two sons and three daughters, whereof the youngest became wife of Sir Fairmedow Penystone, Bart., of Cornwell Park, Oxon. Of the other seven daughters of Sir Gilbert Cornwall, one only, Dorothy, baptized at Burford, 1643, married. Her husband was Randall Willmer, Esq., of Helmsley, Yorkshire, and Brentford, Middlesex, Collector of Customs in the Port of London. By him she had one child, George. She died in 1678, and he remarried.

Three of the spinster daughters, being in poor circumstances, found a foster-mother in their aunt, Mrs. Winwood, the youngest daughter of their grandfather, Sir Thomas Reade. This lady had married Richard Winwood, of Quainton, Bucks, son of King James the First's Premier. He and his wife resided at Ditton Park, near Windsor, afterwards the seat of the Dukes of Buccleugh, and now of Lord Montagu, of Beaulieu. Here Elizabeth, Susanna, and Martha Rachell Cornwall found a home. Elizabeth was buried at Quainton, 1665; Susanna also in 1675, and Martha Rachell in 1670.

Hannah Cornwall, another of the spinster daughters, resided in St. Nicholas, Bristol, to which parish she left £10; and of the two other sisters, Ursula and Anne, nothing is known—though Ursula may have married the Mr. Phillips referred to in the will of Lady Cornwall, *née* Lyttelton.

Sir Gilbert Cornwall's heir, Major Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford, during his father's lifetime resided at Stapleton Castle. Born in 1628, he followed his younger brother's example in marrying a first cousin, in Anne, daughter of Thomas Reade, by Mary Cornwall, that being the fifth Cornwall-Reade intermarriage here recorded. By her he had two sons and three daughters. He died July 22, 1686, and was buried at Burford. In his will he bequeaths "all the standards at Stapleton Castle, in the Park House, and in the house at Burford," to his elder son. His wife lived to 1691, and must have been in impoverished circumstances, inasmuch as she was buried at Burford "in woollen"—an indignity, according to the ideas of the period, as we learn from Pope's "Moral Essays," *e.g.* :

"'Odious! in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke!  
 Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke;  
 'No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace  
 Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.'"

Of the two sons, Gilbert, the younger, born 1654, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 1673, was buried at Burford, November 11, 1676.

Of the daughters, Anne died of small-pox at Stapleton Castle, Whitsunday, 1671, and was buried at Presteign. Mary, of Boraston, died *s.p.* 1686, and Elizabeth married, February 24, 1685, Thomas Inwood, coal merchant, of London.

The elder son, Thomas, Baron of Burford, married Catherine, daughter of William Read, of London. Of this William nothing is known. He spelt his name without the final "e," and was not of the blood of the Reades above mentioned, so that the subsequent collapse of the old family cannot be attributed to the marriage of cousins. She was probably connected in some way with Mr. Inwood, the London coal merchant. He was buried at Burford, January 14, 1724: she April 28, 1711. By her he had (with three sons, who died young, and two daughters, who married respectively Poston Stacey, of Hereford, and a Mr. Fox) Francis, the last Baron of Burford. This gentleman married, in 1708, Mary, daughter of James Woodhouse, of Woodhouse, by whom, with two sons, who died young, he had a daughter and sole heiress in Anna Maria (baptized at Burford, May 12, 1711), who married George Legh, of High Legh, Knutsford, and is now represented by Colonel Cornwall Legh, of High Legh, M.P.

The marriage between Francis Cornwall and Mary Woodhouse proved unhappy. He involved himself largely in debt, and his father-in-law, Mr. Woodhouse, emigrated to Jamaica, and never paid his daughter's dowry. In the end the pair were separated by mutual consent, and by his will his widow was left one shilling, and his housekeeper an annuity—details sufficiently suggestive. Under a special Act of Parliament everything was sold, and all that Mrs. Legh obtained was £3,000, the *débris* of the general wreckage. Burford Castle and estate were purchased by a glass-blower, who sold them to the Rushouts, from whom they devolved on the present Lady Northwick.

Such was the pitiful ending of the great House of Cornwall, of Burford. Between the glorious King of the Romans, cynosure of all Europe, and beggarly Baron Francis, with his shilling to his wife and the last sovereign left to his mistress, there is a fatal interval, as huge as that which separates Augustus Cæsar from Heliogabalus. It is bathos, pure bathos, a parable of the mutability of fortune. "I see that all things come to an end," sighed the Psalmist. Yes; but the fall of the venerable oak, with its hollow



trunk and moribund branches, forms a mournful spectacle. Simply, in the order of events it was to be, and we turn from so pathetic a devolution to cherish the superb memories of perhaps the grandest House of the West Country.



## THE FOUNDER OF ROSLIN.

By G. A. S.



ACCORDING to the "Orkneyinga Saga," the first Earl of the Orkneys was by name Sigurd, but Mr. Joseph Anderson, in his introduction to that work, asserts that the title was originally bestowed on Rognvald, Earl of Moeri, by Harald Harfagri, King of Norway, so far back as 872. The last of the Orkney Earls under Norwegian rule was Sir William Sinclair of Roslin, whose family had acquired the Earldom in 1379 by female descent. In addition to his northern possessions, he owned much land in Midlothian, including the Baronies of Roslin and Pentland. Writing towards the end of the seventeenth century, Father Augustin Hay says of him: "He was a very fair man, of great stature, broad-bodied, yellow-haired, well-proportioned, humble, courteous, and given to policy, as building of Castles, Palaces, and Churches, the planting of forests, as also the parking and hedging in of trees which his works yet witness."<sup>1</sup> The magnificent Chapel of Roslin, of which he was the founder, attests his taste and industry in this respect. He was born about 1404, and was the only son of Sir Henry Sinclair, second Earl of Orkney, by his wife, Egidia Douglas, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Nithsdale, and of the Princess Egidia, a daughter of King Robert II. It is probable that he succeeded in 1418, as his father was then dead, but he was not formally invested with the Earldom until 1434 by Eric, King of Norway, who stipulated that he should hold the Castle of Kirkwall for him, since it had been built by the Earl's grandfather without the King's consent. He was a minor when, in 1421, he became a hostage for James I., who was then a prisoner in England, and who had been permitted to visit his native country; and on the King's return, three years later,

<sup>1</sup> "Genealogie of the Sainteclaires of Rosslyn," p. 24.

he, with others of the Scottish nobility, welcomed him at Berwick. That Orkney was soon a favourite at the Court appears from the fact that he was a member of the assize which condemned to death Murdoch Stewart, Duke of Albany, his two sons, and his aged father-in-law, the Earl of Lennox. The precise nature of the charge against the unfortunate Stewarts will never be known,<sup>1</sup> but James probably regarded them as usurpers, and thought that his prolonged imprisonment in England was due to the Albany faction.

As High Admiral of Scotland, Orkney commanded the fleet which bore the Princess Margaret to France in 1436 to be wedded to the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XI. The bride was then in her twelfth year, yet Charles VII. had as early as 1428 sent ambassadors to Scotland to negotiate the marriage. Each time they appeared James, naturally loath to part with his daughter, made excuses for delay, until at last he was constrained to consent to her departure. He agreed that she should sail in a French fleet, consisting, according to Tytler, of three large ships and six barges, guarded by 2,000 Scottish troops. The fleet arrived at Dumbarton in September, 1435, but James refused to allow the Princess to embark until March 27 of the following year, urging the unfitness of the season and consequent risk of storms. Among the Scottish nobles on board were Sir Walter Ogilvy, the treasurer; Sir Herbert Harris; Sir John Maxwell, of Calderwood; Sir John Campbell, of Loudon; Sir John Wishart, and the Bishop of Brechin. The voyage occupied twenty-two days, and was an adventurous one. The English, in spite of the truce existing between the two countries, were on the look-out and determined to intercept the Princess. They patrolled the Channel with no less than 180 sail, but happily their vigilance was relaxed by the appearance of some Flemish vessels laden with wine, which they captured. Their treachery received its due reward, for soon afterwards a Spanish fleet hove in sight and wrested the prizes from the English, who were forced to beat a hasty retreat. Margaret reached La Rochelle in safety,<sup>2</sup> where she was met by the King's Chancellor, Regnault de Chartres. She arrived at Tours on June 24, and her entry into that city has thus been described: "A richly caparisoned palfrey bore her, and she was followed by a number of French and Scottish lords and

<sup>1</sup> A. Lang's "History of Scotland," i.

<sup>2</sup> Orkney's father was not so fortunate. He had been entrusted with the guardianship of James I., and whilst on his way to France with the Prince in 1405 he was captured by the English off Flamborough Head and kept with him for some time in captivity.



ladies. On her reaching the gateway, the Lords of Maillé and Gamaches advanced to meet her on foot, seized the palfrey's reins, and so conducted her to the royal castle. Dismounting at the gate, she was escorted by the Earl of Orkney and the Comte de Vendômes, one on either side, to the foot of the great hall of the castle, which had been hung for the occasion with rich tapestries of Blois. There the Queens of France and Sicily, together with the Princess Radegonde, soon to be her sister-in-law, awaited her. Her two attendant Earls now left her side, and Yolande of Aragon, Queen of Sicily, and the Princess Radegonde took their place, and so led her to the Queen, who, rising from the daïs, went forward to meet her, and, taking her in her arms, embraced her tenderly."<sup>1</sup> The Dauphin then arrived on the scene, and was introduced, and it is amusing to read that, after all these solemn formalities had been gone through, the Queen took the two children with her to her own apartments, where they "played together until it was time for supper."

The marriage was celebrated next day in the Cathedral by the Archbishop of Rheims, the King only arriving just in time for the ceremony, which he attended booted and spurred.<sup>2</sup> In the evening a grand banquet was given. The King, the two Queens, the Dauphine, and the Archbishop of Rheims, with the Earl of Orkney, sat on the daïs, whilst the Dauphin entertained the Scottish nobles at a lower table. Father Hay gives some interesting particulars of Orkney's retinue. He was accompanied, he tells us, by "ane hundred brave gentlemen," twenty of whom were clad in cloth of gold, with chains of gold and black velvet foot-mantles; twenty in crimson velvet with the same; twenty in white and black velvet, to signify the arms of Sinclair—a cross engrailed on a silver field; twenty in gold and blue velvet, to signify the arms of Orkney—a ship of gold with a double tressure on a blue field; and twenty diversely coloured to signify the divers arms he had. It is uncertain how long Orkney remained in France, but he appears to have made many friends, and before he returned Charles VII. invested him with the Order of St. Michael. Several members of his suite settled in the country and married into French families. The unhappy Dauphine, it will be remembered, died a broken-hearted and neglected wife nine years later.

Within a few months of this event James I. had fallen by the assassin's hand. No record has been preserved of Orkney's doings during the minority of the young King, but in 1446 he was sum-

<sup>1</sup> "Five Stuart Princesses." Edited by R. S. Rait, 1902.

<sup>2</sup> Beaucourt, "Histoire de Charles VII."

moned to Bergen by the Norwegian Rigsraad to take the oath of allegiance to King Christopher, the successor of Eric.<sup>1</sup> An unwilling vassal at the best of times, the Earl apparently saw fit to obey the call, for when in Norway an important "diploma," setting forth his pedigree, was drawn up by Thomas Tulloch, Bishop of Orkney, and by his canons and witnessed.<sup>2</sup> This same year he founded the Collegiate Church of Roslin, designed for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys or choristers, and dedicated to St. Matthew the Apostle. It was endowed with land and other revenues. By offering high wages and an extent of land to such as displayed any special ability, he attracted the best workmen in Scotland and obtained the services of skilled masons from the Continent. It is said that his architectural taste procured for him his advancement by James II. to the dignity of Grand Master Mason, but he did not live to see the completion of the work, which was not finished until the close of the fifteenth century. It is not intended to describe in detail the beauties of the edifice, which have already occupied the pens of so many antiquaries. The chapel has been rendered famous all the world over by Scott in his exquisite ballad of "Rosabelle," in which he refers to the burial of the Sinclairs in full armour, and the alleged blazing of the belfrey when any evil was about to befall the family. Ten years later Roslin received a royal charter erecting it into a burgh, with right to a market-cross, a weekly market and annual fair, and at that time it stood third in the realm for importance. In 1448 Orkney was concerned in one of the countless raids across the Border. He joined the Scottish forces commanded by Hugh, Earl of Ormond, which, although inferior in numbers, defeated the English under Percy at Sark, and carried off much plunder from their camp. Next year he was created Lord Sinclair, in all probability for his share in this successful expedition, and in 1454 he became Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, on the death of William, Lord Crichton, who had been Governor of Edinburgh Castle at the accession of James II., and had maintained a continuous feud with Livingston of Callender for the custody of the young King.

In his efforts to break the power of the Douglasses, whom he had detected in an intrigue with the Yorkists of England, James had the active support of the Chancellor. The Royalists besieged and took the Castle of Abercorn, in Linlithgowshire, and defeated Douglas's brothers, Moray, Balvany, and Ormond, at Arkinholm. Moray fell in the battle; Ormond was captured and beheaded;

<sup>1</sup> "Orkneyinga Saga," Introduction, lxx.

<sup>2</sup> Barry's "Orkney."



whilst the Earl of Douglas himself escaped across the Border, where he was granted a pension of £500 a year until his possessions should be restored "by the person calling himself the King of Scots."<sup>1</sup> An important factor in the downfall of Douglas was the desertion of his kinsman, Lord Hamilton, who changed sides at an early stage of the struggle, and placed himself and his lands at the King's disposal. He was kept for a time in Roslin Castle, under the custody of Orkney, but was afterwards received into favour. The Douglasses made their last stand at Threave Castle, in Galloway—a place of great strength, with a large garrison. It is said to have been the Earl's boast that "the gallows-knob at Threave had not been without a tassel for fifty years." Orkney was present at this siege, and superintended the transportation of the "King's great bombard" from Edinburgh to Threave. It has been suggested that this piece of ordnance is identical with "Mons Meg," now in Edinburgh Castle, but no actual proof of the fact exists.<sup>2</sup> The Chancellor was accompanied by John Were, burgess of Linlithgow, and Friar Andrew Lisouris, the King's carpenter, who had charge of the monster gun. In the "Exchequer Rolls of Scotland" (vol. vi.) various items of expenditure are recorded, among them £10 17s. for wheat to the Earl of Orkney coming with the great bombard; £5 to Were for the carriage of the bombard, and £12 6s. to Were and Lisouris for renewing the wheel of a gun-cart broken in Crawfordmure. It is not surprising to learn that there were some accidents by the way, since the roads to be traversed could not have been better than mere bridle-paths, and the undertaking was doubtless one of exceptional difficulty. Threave Castle soon fell, and in a Parliament which met at Edinburgh on June 10, 1455, Douglas, his mother, and his brother Balvany were attainted. James II. was killed at the siege of Roxburgh, not many years later, whilst examining one of these huge guns, which exploded owing to its having been overcharged.

Prior to his death the King had granted Orkney the Earldom of Caithness in exchange for his lordship of Nithsdale. The charter is dated August 28, 1455. Next year he resigned the Chancellorship, and in 1460 he was summoned to pay homage to the new King of Norway and Denmark, Christian I.; but he was unable to obey the call, as he was then occupied in resisting the attacks of John, Earl of Ross, Lord of the Isles, who, with his bands of Scots and Irish, was doing his best to depopulate Orkney and Shetland

<sup>1</sup> A. Lang's "History of Scotland," i., 331.

<sup>2</sup> "Exchequer Rolls of Scotland," vi.

by wasting the lands and putting the inhabitants to the sword, without distinction of age or sex. In the following year William Tulloch, Bishop of Orkney, wrote to the Norwegian King that Earl William was still prevented from attending personally, the excuse this time being that he had just been appointed one of the Regents of Scotland during the minority of James III.<sup>1</sup> From this date he appears to have taken little part in public affairs, although his name is mentioned in various documents relating to treaties between England and Scotland. He was an opponent of the Boyds, whose brief but powerful rule lasted from 1465 to 1469. The King had now attained his sixteenth year, and it was necessary to find a wife for him. The Bishops of Glasgow and Orkney, the Chancellor Evandale, the Earl of Arran, and Mr. Martin Vans were sent as ambassadors to Copenhagen to negotiate a marriage with the Princess Margaret, daughter of Christian I., and returned with the bride-elect before the end of the year. It was agreed that the Norwegian King should provide a dowry of 60,000 florins of the Rhine. Of these 10,000 were to be paid in cash, and the islands of Orkney were pledged for the balance. Only 2,000 florins of the 10,000 promised were paid, and the islands of Shetland were made security for the remainder. Thus, 58,000 florins in all, representing about £24,000 sterling, were charged upon these northern islands without any time having been fixed within which redemption was to be claimed. The question has in consequence been seriously debated as to whether, if payment of the dower of the Princess Margaret should at any time be offered, Britain would be bound to restore the islands.<sup>2</sup> It is true that the Scottish Crown soon exercised rights of ownership over them, and, as if to make his hold upon them doubly secure, James III., in 1471, gave Earl William the castle and lands of Ravenscraig and Dysart, in Fifeshire, in exchange for all his rights to the Earldom of Orkney. But, on the other hand, the inhabitants still regarded Norway as the mother-country, and the native systems of law and land tenure survived for at least two hundred years.

Little remains to be said of Earl William. The date and manner of his death are alike uncertain; but, according to the "Exchequer Rolls," it occurred in 1480, when a pension, which was due to him under royal warrant, ceased to be paid. The glowing account of

<sup>1</sup> "Orkneyinga Saga," Introduction, lxx.

<sup>2</sup> Burton's "History of Scotland," iii.; and see article on the Danish Claims upon Orkney and Shetland in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1886-87.



the Earl given by Father Augustin Hay cannot be accepted as strictly accurate. Sir Bernard Burke, in his "Family Romance," states that he was known as Lord of Rosslyn, Prince of Orkney, Earl of Caithness and Stratherne, Lord of Nithsdale, Lord Admiral and Lord Justice-General of Scotland, Lord Warden of the Three Marches, High Chancellor and Great Chamberlain of Scotland. But in addition to these titles—and surely they would have satisfied even the Knight of La Mancha—Father Hay credits him with a foreign dukedom, that of Oldenburg, and more than a dozen baronies, among them being those of Pentland, Herbertshire, Hectford, Grahamshaw, and Cavers, and adds that he was Knight of the Cockle after the Order of France, and Knight of the Garter after that of England. When at Roslin he lived in almost regal splendour, and was served at table in vessels of silver and gold, Lord Dirleton being master of his household, Lord Borthwick his cupbearer, and Lord Fleming his carver. In the absence of these noblemen their functions were performed by three lairds—Stewart of Drumlanrig, Tweedie of Drumelzier, and Sandilands of Calder. His first wife was, Father Hay records, held in great reverence, both for her birth and for her estate. She had been married before, first to John Stuart, Earl of Buchan, Albany's eldest son, who was slain at Verneuil, and, secondly, to Sir Thomas Stuart of Mar, her father being Douglas, Duke of Touraine, who married a daughter of King Robert III. It is said that she had in her service seventy-five gentlewomen, of whom no fewer than fifty-three were daughters of noblemen, as well as an escort of two hundred gentlemen, who accompanied her on horseback on all her journeys, and that when it was dark she had carried before her eighty lighted torches to direct her to her lodgings, which were in the Blackfriars Wynd at Edinburgh. Earl William's second wife was Marjorie, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath, from whom the subsequent holders of the title are descended.



## WILLIAMS OF EWELL



THE Williams family, of Ewell Park, Epsom, inter-married with some well-known families, but their pedigree has never been published. The following notes are compiled from papers in the possession of an allied family.

Surtees' "Durham" (vol. iv., p. 107), in the pedigree of Rudd of Shincliffe, records the marriage (July 31, 1752) of Mary (baptized September 24, 1732), daughter of Thomas Rudd, with Thomas Williams, "of Epsom."

Thomas Williams had nine children:

1. Thomas Williams, who succeeded his father at Ewell.
2. Henry Williams; died unmarried.
3. Charles Williams, clerk, Rector of Barby for thirty-five years; married Maria Jane, daughter of Philip Jackson, co. Durham, and had issue:

(1) Maria Jane, born August 3, 1806; *ob. inf.*

(2) Maria Jane, born August 22, 1807; married Charles Gillbee, clerk, who succeeded his father-in-law in the Rectory of Barby, and had issue.

(3) Harriett, born October 19, 1809; died unmarried.

4. Susanna, married T. F. Foster, of Walthamstow, and had issue.

5. Jane.

6. Anna Maria, married Abraham Hatherell, and had issue (*cf.* pedigree of Hatherell, of Radford House, in Burke, which gives the Christian names, but not the parentage, of the wife of Abraham Hatherell).

7. Harriet, married William, son of Philip Jackson, clerk, Rector of Pitsford, and had issue:

(1) Thomas, clerk, Vicar of Hatton.

(2) Frances Laurence, born February 23, 1804; died unmarried.

(3) Susan, born January 31, 1806; married — Birkett, clerk, and had issue.

(4) Jane Goodchild, born in March, 1808; married Samuel Percival, and had issue (*cf.* Percival, of Kimsbury House, in Walford).

8. Catherine, married Philip, son of Philip Jackson; died *s.p.*

9. Elizabeth, married Thomas Hope, clerk, Vicar of Hatton; died *s.p.*

N. N.



# THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS IN GERMANY.

BY OTHO WILLIAM V. DE P. BRUNSTORFF.



THE Middle Ages have not produced any written law on the right to bear arms in Germany.

The first notes on this subject are to be found in a small pamphlet by Bartolus a Saxoferrata, a celebrated lawyer, who died at Perugia in 1357, entitled : “ Tractatus de Insigniis et Armis.” This tract is valueless in so far as it does not show what the right to bear arms *was* at the time, but what the author thought it *ought* to be according to Roman law, which, of course, had not the slightest regard to heraldry ; but the tract is valuable as it remained some sort of a standard work of reference for consecutive authors on the subject. I will not tire the reader with an enumeration of all the works relating, directly or indirectly, to the right to bear arms in Germany since the time of Bartolus, but may add that a list of most of them will be found in Dr. Hauptmann’s “ Wappenrecht ” (Bonn, 1896), which is undoubtedly the most valuable contribution to the subject, although one need not agree with all the tenets Dr. Hauptmann is putting forward. Some gleanings on the subject might further be found in purely heraldic works. As, however, already Wenck says in the preface to his volume, “ De Concessione Insignium ” (Leipzig, 1781) : “ Rei heraldicæ scriptores, quamquam maximo numero extant, ea tamen pars, quæ *ad jura* insignium constituenda et explicanda pertinet, adhuc inculta et fere derelicta jacet.” The most important books in this way are : De Hefner’s “ Grundsätze der Wappenkunst ” (Nürnberg, 1855) ; the “ Handbuch der Heraldik,” by the same (München, 1861-63) ; the “ Altbayerische Heraldik ” (München, 1869) ; also by the same, and, finally, Seyler’s “ Geschichte der Heraldik ” (Nürnberg, 1885-89).

The right to bear arms, as far as persons were concerned, of which only we treat, belonged and belongs, firstly, to the nobility, hereditary or personal ; and, secondly, to the “ Wappenbürgern,” *i.e.*, “ bourgeois, entitled to bear coats of arms ”—a class, established since about the middle of the sixteenth century, not belonging to the nobility, but to which the right to use coat armour was conferred by grants.

The earliest sources from which we learn the law respecting the right to bear arms in Germany—namely, documents, seals, monuments, etc.—since the thirteenth century seem to show that the right

to bear arms at that time only belonged to the hereditary nobility, or to persons who were regarded as personally noble. We must, therefore, speak about this class before proceeding.

Originally a nobleman—"nobilis"—meant a perfectly free man, possessed of free landed property. Up to the tenth century there were only two classes in existence, the free noblemen, "Die Freien," and the unfree ignobles, "Die Unfreien":

"Lex humana duas induit conditiones,  
Nobilis et servus simili non lege tenentur."

This state of things was, of course, bound to change. Of the free nobles many had been obliged to give up a part of their perfect freedom, and thus we find since the end of the tenth century three different classes of free nobles, "Die Schöffenbar Freien," free noblemen still possessed of perfectly free landed estates; "Die Pflēghaft Freien," free noblemen whose landed property was subjected to certain taxes; and "Die Freien Landsassen," free noblemen who were tenants of landed estates. The unfree ignobles had also developed two classes, the higher one of the "Dienstmannen," or "Ministeriales," and the lower one of "Unfreien Eigenleuten," or "Serfs." It is these five classes that were known to the old German law, the "Landrecht," verbally "Law of the Land."

All this changed again thoroughly with the development of the feudal system. A new law crept up with the same, "Das Lehnrecht," "the feudal law," in contrast and often contradictory to the ancient "Landrecht." By about the twelfth century this change had taken place. For some time the descendants of the three old free noble classes, who at the same time formed the stock for the new nobility of knightly warriors, still were the only nobles. As late as 1257 the knightly—and up to then free and therefore noble—brothers Henry and Otho de Barnstaedt declare that they renounce their nobility in becoming feudal dependents of the Church of Bremen: "Renunciantes nobilitati et libertati nostræ facti sumus ministeriales Ecclesiæ Bremensis." But by-and-by the feudal law took wholly the place of the "Landrecht"; the descent from the ancient free classes of landed proprietors did not any longer prove the nobility, which had become the property of the knightly classes. Nobles were now the descendants of knightly families, "Die Ritterbürtigen," verbally "the knightly born"; ignobles the rest, even if free. The nobility in Germany had therefore become a mixture of the ancient free nobles and the knightly warriors, ennobled by their profession. It must be noted here that



somebody's creation as a knight only conferred a personal nobility. Hereditary noblemen were only those who could prove their descent from two knightly-born parents and four knightly grandparents. Only since about 1450 was it not any longer deemed necessary to prove these four quarters.

At the time when the formation of this new knightly nobility was going on, the use of coat armour sprang into existence, and the right to bear coats of arms became the property of this nobility.

"Nobiles sunt, qui arma gentilitia proferre possunt."

The evolution of the nobility, however, did not stop there. We find that not only the knightly tenants of feudal estates in the country possessed the right to bear coats of arms, but that also certain inhabitants of the towns made use of the same sign of nobility. These were the so-called "*Staedtischen Patrizier*," the "patricians of the towns"—that is to say, those families whose members alone filled the offices of Burgomasters and Aldermen. Originally the Burgomaster and Aldermen of the towns had been elected by the community; by-and-by, however, these offices became hereditary in certain families of the towns—the *oppidani majores*. Their number was often a very limited one. In Cologne there were fifteen such families. In Brussels, in 1306, Duke John of Lorraine confirmed to seven patrician families the exclusive right to these offices: "Nos (Joannes, etc.) ob graves discordias, quæ inter Patricias familias urbis nostræ Bruxellensis, quarum hæc sunt nomina: Tserhuyghs, Sweerts, Sleeuws, Rodenbeecks, 'Tserroelofs, Steenweghs et Coudenberchs, ac Plebeios aliquamdiu fuerunt, quasque nostro componendos arbitrio compromisserunt: re maturius expensa, sancimus, ne plebs ullo umquam tempore ad Reipublicæ gubernacula admittatur. Patriciis prædictarum septem familiarum immunitates ac privilegia quæ patris, avi ac proavorum nostrorum temporibus ipsi atque eorum Majores habuere restituimus." In warfare the "patricians" of the towns fought like the knights, their way of living was like that of the knights, their members were sometimes knighted themselves, and they intermarried with the country nobility; it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the patricians of the towns were regarded as part of the nobility. It must not be overlooked, either, that a part of that town nobility were of noble descent, being cadets of noble families. The land held under the feudal system descended from eldest son to eldest son. The younger sons, therefore, had to look out for other means of maintenance. This is clearly described in the following passage relating

to the nobility of the then sovereign Archdiocese of Cologne: "Item quicumque ministerialis beati Petri [*i.e.*, of the said Archdiocese] filios habuerit mortuo patre senior filius obsequium patris recipiet—Quicumque frater suus miles fuerit, nec adeo dives, quin servire eum oporteat, ille cum dextrario suo, clipeo et lancea in curiam archiepiscopi—veniet—coram domino suo stans, se militem esse et ministerialem beati Petri profitebitur atque fidelitatem et servitium suum domino suo offeret. Et si Dominus—eum non curavit—ille—quocumque voluerit, eat et cuicumque voluerit, serviat." In warlike times such younger sons might easily have found opportunities for acquiring some feudal property; in peaceful times this was more difficult. Not every scion of a noble house would necessarily have had a predilection for the career of arms:

"Fodere non debeo, quia sum scholaris,  
Ortus ex militibus, preliandi gnaris  
Sed quia me terruit labor militaris  
Malui Virgilium sequi quam te Paris,"

sings Walter, the "arch-poet." Those who had no leanings towards theology either often went into the towns. Thus, Wolfram de Eschenbach, in his "Willehalm," speaks of a merchant of gentle birth:

"Der Koufman hiez Wimâr,  
Der was von rittersart erborn."

Often we find allusions to this *dura necessitas* in the poems of the Middle Ages. Walter von der Vogelweide's complaints on this score are probably known to many, and, amongst others, Seyfried Helbling says:

"Manegem riter wonent mit  
Vil kint unde noetikeit."

We need not wonder, therefore, that patrician town families used coat armour. This constitution in the towns was, however, modified by rebellions of the "plebs," which enforced its participation in the government of their towns, as in Strasburg in 1332, in Augsburg in 1368, in Cologne in 1372, in Nuremberg in 1378. The reception into the council of the town was, however, equivalent to a nobilitation, and we find, therefore, that such newly-created "patricians" use coat armour. So we see how in Lübeck, after such a revolution in 1408, John Schonenberg, a plebeian citizen, came into the council of the town, and at once used a coat of arms. Brand Hogevelt, on becoming an Alderman of Lübeck after 1480, did the same. Albert Wulhase, a citizen and merchant of Hamburg,



appears without arms in 1453, as does his son, Herman Wulhase, a priest, in 1471. His cousin, however, Herman Wulhase, in 1464 uses a coat of arms as an Alderman of Hamburg. Lewis Kruse, a citizen of Rostock, has no arms in 1333; his descendant, Bernard Kruse, an Alderman of Rostock, in 1426, uses a coat of arms. As a matter of fact, it appears from the archives of the last-mentioned town that amongst some two thousand seals not a single one is found representing a coat of arms, except those of the patricians of that town.

Somewhat like the lower patricians, who derived their right to coat armour from their office, the doctors of law, judges, and certain high officials, during the Middle Ages, claimed that right, and thereby a personal nobility in virtue of their degree.

"Quod iudices et doctores indicantur esse nobiles qui tamen ex uti dignitate, inter privatos habentur," says Bartolus before 1356. This nobility was sometimes called *nobilitas moralis*. The Emperor Charles IV., in granting a degree of nobility to his friend and chaplain, Wycker Frosch, Canon of St. Stephen, Mayence, prominently mentions his legal knowledge:

"Karolus Quartus, etc. Honorabili Wyckero, scolastico ecclesiæ sancti Stephani moguntinensis, capellano, familiari, commensali et domestico, devoto suo dilecto gratiam suam et omne bonum. Devote dilecte! Quamvis secundum genus et reputationem seculi non censearis ex nobilium exivisse prosapia, neque de numero secularium militum computeris; quia tamen utriusque juris tam canonici quam civilis, clara scientia decoraris, et quidquid naturalis nativitas in te minus fecisse creditur, supplet utique notabilis et famanda scientia literarum: quapropter ad instar celebris ac recolende memorie divorum cesarum, qui nos precesserunt feliciter, scientiam et virtutis industriam insigni nobilitati prudentius adequantes, te nobilem et militarem et cuius cunque nobilis sive militaris gradu, honore et conditione potiri, de imperatoria decernimus plenitudine potestatis. Mandamus igitur," etc.

There is a tale of the Emperor Sigismund (*ob.* 1437) that illustrates the value he attached to the "legal" nobility. When he had knighted George Fiscellinus, a barrister, and the newly-created noble was on some occasion doubtful whether he should sit down with the knights or with the doctors, the Emperor called out to him: "Næ tu Georgi nimis ridiculus es, qui militiam litteris anteponis! Cum scias, ex idiotis me vel sexcentos uno die equites creare posse at ex eodem genere ne unum quidem doctorem." *Si non e vero e ben trovato!* The doctors of law were often

designed as *milites legum*, *milites justitiæ*, or *equites legum*. A note on this custom from the fifteenth century, says: "There are two kinds of nobility: the fighting nobility and the nobility of the law. The fighting nobility turns against the enemy in arms; the nobility of the law belongs to those who resist the wrong with the arms of the law." The nobility of the law—a personal nobility only, at any rate—has, however, never been established beyond any doubt in Germany. In 1500 the German Diet put the doctors on the same footing with the Knights as regards dress, and the "reformation of police" of the years 1530, 1548, and 1577 declared the same also regarding certain high officials. The question of their nobility or their right to bear arms, however, remained an undecided one. In 1552 two doctors of law ask for a grant of arms, whereas on some occasion in 1672 the Emperor Leopold recognises the right to bear arms on the ground of a degree of *Licentiatu Juris Utriusque* of a University. It must, however, be remembered that at the last-mentioned date "nobility" and "the right to bear arms"—synonymous terms during the Middle Ages—were looked upon quite differently.

Like the doctors of law, also other doctors and certain prelates claimed the right to bear arms.

Another way of acquiring the right to bear arms was by an imperial grant, which up to about the middle of the sixteenth century meant at the same time an ennobling of the grantee. Such grants have been preserved to us since about the middle of the fourteenth century. The reason for this innovation is evident. It was the consequence of the decline of chivalry. When the profession of knightly warriors did not any longer offer sufficient opportunities for acquiring the nobility, other resources for ennobling had to be thought of. It was then that the Crown usurped the right to ennoble, and as a sign for a nobilitation a coat of arms was granted. Originally every noble, hereditary or personal, chose and changed his arms as he liked; but by the middle of the fourteenth century coats of arms had generally become hereditary, as had then surnames. As long as arms and surnames had been changeable both could not very well be an object for imperial prerogative; they became so as soon as they had become somewhat stable. The following forms for ennobling purposes have been preserved to us from the Imperial Chancellery:

"A.D. 1366: *Abilitatio ut possit feuda recipere: Karolus*, etc. *Nobilibus*, etc. *Et devotis suis*, etc. *S. Imperii fidelibus dei gratiam*. *Requiritibus meritis probitatis vestre*, etc. *Quapropter*



animo deliberato et de solite Cesaree dignitatis affectu vobis et legitimis heredibus vestris sexus masculini in perpetuum et de certa nostra scientia presentibus indulgemus, vobisque et heredes vestros auctoritate Cesarea abilitamus, y doneos et capaces reddimus. Quatenus possitis a quocunque principe ecclesiastico et seculari, Comite, Nobile, Barone, vel aliocunque feoda suscipere possitis et investiri de ipsis nec non in bonis feudalibus et feodi naturam concernentibus ex testamento vel ab intestato succedere cum iurisdictione plenissima quoscunque actus feodatorum in iudicio sive extra, in assecutoriis iudiciis et ferendis testimoniis suis iurisdictionibus et legitimis actibus more et ritu quorumcunque aliorum nobilium militarium exercere, quia nobis et Imperio nostro vel quibuscunque metropolio Cathedralibus seu aliis ecclesiis secularibus et regularibus et aliis universis et singulis feuda possidere et tenere noscuntur lege quavis loci urbis patrie et jure usu statuto sive consuetudine in contrarium non obstante. Volentes etiam de solita nostre benignitatis elementia et auctoritate Cesarea prefata possessorum intuitu te et heredes tuos ut premittitur specialibus prerogative numeribus infigere et quecunque clenodia et nobilitatis insignia ad vestrum beneplacitum possitis eligere, et ea gestare et ipsis uti in clipeo et galea dummodo aliorum nobilium insigniis qui ea ab antiquo habuisse et exercuisse noscuntur non preiudicetis induigemus. Quoque eisdem in preliis, tournamentis hastiludiis et in omni exercitio militari uti et frui sicut ceteri nobiles libere valeatis."

Another form of the same year runs as follows :

"Concessio armorum et nobilitatio militum. Itaque mittentur mutanda.

"In nomine, etc. Karolus, etc. Nobili, etc.

"A claro lumine throni Cesarei velut a sole radii nobilitates alie legitimo jure procedunt et omnia nobilitatum insignia ab Imperatoria majestate dependent, ut non sit datum alicuius generositatis insigne, quod a gremio non pervenit Cesaree claritatis. Secum attendentes multiplicia merita probitatis quibus progenitores tui et tu similiter nos et sacrum Rom. Im. diligentibus studiis honorastis. Te heredesque tuos ex posteris de vestris corporibus legitime descendentes animo deliberato sacro, etc. Principum accedente consilio non improvide sed de nostra certa scientia auctoritate Cesarea de plenitudine Imperialis potestatis nobilitamus, ac etiam tenore presentium benignitate solita et ex innata nobis benignitate, clementia nobilitamus et ad aliorum militarium nobilium gradus attollimus et erigimus genere atque sub formis et

modis quibus melioribus possumus aliorum nobilium militarium privilegiis et dignitatibus imunitatibus, libertatibus, iuribus honoribus, gratiis indultis ubicunque locorum te tuosque heredes et posteros predictos—gaudere decrevimus et potiri quoque in iudiciis et consiliis ubi nobilium requiritur presentia personalis interesse possitis ut consulatur rei publice in sententiis que solent nobilibus ferri plenam vim per totum Rom. Imp. debeatis habere, easdem sententias cum aliis nobilibus deliberare ferendi quasunque res sententie tales contineant. Etiam si possessione militares vel feuda seu alias condiciones hominum prospicerent vel honorem. Quodque in quibuslibet appellis duellorum et singularium certaminum ad instar militarium nobilium pro defensione vestri status vel honoris quoslibet militares nobiles provocare possitis, vel sic. Et ut manifestius eniteant vestre nobilitatis insignia — arma ex imperiali largitione donamus, volentes igitur ad hoc tibi facere gratiam specialem. Tibi ad supplicem tui petitionis instanciam infrascripta nobilitatis insignia in tuam et heredum tuorum personas — ut videlicet super Galeam more nobilium Comitum et in banderio similiter dum necessitas illud exegerit tale signum, etc., gestare possitis, et ipsis insignibus tu et heredes tui uti possitis, in preliis, torneamentis, hastiludiis et generaliter in omni exercitio militari. Et ob maiorem certitudinem et tu et heredes tui eo quidem securius huius modi gratia nostra gaudere possitis, qua insignia prefata specialibus figuris oculis corporalibus subiecta fuerint et approbatis sibi coloribus figurata de certa scientia. Mandamus sub ea forma que in presentibus petitionis Magisterio reperitis,” etc.

Amongst pure grants of arms we find such preserved to us since about 1400. On February 8, 1402, King Rupert of Germany granted arms to John Sforza, of Cotignola, in the following terms :

“Concessio armorum Sforcze Johannis de Cudignuola. Rupertus, etc. Sforcze Johannis de Cudignuola, nostro et sacri imperii fidei dilecto gratiam regiam et omne bonum. Quamquam regalis munificencia, etc.; idcirco de regie nostre maiestatis clemencia tibi necnon a te legitime descendentes hanc gratiam specialem facimus —, quod tu et a te legitime descendentes arma sive clinodia in presentibus depicta prout in suis ymaginibus, speciebus, figuris, circumferenciis et coloribus pictoris artificio sunt hic distincta et depicta pro actuum militarium exercicio, in bellis, torneamentis et aliis militaribus actibus quibuscunque ubique locorum deferre et gestare libere debeatis impedimentis quorumlibet penitus procul motis, armis tamen aliorum quorumlibet semper salvis. Quorum quidem armorum atque signorum effigies et figura in se continet leonem



crocii coloris scandentem cum ungulis rubeis habentem in sinistro pede cidonium, in cuius stipite duo hinc et inde folia condependent, in campo blanco. Harum," etc.

(*To be continued.*)



## AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT  
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



CONFIRMATION of ane disposition granted by David Mushat of Spittletoune, and Mr. Archibald Mushet minister at Gargunnock, to James Graham in Gargunnock, and Marion Mushet, his spouse, of the said David Mushat, his lands of Blairfachan, to be holden by double infestment, together with ane charter *a me* granted by the said David Mushet. Composition 20 lib.

Confirmation of ane disposition granted by John Colvin, late Baillie of Newburgh, of certain lands and tenements, feu duties and annual rents, furth of several tenements in the Burgh of Newburgh, to Henry Boussie, Writer in Edinburgh. It hath also ane confirmation of several other dispositions granted by the said Henry, his authors. Composition 20 merks.

Infestment of Adjudications of several aikers of lands and Cottages in Coldingham to Mr. John King, Writer in Edinburgh, and his spouse in life rent, and William King his son in fee, adjudged for 3,179 merks. Composition 20 lib.

Infestment of Adjudications of the lands and baronie and earldoms of Glames and others, to Sir James Sinclair of Kinnaird, adjudged for 11,580 merks and a fifth part more.

Composition 100 merks.

Infestment of adjudications of the lands and baronie of Traquair and others to William Kerr of Chatto, adjudged for 1,135 lib 6s. 8d. Scots, and annual rents of the same since Martinmas, 1677.

Composition 100 lib.

Infestment of Adjudication of the lands of Valleyfield, Torrie, Broomhall, Dairsie and others to James Edmonston, Writer in Edinburgh, adjudged for 3,097 lib 6s. Scots.

Composition 40 merks.

Confirmation of ane charter granted by the deceist Sir Robert Innes of that ilk, and some other persons, to William, Lord Forbes, then designed Master of Forbes of some parts of the lands and lordship of Forbes and likewise to William, Master of Forbes, of the lands and Lordship of Forbes, and to Mrs Anna Pryde, his ladie, of her liferent lands.

Composition 40 lib.

Confirmation to James Somervil, younger of Drum, and Elizabeth Graham, his spouse, of the lands of Drum, and some part of the lands of Gilmerton.

Composition 500 merks.

Infestment of recognition of the lands of Leithshead, extending to ane third part thereof, with the pertinents, to Sir William Binning of Wallieford, Knight, and Hew Wallace, Writer to His Majesty's Signet, equally between them, holds of His Majesty Ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 10 lib Scots for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 20 lib for the marriage. It hath a confirmation of the dispositions of the said lands of Leithshead, granted by Umqwhile James Murray of Kirkhouse, and all other rights granted to him and his predecessors thereof, under the Kings hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Robert Rid in Dykehead of Cortoquhie, David Easson in Kirkton thereof, Thomas Fairweather there, James Ogilvie of Stramond, William Clarke in Thomstank, Jannett Milne there, Andrew Lawson in Bankhead, Thomas Milne sometime there, now in Newton, David Smart in Wester Coull, David Orrock there, John Lowdon there, John Smart in Pitmudie, Alexander Irones, at the Bridgend of Glenrethen, David Herron in Cuthillhill, John Ogilvie sometime in Polgavie, now in Gortgwhie, Thomas Fentoune in Polgavie, John Fentoune in Kinaird, John Adam in Knitlaw, William Wright in the Bush, William Wright in Campsie, Andrew Wright there, William Thomson there, Thomas Whyte in Newmilne, John Sandison in Maynes of Airlie, James Fyfe there, William Baxter in Tulliward, James Smith in Brae of Airlie, David Rodger there, Andrew Baxter at the Kirk of Airlie, George Bunsch in the Brae of Airlie, Eupham Niccoll in Easter Loanheads, John Ramsay at the Milne of Qweich, Alexander Steill at Balloch, James Newin in Alyth, and Patrick Crocket there, to William Erle of Dalhousie, upon his own horning.

Composition 10 merks per peire extending to 360 merks.



Tutorie of Thomas, Henry and Margaret Crombes, lawful children to the deceist Thomas Crombes, mariner burges of Kirkcaldie to Bessie Duncan, their mother. Composition 10 merks.

Tutorie of Beigs and Janet Robertson, lawful children to the deceist Thomas Robertson, burges of Musselburgh, to Richard Robertson in Bruntstoune Milne and James Robertson in West Duddingstoun. Composition 10 merks.

Tutorie of Gawin Ralstoune, only lawful son to Umquhile Gawin Ralstoune, Fier of — and Elizabeth and Margaret Ralstoune, daughters to Umquhile William Ralstoune of that ilk, to John Hamiltoune of Halcraig. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Alexander Glennie, Tailzeour burges of Aberdeen to Robert Abercrombie Writer there. Composition 20 lib.

Escheat and liferent of Sir James Baird of Auchmedden and James Baird younger thereof to themselves. Composition 40 lib.

Escheat of Alexander Shed indweller in the Water of Leith, to Sir Patrick Nisbett of Dean, Knight-Baronet, upon his own horning. It is also sought by Mr. John Sibbald, Writer in Edinburgh, upon his own horning, and by Mary, Countess of Kellie, and Sir Robert Dalzell of Glennae, upon their own horning, as also by the party himself, and by James Somervell, Usher in Exchange, upon his own horning and by Magnus Prince merchant in Edinburgh, for himself, and in name and behalf of the remanent tacksmen of His Highness Excise, of beir and ale upon their own horning and by Mr. James Eleis of Stanope Milnes, present treasurer of the Kirk Session of St. Cuthberts for the use of the Poor of the said parochin, Mr. John Sibbald preferred. Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PASSED MARCH 5, 1680.

Confirmation to Dame Margaret Hay, Countess of Roxburgh, of her liferent of the lands and baronie of Cavertoune, Cesfoord, and others. Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of ane annual rent of 400 lib. yierlie out of the lands and baronie of Torrie, Tullyallen, and others to the senators of the College of Justices. Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of Sir John Sinclair of Longformachus of the lands and baronie of Longformachus, the 10 husband lands of Raeburne, the lands of Redpath and others, the lands of Horsupcleugh and others and his Ladie's liferent out of the said lands and baronie of

Lonformachus as also of ane charter granted by Sir James McGill of Cranstoun Riddell, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, thereafter Viscount of Oxenfoord, to Christopher Cockburne of Chausley of the said 10 husband lands of Raeburne together with the apprising of the foresaid lands and ane dispositione and right thereof granted by \_\_\_\_\_ of Langtoun to Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformachus and sic like ane charter granted by John, Duke of Lauderdale, of the said's lands of Reidpath and others, to be holden of the said Duke of Lauderdale, and in like manner ane charter granted by James, Marqwess of Douglas, to the said deceist Sir Robert Sinclair, of the said lands of Horsupcleugh and others, to be holden of the said Marqwess of Douglas. Composition 400 merks.

Confirmation of the right and Disposition granted by Alexander Urquhart of Newhall to John Urquhart his eldest lawful son of the lands and baronie of Newhall and others with the heritable office of Depute sheriffship of the foresaid lands and baronie and of a part thereof to Jean Mackenzie spouse to the said John Urquhart as her liferent lands. Composition 40 merks.

Infetment of Adjudication to Charles, Earl of Haddington, of the Heritable office and keeping of His Highness park of Halirudhouse with the rents fees casualties and profits belonging thereto, adjudged for 16,200 merks. Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of Adjudication to Albert Gladstanes, Merchant burges of Edinburgh, of the lands and barronie of Grange Philpingstoun and burgh of baronie thereof adjudged for 34,970 lib. 6s. 8d., which adjudication is as to date. Composition 40 merks.

Confirmation of ane Charter of the lands of Bargwillantie granted by John Glendinning of Partoun Superior thereof to Thomas Lidderdale of St. Mary Isle. It proceeds upon ane apprising of the said lands appraised for 1,111 lib. 13s. 4d. The apprising is expired. It hath likewise ane confirmation of another charter of the five merk lands of Mellance and others granted by the Viscount of Kenmure Superior thereof to the said Thomas Lidderdale. It proceeds also upon ane apprising of the said lands appraised for 2,714 merks 1s. 4d. The apprising has expired. Composition 40 merks.

Confirmation of ane Disposition granted by William Gordon of Shirmers of the lands of Dalqwharnochen alias Waterhead to Umquhile William Gordon of Mimbuy in liferent and William Gordon his sister's son, in fee. It confirms likewise the charter following thereupon as also ane disposition granted by the said



William Gordon sister's son to the said Umquhile William Gordon of the said lands to William Thomson Smith in Bridgend of Mimbuy.

Composition 10 lib.

Infeftment of apprising of the lands of Castlefield, the lands of Thomastoune, the lands of Prestounhall and lands of Pittincreiffe and others to Alexander Pride Deacon of the Hammermen in the city of St. Andrews appraised for 896 lib. 6s. 8d.

Composition 10 merks.

Infeftment to Charles Oliphant of Langtounlaw of the halfe of toune and lands of Langtoun, with the right and priviledge of free regalitie within the said bounds, and of all and hail the lands of Fairnielaw and Compt apprized, for 8,487 merks and for the soume of 2,780 merks contained in another apprizing, and for the soume of 1,230 merks contained in a third apprizing, and of the soume of 352 lib 16s. contained in a fourth apprizing, and for the soume of 3,260 merks 6s. 8d. contained in a fifth apprizing, and for the soume of 9,750 merks contained in a sixth apprizing, all which apprizings are expired and for the soume of — contained in another apprizing, the date whereof is — in the signature as also infeftment of the lands of Ormestoun, Rentend and others contained in the last apprizing which is — ; to all which the said Charles has right by progress and all infeftment of the superioritie of the said lands of Langtoun with the priviledge and jurisdiction of Regalitie above said proceeding upon an adjudicatione to which he hath also right as also containing ane confirmatione of the west halfe of the lands of Ormestoun and others to be holden of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch as also another confirmation of the lands of Ormestounhill and Burnbrae to be holden of the master of Balmerinloch.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione of ane disposition granted by Mr. David Weemes of Belfarg to David Moreis, Merchant burgess of Kirkcaldie of the lands of Easter Bogie and others to be holden *a me* and *de me*.

Composition 20 lib.

Infeftment to the Provost and Baillies of Renfrew in name and behalfe of the remanent counsell and commontie of the said burgh of the burgh of Renfrew, with the hail lands, fruits, tenements priviledges, fishing liberties and commodities belonging thereto conform to the ancients writts and evidentes thereof granted by your majestie and your Royal progenitors of the same. It hath a confirmation of the said priviledges and converts and erects the Chappell called Laird's Chappell to be the Grammer

School of the said burgh. It hath a Denovodamus with ane disposition concerning the tinsell and destination of the ancient writts and securities of the said burgh, holds of his majestie feu; as also ane confirmatione of ane dispositione of the lands of Porterfield granted by Alexander Porterfield of that ilk, John Porterfield, fiar of that ilk, and William Porterfield, appearand of that ilk, to the toune of Renfrew to be holden of the said Alexander, John and William Porterfield with all charters and infestments following upon the said dispositione, under the Kings hand.

Composition 20 merks.

Confirmation to Elizabeth Fraser only lawful daughter to the deceased Francis Fraser of Kinmundie of the Disposition granted by the deceased Andrew, Lord Fraser, to the said deceased Francis Fraser of Kinmundie of the toune and lands of Cowburtie, the lands of Urinell and others. It proceeds also upon ane adjudication, adjudged for 44,100 libs.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat and liferent of Mr. James Mercer of Freuchie to Andrew Bruce of Polcalk.

Composition 40 lib.

Remission for adulterie to John Watsone Maltman in Pittenweeme.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat of David Rollo, Merchant burgess of Edinburgh to William Simpson tenant in Pitkaithlie, the escheat and liferent of the said David Rollo is sought by Laurence Oliphant, writer to His Majesty's Signet, Laurence Oliphant preferred.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Archibald Dowglass of Cliftounhall to himselfe.

Composition 10 merks.

*(To be continued.)*





## THE MANTLING, OR LAMBREQUIN.

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



THE mantling is the ornamental design which in a representation of an armorial achievement depends from the helmet, falling away on either side of the escutcheon. Many authorities have considered it to have been no more than a fantastic series of flourishes, devised by artistic minds for the purpose of assisting design and affording an artistic opportunity of filling up unoccupied spaces in a heraldic design. There is no doubt that its readily apparent advantages in that character have greatly led to the importance now attached to the mantling in heraldic art. But equally is it certain that its real origin is to be traced elsewhere.

The genesis of the heraldry of to-day was in the East during the period of the Crusades, and the burning heat of the Eastern sun upon the metal helmet led to the introduction and adoption of a textile covering, which would act in some way as a barrier between the two. It was simply in fact and effect a primeval prototype of the "puggaree" of Margate and Hindustan. It is plain from all early representations that originally it was short, simply hanging from the apex of the helmet to the level of the shoulders, overlapping the textile tunic or "coat of arms," but probably enveloping a greater part of the helmet, neck, and shoulders than we are at present (judging from pictorial representations) inclined to believe.

Adopted first as a protection against the heat, the lambrequin soon made evident another of its advantages, an advantage to which we doubtless owe its perpetuation outside Eastern warfare in the more temperate climates of Northern Europe and England. Textile fabrics are peculiarly and remarkably deadening to a sword-cut, to which fact must be added the facility with which such a weapon would become entangled in the hanging folds of cloth. The hacking and hewing of battle would show itself plainly upon the lambrequin of one accustomed to a prominent position in the forefront of a fight, and the honourable record implied by a ragged and slashed lambrequin accounts for the fact that we find at an early period after their introduction into heraldic art that they are depicted cut and "torn to ribbons." This opportunity was quickly

seized by the heraldic artist, who has always, from those very earliest times of absolute armorial freedom down to the point of greatest and regularized control, been allowed an entire and absolute freedom in the design to be adopted for the mantling. Hence it is that we find so much importance is given to it by heraldic artists, for it is in the design of the mantling, and almost entirely in that opportunity, that the personal character and abilities of the artist have their greatest scope. Some authorities have derived the mantling from the robe of estate, and there certainly has been a period in British armory when most lambrequins found in heraldic art are formed by an unmutilated cloth, suspended from and displayed behind the armorial bearings and tied at the upper corners. In all probability the robes of estate of the higher nobility, no less than the then existing and peremptorily enforced sumptuary laws, may have led to the desire and to the attempt, at a period when the actual lambrequin was fast disappearing from general knowledge, to display arms upon something which should represent either the Parliamentary robes of estate of a peer, or the garments of rich fabric which the sumptuary laws forbade to those of humble degree. To this period undoubtedly belongs the term "mantling," which is so much more frequently employed than the word "lambrequin," which is really—from the armorial point of view—the older term.

The heraldic mantling was, of course, originally the representation of the actual "capeline," or textile covering worn upon the helmet; but many early heraldic representations are of mantlings which are of skin, fur, or feathers, being in such cases invariably a continuation of the crest drawn out and represented as the lambrequin. The Garter plate of Sir Ralph Bassett, one of the Founder Knights, shows the crest as a black boar's head, the skin being continued as the sable mantling.

Some Slavonic families have mantlings of fur only; that of the Hungarian family of Chorinski is a bearskin; and in one case in the Zurich *Wappenrolle* the mantling is represented as the scaly skin of a salmon. The mane of the lion, the crest of Mertz, and the hair and beard of the crests of Bohn and Landschaden, are similarly continued to do duty for the mantling. This practice has never found great favour in England, the few cases amongst the early Garter plates where it has been followed standing almost alone. In a manuscript (M. 3, 67*b*) of the reign of Henry VII., now in the College of Arms, probably dating from about 1506, an instance of this character can be found. It is a representation of the crest of



Stourton as it was borne at that date, and was a black Benedictine demi-monk proper holding erect in his dexter hand a scourge. Here the proper black Benedictine habit (it has of later years been corrupted into the russet habit of a friar) is continued to form the mantling.

By what rules the colours of the mantlings were decided in early times it is impossible to say. No rules have been handed down to us—the old heraldic books are silent on the point—and it seems equally hopeless to attempt to deduce any from ancient armorial examples. The one fact that can be stated with certainty is that the rules of early days, if there were any, were not the rules presently observed. Some hold that the colours of the mantling were decided by the colours of the actual livery in use as distinct from the livery colours of the arms. It is difficult to check this rule, because our knowledge of the liveries in use in early days is so meagre and limited; but in the few instances of which we now have knowledge we look in vain for a repetition of these colours worn as liveries in the mantlings used. The fact that the livery colours are represented in the background of some of the early Garter plates, and that in such instances in no single case do they agree with the colours of the mantling, must certainly dissipate once and for all any such supposition.

A careful study and analysis of early heraldic emblazonment, however, reveals one point as a dominating characteristic. That is, that where the crest, by its nature, lent itself to a continuation into the mantling it generally was so continued. This practice, which was almost universal upon the Continent, and is particularly to be met with in German heraldry, certainly had some weight in English heraldry. In the recently published reproductions of the Plantagenet Garter plates eighty-seven armorial achievements are included. Of these, in ten instances the mantlings are plainly continuations of the crests, being “feathered” or in unison. Fifteen of the mantlings have both the outside and the inside of the principal colour and of the principal metal of the arms they accompany, though in a few cases, contrary to the present practice, the metal is outside, the lining being of the colour. Nineteen more of the mantlings are of the principal colour of the arms, the majority of these (eighteen) being lined with ermine. No less than forty-nine are of some colour lined with ermine, but thirty-four of these are of gules lined ermine, and in the large majority of cases in these thirty-four instances neither the gules nor the ermine are in conformity with the principal colour and metal (what we now term the “livery colours”) of the

arms. In some cases the colours of the mantling agree with the colours of the crest, a rule which will usually be found to hold good in German heraldry. The constant occurrence of gules and ermine incline one much to believe that the colours of the mantling were not decided by haphazard fancy, but that there was some law—possibly in some way connected with the sumptuary laws of the period—which governed the matter, or, at any rate, which greatly limited the range of selection. Of the eighty-seven mantlings, excluding those which are gules lined ermine, there are four only the colours of which apparently bear no relation whatever to the colours of the arms or the crests appearing upon the same Stall-plate. In some number of the plates the colours certainly are taken from a quartering other than the first one, and in one at least of the four exceptions the mantling (one of the most curious examples) is plainly derived from a quartering inherited by the knight in question, though not shown upon the Stall-plate. Probably a closer examination of the remaining three instances would reveal a similar reason in each case. That any law concerning the colours of their mantlings was enforced upon those concerned would be an unwarrantable deduction not justified by the instances under examination, but one is clearly justified in drawing from these cases the practice pursued. It is evident that unless one was authorized by the rule or reason governing the matter—whatever such rule or reason may have been—in using a mantling of gules and ermine, the dominating *colour* (not as a rule the metal) of the coat of arms (or of one of the quarterings), or sometimes of the crest, if the tinctures of arms and crest were not in unison, decided the colour of the mantling. That there was some meaning behind the mantlings of gules lined with ermine there can be little doubt, for it is noticeable that in a case in which the colours of the arms themselves are gules and ermine the mantling is of gules and argent, as, by the way, in this particular case is the chapeau upon which the crest is placed. But probably the reason which governed these mantlings of gules lined with ermine, as also the ermine linings of other mantlings, must be sought outside the strict limits of armory. That the colours of mantlings are repeated in different generations and in the plates of members of the same family clearly demonstrates that selection was not haphazard.

Certain of these early Garter plates exhibit interesting curiosities in the mantlings :

1. Sir William Latimer, Lord Latimer, K.G., *circa* 1361-1381.  
*Arms* : Gules, a cross patonce or. *Crest* : A plume of feathers sable,



the tips or. *Mantling* : Gules with silver vertical stripes, lined with ermine.

2. Sir Bermond Arnaud de Presac, Soudan de la Tran, K.G., 1380-*post* 1384. *Arms* : Or, a lion rampant double-queued gules. *Crest* : A Midas' head argent. *Mantling* : Sable, lined gules, the latter veined or.

3. Sir Simon Felbrigge, K.G., 1397-1442. *Arms* : Or, a lion rampant gules. *Crest* : Out of a coronet gules, a plume of feathers ermine. *Mantling* : Ermine, lined gules (evidently a continuation of the crest).

4. Sir Reginald Cobham, Lord Cobham, K.G., 1352-1361. *Arms* : Gules, on a chevron or, three estoiles sable. *Crest* : A soldan's head sable, the brow encircled by a torse or. *Mantling* : Sable (evidently a continuation of the crest), lined gules.

5. Sir Edward Cherleton, Lord Cherleton of Powis, K.G., 1406-7 to 1420-1. *Arms* : Or, a lion rampant gules. *Crest* : On a wreath gules and sable, two lions' gambes also gules, each adorned on the exterior side with three demi-fleurs-de-lis issuing argent, the centres thereof or. *Mantling* : On the dexter side, sable; on the sinister side, gules; both lined ermine.

6. Sir Hertong von Clux, K.G., 1421-1445 or 6. *Arms* : Argent, a vine branch coupé at either end in bend sable. *Crest* : Out of a coronet or, a plume of feathers sable and argent. *Mantling* : On the dexter side, azure; on the sinister, gules; both lined ermine.

7. Sir Miles Stapleton, K.G. (Founder Knight, died 1364). *Arms* : Argent, a lion rampant sable. *Crest* : a soldan's head sable, around the temples a torse azure, tied in a knot, the ends flowing. *Mantling* : Sable (probably a continuation of the crest), lined gules.

8. Sir Walter Hungerford, Lord Hungerford and Heytesbury, K.G., 1421-1449. *Arms* : Sable, two bars argent, and in chief three plates. *Crest* : Out of a coronet azure a garb or, enclosed by two sickles argent. *Mantling* (within and without) : Dexter, barry of six ermine and gules; sinister, barry of six gules and ermine. (The reason of this is plain. The mother of Lord Hungerford was a daughter and coheir of Hussey. The arms of Hussey are variously given : "Barry of six ermine and gules," or "Ermine, three bars gules.")

9. Sir Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Stafford, 1429-1460. *Arms* : Or, a chevron gules. *Crest* : Out of a coronet gules, a swan's head and neck proper, beaked gules, between two wings also proper. *Mantling* : The dexter side, sable; the sinister side, gules; both lined ermine. (Black and gules, it may be noted, were the livery

colours of Buckingham, an Earldom which had devolved upon the Earl of Stafford.)

10. Sir John Grey of Ruthin, K.G., 1436-1439. *Arms*: Quarterly, 1 and 4, barry of six argent and azure, in chief three torteaux; 2 and 3, quarterly i. and ii., or, a maunch gules; ii. and iii., barry of eight argent and azure, an orle of ten martlets gules; over all a label of three points argent. *Crest*: On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a wyvern or, gorged with a label argent. *Mantling*: Or, lined ermine.

11. Sir Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, K.G., 1436-1460. *Arms*: Quarterly, 1 and 4, quarterly i. and ii., argent, three lozenges conjoined in fess gules; ii. and iii., or, an eagle displayed vert; 2 and 3, gules, a saltire argent, a label of three points com-pony argent and (? sable or azure). *Crest*: On a coronet, a griffin sejant, with wings displayed or. *Mantling*: Dexter side, gules; the sinister, sable; both lined ermine.

12. Sir Gaston de Foix, Count de Longueville, etc., K.G., 1438-1458. *Arms*: Quarterly, 1 and 4, or, three pallets gules; 2 and 3, or, two cows passant in pale gules, over all a label of three points, each point or, on a cross sable five escallops argent. *Crest*: On a wreath or and gules, a blackamoor's bust with ass's ears sable, vested paly or and gules, all between two wings, each of the arms as in the first quarter. *Mantling*: Paly of or and gules, lined vert.

13. Sir Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoye, K.G., 1472-1474. *Arms*: Quarterly, 1. argent, two wolves passant in pale sable, on a bordure also argent eight saltires coupéd gules (for Ayala); 2. or, a tower (? gules) (for Mountjoy); 3. barry nebuly or and sable (for Blount); 4. vairé argent and gules (for Gresley). *Crest*: Out of a coronet two ibex horns or. *Mantling*: Sable, lined on the dexter side with argent, and on the sinister with or.

14. Frederick, Duke of Urbino. *Mantling*: Or, lined ermine.

In Continental heraldry it is by no means uncommon to find the device of the arms repeated either wholly or in part upon the mantling. In reference to this, the "Tournament Rules" of René, Duke of Anjou, throw some light on the point. Whilst one can call to mind no instance of importance of ancient date where this practice has been followed in this country, there are one or two instances in the Garter plates which approximate closely to it. The mantling of John, Lord Beaumont, is "Azure, semé-de-lis (as the field of his arms), lined ermine." Those of Sir John Bouchier, Lord Berners, and of Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, are of gules, billetté or, evidently derived from the quartering for Louvaine upon



the arms, this quartering being: "Gules, billetté and a fess or." According to a M.S. of Vincent, in the College of Arms, the Warrens used a mantling chequy of azure and or with their arms. A somewhat similar result is obtained by the mantling, "Gules, semé of lozenges or," upon the small plate of Sir Sanchet Dabrichcourt. The mantling of Sir Lewis Robessart, Lord Bouchier, is: "Azure, bezanté, lined argent."

"The azure mantling on the Garter plate of Henry V., as Prince of Wales, is 'Semé of the French golden fleurs-de-lis.' . . . The Daubeny mantling is 'Semé of mullets.' On the brass of Sir John Wylcote, at Tew, the lambrequins are chequy. . . . On the seals of Sir John Bussy, in 1391 and 1407, the mantlings are barry, the coat being 'Argent, three bars sable.'"

There are a few cases amongst the Garter plates in which badges are plainly and unmistakably depicted upon the mantlings. Thus, on the lining of the mantling on the plate of Sir Henry Bouchier (elected 1452) will be found water-bougets, which are repeated on a fillet round the head of the crest. The Stall plate of Sir John Bouchier, Lord Berners, above referred to (elected 1459), is lined with silver on the dexter side, semé in the upper part with water-bougets, and in the lower part with Bouchier knots. On the opposite side of the mantling the knots are in the upper part and the water-bougets below. That these badges upon the mantling are not haphazard artistic decoration is proved by a reference to the monumental effigy of the Earl of Essex, in Little Easton Church, Essex. The differing shapes of the helmet, and of the coronet and the mantling, and the different representation of the crest, show that, although depicted in his Garter robes, upon his effigy the helmet, crest, and mantling upon which the Earl's head there rests, and the representations of the same upon the Garter plate, are not slavish copies of the same original model. Nevertheless, upon the effigy, as on the Garter plate, we find the outside of the mantling "semé of billets," and the inside "semé of water-bougets." Another instance amongst the Garter plates will be found in the case of Viscount Lovell, whose mantling is strewn with gold padlocks.

Nearly all the mantlings on the Garter Stall plates are more or less heavily "veined" with gold, and many are heavily diapered and decorated with floral devices. So prominent is some of this floral diapering that one is inclined to think that in a few cases it may possibly be a diapering with floral badges. In other cases it is equally evidently no more than a mere accessory of design, though

between these two classes of diapering it would be by no means easy to draw a line of distinction. The veining and "heightening" of a mantling with gold is at the present day nearly always to be seen in elaborate heraldic painting.

From the Garter plates of the fourteenth century it is evident that the colours of a large proportion of the mantlings approximated in early days to the colours of the arms. The popularity of gules, however, was then fast encroaching upon the frequency of appearance which other colours should have enjoyed; and in the sixteenth century, in grants and other paintings of arms, the use of a mantling of gules had become practically universal. In most cases the mantling of "gules, doubled argent" forms an integral part of the grant itself, as sometimes do the "gold tassels" which are so frequently found terminating the mantlings of that and an earlier period. This custom continued through the Stuart period, and though dropped officially in England during the eighteenth century (when the mantling reverted to the livery colours of the arms, and became in this form a matter of course and so understood, not being expressed in the wording of the patent), it continued in force in Lyon Office in Scotland until the year 1890, when the present Lyon King of Arms (Sir James Balfour Paul) altered the practice, and, as had earlier been done in England, ordered that all future Scottish mantlings should be depicted in the livery colours of the arms; but in Scotland the mantlings, though now following the livery colours, are still included in the terms of the grant, and thereby stereotyped. In England, in an official "exemplification" at the present day of an ancient coat of arms (*e.g.*, in an exemplification following the assumption of name and arms by Royal License), the mantling is painted in the livery colours, irrespective of any ancient patent in which "gules and argent" may have been *granted* as the colour of the mantling. Though probably most people will agree as to the expediency of such a practice, it is at any rate open to criticism on the score of propriety, unless the new mantling is expressed in terms in the new patent. This would, of course, amount to a grant overriding the earlier one, and would do all that was necessary; but failing this, there appears to be a distinct hiatus in the continuity of authority.

Ermine linings to the mantling were soon denied to the undistinguished commoner, and, with the exception of the early Garter plates, it would be difficult to point to an instance of their use. The mantlings of peers, however, continued to be lined with ermine, and English instances under official sanction can be found in the



Visitation Books and in the Garter plates until a comparatively recent period. In fact, the relegation of peers to the ordinary livery colours for their mantlings is, in England, quite a modern practice. In Scotland, however, the mantlings of peers have always been lined with ermine, and the present Lyon continues this.

(To be continued.)



## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

### Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

December 31, 1901.

MASTER OF THE HORSES' OFFICE, ROYAL MEWS, BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

December 31, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Lord Marcus Talbot De la Poer Beresford, M.V.O., to be an Extra Equerry to His Majesty, and to be Manager of His Majesty's Thoroughbred Stud.

DOWNING STREET, December 30, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Charles Stringer, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF THE NAVY, ADMIRALTY,

December 30, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the South Africa Medals and Claps for the Officers and Men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who were serving on board the undermentioned ships during the periods named below, are now ready for issue :

*Barraclouta* (first commission), from September 26, 1900, to October 23, 1900.

*Rambler*, from November 5, 1899, to June 27, 1900.

Applications should be made by letter, to be addressed "On Medal Business," to the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, London, S.W. Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines, who have left the Service are required to forward their certificates of service with their applications.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER.

The Honourable Alan de Tatton Egerton, M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 24, 1901.

Lord Arthur Hugh Grosvenor to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 24, 1901.

Edward Chapman, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 24, 1901.

Sir Philip Henry Brian Grey Egerton, Bart., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 24, 1901.

Colonel Walter Richard Lascelles to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 24, 1901.

James Tomkinson, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 24, 1901.

Colonel William Bromley Davenport, M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 24, 1901.

Colonel George Dixon to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 24, 1901.

John Sutherland Harmood Banner, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 24, 1901.

Colonel Piers Egerton Warburton to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 24, 1901.

Thomas Brocklebank, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 24, 1901.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

January 3, 1902.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST.

JAMES'S PALACE, January 1, 1902.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Canon Joseph Armitage Robinson, D.D., to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to His Majesty in the room of the Reverend Canon Charles Gore, M.A., resigned.

WHITEHALL, January 2, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Colonel James Moncrieff Grierson, R.A., M.V.O., His Majesty's Royal License and Authority that he may accept and wear

the Star of the Royal Prussian Order of the Crown (of which Order he has already received permission to accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class), which decoration has been conferred upon him by His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, on the termination of his appointment as Military Attaché at Berlin.

WHITEHALL, January 2, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto John Morris-Moore, Esq., His Majesty's Royal License and Authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of a Commandership of the Order of the Crown of Italy, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Italy in recognition of services rendered by him in Italy to Italian Literature and Art.

WHITEHALL, January 2, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Walter Scott, Esq., of the Government School of Commerce of St. Petersburg, His Majesty's Royal License and Authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of St. Stanislaus, conferred upon him by His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia in recognition of services rendered by him outside the British Dominions.

WHITEHALL, January 2, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Francis Henry Giles, Esq., Director of the Department of Revenue, Siam, His Majesty's Royal License and Authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the White Elephant, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Siam in recognition of valuable services rendered by him to His Majesty.

DOWNING STREET, January 2, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Louis Arthur Thibaud, Esq. (Substitute Procureur-General), to be a nominated Member of the Council of Government of the Colony of Mauritius.

DOWNING STREET, January 2, 1902.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., to be Governor of the State of Queensland and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia.

DOWNING STREET, January 3, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Anthony Michael Coll, Esq., M.A., B.C.L. (Attorney-General), to be one of His Majesty's Counsel for the City and Garrison of Gibraltar.

ADMIRALTY, January 1, 1902.

CHINA MEDAL, 1900.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confirm the authority given by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the issue of a Medal to commemorate the Naval and Military Operations in North China in 1900.

II. The Medal will be granted to all Officers, Warrant Officers, Petty and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the British, Indian, and Colonial Naval and Military Forces, who were employed in North China, and in the Yangtse Valley from June 10, 1900, to December 31, 1900, and to all who embarked in India for service in China in the expedition under the command of General Sir A. Gaselee.

III. The Medal will be similar in pattern to the Silver Medal granted for the China Wars of 1842 and 1860; except that the obverse of the Medal will bear the same effigy of Her late Majesty as appears on the South African Medal, with the legend "*Victoria Regina et Imperatrix.*"

IV. His Majesty has further approved clasps being issued as follows:

1. A clasp inscribed "*Taku Forts.*" to all those who were engaged in the Peiho River, on June 17, 1900, in the operations which resulted in the capture of the Taku Forts.

2. A clasp inscribed "*Defence of Legations*" to all who took part in the defence of the Legations in Peking, between June 10 and August 14, 1900, both dates inclusive.

3. A clasp inscribed "*Relief of Peking*" to all those engaged in the operations on shore at or beyond Taku for the Relief of Peking, between June 10 and August 14, 1900, both dates inclusive.

The Medal will be issued by the Accountant-General of the Navy to all Officers and Men of the Royal Navy, and Royal Marines, and Colonial Naval Forces who are entitled to it.

The case of Officers and Men of the Imperial Military Forces will be dealt with by the War Office in consort with the Indian and Colonial Governments.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

January 7, 1902.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

January 6, 1902.

CORONATION OF THEIR  
MAJESTIES.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Right Honourable the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty for the purpose will meet at the Council Office, Whitehall, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January instant, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon, to hear and



determine Claims of Services to be performed at the time of the ensuing Coronation (except those dispensed with by His Majesty's Royal Proclamation of the 26th day of June last), and of fees to be received for the same.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 1, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint George Francis Macdaniel Ennis, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Uganda Protectorate.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 1, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Edwin N. Gunsaulus as Consul of the United States of America at Toronto; and Mr. Wilhelm Meinhausen as Vice-Consul of Germany at Entebbe.

DOWNING STREET, January 6, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of William Carnegie Brown, Esq., M.D., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ACCOUNTANT-  
GENERAL OF THE NAVY, ADMIRALTY,  
January 6, 1902.

Notice is hereby given, that the Medals and Clasps awarded to the Officers and Men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines and Colonial Naval Forces, who were engaged in the operations in North China, 1900, are now in course of preparation, and that when ready for issue, due notice will be given.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,  
January 3, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 26th ultimo, to appoint Scott Moncrieff Penny, Esq., Advocate, M.A., to be one of the salaried Sheriffs-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Argyllshire at Inverary, in the room of Sheriff John Campbell Shairp, transferred to Ayr.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,  
January 3, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 26th ultimo, to appoint John Dean Leslie, Esq., Advocate, M.A., LL.B., to be one of the salaried Sheriffs-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Fife, Clackmannan, and Kinross at Alloa, in the room of Sheriff Tyndall Bruce Johnstone, resigned.

Private G. Ravenhill, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, having been granted the Victoria Cross for gallantry at the Battle of Colenso, the notification which appeared in the *Gazette* of September 27, 1901, awarding him the Medal for Distinguished conduct in the Field, is cancelled.

## ERRATA.

The names of the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officer and Soldiers, published in the *London Gazette* of December 10 and 27, 1901, respectively, as having been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal should be as now, and not as therein stated:

9269 Colour-Sergeant R. Purdon, Coldstream Guards, attached to the Chinese Regiment of Infantry; 10694 Gunner W. G. Ball, 69th Battery, Royal Field Artillery; 15746 Driver E. N. Lancashire, 69th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"  
January 10, 1902.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 1, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Alfred Sharpe, Esq., C.B., to be His Majesty's Commissioner, Commander-in-Chief and Consul-General for the British Central Africa Protectorate.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 4, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. E. Pollet as Consul-General of Belgium at Melbourne, with jurisdiction over Australia and the adjacent Islands, including the Fiji Islands; and Señor Doctor Carlos E. Putnam as Consul of Columbia at Liverpool.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, January 9, 1902.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Edward Broadie Hoare to be Steward and Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds.

DOWNING STREET, January 8, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of John Page Middleton, Esq. (Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Cyprus), to be a Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon.

INDIA OFFICE, January 3, 1902.

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Basil Scott, Barrister-at-Law, to be Advocate-General for the Presidency of Bombay, in succession to Mr. Basil Lang, Barrister-at-Law, retired.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,  
January 7, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 2nd instant, to appoint David James MacKenzie, Esq., Advocate, presently Sheriff-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Caithness, Orkney and Zetland at Wick, to be one of the salaried Sheriffs-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Ayrshire at Kilmarnock, in the room of David Hall, Esq., Advocate, deceased.

WAR OFFICE, January 10, 1902.

To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King. Dated January 11, 1902:

Honorary-Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Partab Singh Bahadur, of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King, with the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated January 11, 1902:

Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajah Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., C.B.

#### ERRATA.

The names and description of No. 4991 Corporal A. Whitney, and No. 5170 Corporal R. D. Kerrins, Dorsetshire Regiment, mentioned for their gallantry and good service at Fort Prospect, on September 26, 1901, in General Lord Kitchener's despatch of October 8, 1901, published in the *Gazette* of December 3, 1901, are as now and not as therein stated.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, AND OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER, AND OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL.

Maynard Willoughby Colchester-Wemyss, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated January 6, 1902.

#### "THE LONDON GAZETTE,"

January 14, 1902.

By the King.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

##### EDWARD, R.I.

Whereas under section eleven of "The Coinage Act, 1870," We have power, with the advice of our Privy Council, from time to time by Proclamation to determine the design for any coin:

And whereas it appears to us desirable to determine new designs for the silver coins specified in this Proclamation, being silver coins mentioned in the First Schedule to "The Coinage Act, 1870":

We, therefore, in pursuance of the said enactment and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, proclaim, direct, and ordain as follows:

The designs for the said silver coins shall be as follows:

(1) *Crown*.—Every crown shall have for the obverse impression Our effigy, with the inscription "Edwardus VII. Dei Gra: Britt: Omn: Rex Fid: Def: Ind: Imp:" and for the reverse the image of Saint George armed, sitting on horseback, attacking the dragon with a sword, and a broken spear upon the ground, and the date of the year, and on the edge of the piece in raised letters,

"Decus et tutamen Anno Regni," the year of the reign being in Roman numeral letters.

(2) *Half-Crown*.—Every half-crown shall have for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, with the inscription "Edwardus VII. Dei Gra: Britt: Omn: Rex" and for the reverse the Ensigns Armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield surmounted by the Royal Crown and surrounded by the Garter bearing the motto, "Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense," with the inscription "Fid: Def: Ind: Imp:" together with the words "Half Crown," and the date of the year, with a graining upon the edge.

(3) *Florin*.—Every florin shall have the same obverse impression as the half-crown, with the inscription "Edwardus VII. D.G. Britt: Omn: Rex F.D. Ind: Imp:" and for the reverse the figure of Britannia standing upon the prow of a vessel, her right hand grasping a trident, and her left resting on a shield, with the words "One Florin Two Shillings" and the date of the year, with a graining upon the edge.

(4) *Shilling*.—Every shilling shall have the same obverse impression and inscription as the half-crown, and for the reverse, Our Royal Crest, with the date of the year placed across the Crest, with the inscription "Fid: Def: Ind: Imp:" together with the words "One shilling," with a graining upon the edge.

(5) *Sixpence*.—Every sixpence shall have the same obverse impression and inscription as the crown, and for the reverse the words "Six Pence" placed in the centre of the piece, having an olive branch on one side and an oak branch on the other, surmounted by the Royal Crown, and the date of the year between and below the branches, with a graining upon the edge.

(6) *Silver Fourpence, Threepence, Twopence, and Penny*.—Every silver fourpence, threepence, twopence, and penny shall have for the obverse impression Our aforesaid effigy, with the inscription "Edwardus VII. D.G. Britt: Omn: Rex F. D. Ind: Imp:" and for the reverse the respective figures "4," "3," "2," "1," (according to the denomination or value of the piece) in the centre, with the date of the year placed across the figure, and encircled with an oak wreath surmounted by the Royal Crown, with a plain edge.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the first year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

January 13, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to His Majesty in Council



by the Right Honourable Viscount Dillon, President of the Society of Antiquaries, and others, praying for the grant of a Charter of Incorporation to "The British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies." And His Majesty having referred the said Petition to a Committee of the Lords of the Council, notice is further given that all petitions for or against such grant should be sent to the Privy Council Office, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.

CUMBERLAND LODGE, January 1, 1902.

The Prince and the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have been pleased to appoint Major Evan Martin to be Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household of Their Royal Highnesses, in the room of Colonel the Honourable Charles Eliot, C.V.O., deceased.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, January 13, 1902.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Mark Oldroyd to be Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead.

CROWN OFFICE, January 11, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to present the Reverend Charles James Oliphant, M.A., to the Rectory of Barmarsh, in the county of Kent and diocese of Canterbury, void by the resignation of the Reverend Edmund Ibbotson, the last Incumbent and in His Majesty's gift in full right.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,  
ST. JAMES'S PALACE, January 18, 1902.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Fenwick Bulmer de Sales La Terrière, late 5th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, and late Captain 18th Hussars, to be one of the Exons of the King's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of Major Edmund Halbert Elliot, promoted.

WHITEHALL, January 22, 1902.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to the Reverend Prebendary John Julius Hannab, M.A., the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Chichester, void by the resignation of the Very Reverend Richard William Randall, D.D., late Dean thereof.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.

Edward Locke Tomlin, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated January 20, 1902.

## LIEUTENANCY OF THE COUNTY OF STIRLING.

The following Gentlemen, having ceased to retain the necessary qualification, have resigned their Commissions as Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of Stirling, viz. :

The Right Honourable Lord Abercromby ; Sir William Cunningham Bruce, Bart. ; Admiral H. J. F. Campbell ; Archibald Campbell Douglas, Esq. ; William Jacks, Esq. ; The Honourable Charles S. B. Hanbury Kincaid Lennox ; Peter A. Speirs, Esq. ; The Right Honourable Lord Thurlow. Dated January 20, 1902.

## COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., resigns his Commission as Deputy-Lieutenant.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

January 17, 1902.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,  
January 16, 1902.

## CORONATION OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

### COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Right Honourable the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to hear and determine all Claims of Services to be performed at the time of the ensuing Coronation (except those dispensed with by His Majesty's Royal Proclamation of the 26th day of June, 1901), and of fees to be received for the same, met at the Council Office, Whitehall, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th of January instant ; and, after several petitions of claims had been heard and determined, the said Commissioners adjourned *sine die*.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL,  
January 17, 1902.

The Earl Marshal having intimated to the Lord President of the Council that he has received the King's Command to issue invitations to such Members of the Privy Council (other than Peers) and their wives, as may wish to be present at the Solemnity of the Coronation of Their Majesties :

These are to give notice that all such Members of the Privy Council should make the necessary communication to this Office not later than Saturday, the 15th day of February next.

A. W. FITZROY.

DOWNING STREET, January 15, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Francis James Newton, Esq., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Island of Barbados, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of that island.

DOWNING STREET, January 16, 1902.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Le Guay

Geary, R.A., K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

MEMORANDUM.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the Honourable Alan de Tatton Egerton, M.P., being appointed Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Chester. Dated the 11th day of January, 1902.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

January 21, 1902.

WAR OFFICE, January 21, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, viz.:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order:

Archibald John Scott Milman, Esq., C.B.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 14, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Herman H. Wolff as Consul-General of Denmark at Montreal; Mr. J. G. Bendien as Consul of the Netherlands at Bombay; Mr. Henry D. Saylor as Consul of the United States of America at Dawson City; Mr. John Bovey as Consul of Paraguay at Cardiff; Mr. Otto Sielcken as Vice-Consul of Germany at Penang; and Mr. John Weston as Vice-Consul of Peru at Birkenhead.

DOWNING STREET, January 18, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Wroughton Gerald

Heath, Esq., M.B., Medical Officer, Montserrat, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of that Presidency.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

January 24, 1902.

FOREIGN OFFICE, December 17, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Cavaliere Camillo Bertola as Consul-General of Italy at Melbourne, with jurisdiction over Australia, New Zealand, and the Fiji Islands; Esper Nassour Jureidini Effendi as Consul of Turkey at Sydney; Mr. George Sawter as Consul of the United States of America at Antigua; and Mr. L. G. Jeffreys as Consul of Uruguay at Swansea.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

January 31, 1902.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

January 31, 1902.

Referring to the notice that appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 17th instant, Members of the Privy Council (other than Peers) who, with their Wives, desire to be present at the Solemnity of the Coronation of Their Majesties, are reminded that their wishes should be communicated to this office not later than Saturday, the 15th day of February.

A. W. FITZROY.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, January 28, 1902.

The King has been pleased to appoint Guy Francis Laking, M.V.O., to be Keeper of the King's Armoury.



## By the Way.

[*The Editor welcomes cuttings from the Press or short notes for insertion in these pages.*]

MR. W. H. WELDON, Norroy King of Arms, erected a few days ago in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, the banner of Queen Alexandra, Lady of the Garter. The beautifully-embroidered flag, which was worked at the Royal School of Art Needlework, is emblazoned with the royal arms and Danish quarterings, and has been hung above Her Majesty's stall, next that of the King, on the south side of the choir. A royal crown surmounts Queen Alexandra's stall, but no other regalia, like those of the Sovereign and Companions of the Order, are displayed.



The Corporation of Drogheda are endeavouring to recover the chain formerly worn by High Sheriffs of the town. Under the Local Government Act of 1898 Drogheda ceased to be a county town, and lost the power to appoint a High Sheriff. The last gentleman who held the office died without having surrendered the chain, and his representative happens to be a minor.

The Mayors of Limerick City, in accordance with an old custom, add a ring each to the golden chain of office on retirement. Each ring contains on one side the name of the donor and on the other a reference to some notable event during his administration. Alderman Daly, who was one of the dynamite prisoners, and afterwards Mayor of Limerick, has presented a ring containing a device in the shape of two crossed pikes and a pair of handcuffs, the former emblematic of his participation in the Fenian rising and the latter of his sojourn in Portland Prison.

There has been erected in Mulbarton Church, Norfolk, a memorial tablet to ten generations of a family of commoners named Turner, dating back to 1547, all of whom were buried in the churchyard.

The Lady Mayoress of London has certain privileges. She can appoint maids of honour and a train-bearer, and she has her own private State carriage and four. At the Lord Mayor's procession, if she comes direct from her country residence, a guard of honour is sent to meet her and to escort her to join in the pageant. It is an interesting fact (if it be true) that the Lady Mayoress of York can retain the prefix of Lady before her surname for the remainder of her life. The following rhyme is quoted as an authority for this ancient right :

"The Mayor is a Lord for a year and a day,  
But his wife is a Lady for ever and aye."

But we should prefer rather more definite authority.

"Authors and actors," says Mr. Joseph Hatton, in "Cigarette Papers" in the *People*, "have done more for the friendly relationship of England and America than the shrewdest diplomats and ambassadors. When first I went to America, many years ago, before cheap cables and greyhounds of the ocean, I found among our cousins a universal pride of ancestry. In many a quiet corner, after dinner, host and hostess trotted out their ancestral pride, represented by relics of some ideal home in the old country, or inquiries concerning some village tomb away in an English shire, or the pedigree of a familiar name which they had carried to New England in the brave days of the *Mayflower*."

The curious little controversy which has been re-aroused concerning the murder of William Weare, of Lyon's Inn, by John Thurtell—one of the most notorious crimes of the first quarter of the nineteenth century—has naturally brought once more to the front the famous definition of respectability by the witness who observed at the latter's trial that he

knew the accused was a gentleman "because he kept a gig." Carlyle made merry over this reply, and invented the term "gigmanity" to crystallize it; but the idea expressed by that witness had been indicated a dozen years before by one whose position in English literature is as assured as that of Carlyle himself. For it was Jane Austen's Mrs. John Dashwood in "*Sense and Sensibility*" who numbered among her ambitions that of seeing her brother, Edward Ferrars, driving a barouche, and Ferrars obviously sympathized with the notion when he referred to the fact that "many young men, who had chambers in the Temple, made a very good appearance in the first circles, and drove about town in very knowing gigs." But gigs and gigmanity alike have had their day, and are now—so far, at least, as town is concerned—almost forgotten.

In an action in which an Oxford undergraduate was sued by a carpenter in the King's Bench Division, the plaintiff's counsel objected to a letter in which the defendant's father described one of the witnesses, a painter, as "a gentleman." Adverting to the matter in his summing up, Mr. Justice Darling said that the Heralds' College would say that a man was not a gentleman unless his grandfather, his father, and himself were entitled to bear a coat of arms. The jury would notice, however, that both learned counsel and himself had addressed them as "gentlemen," and he had no doubt that if they, having votes to give away, had ever attended political meetings, they must have noticed that the speakers had been very careful to give them the same title. The painter was the possessor of a card, but although that was not the same thing as having a coat of arms, there was another thing which went to show he was a gentleman—he suffered from gout.

It may surprise some readers to learn that two granddaughters of the poet Burns are at the moment residents of Cheltenham. One of these, Sarah Burns Hutchinson, daughter of James Glencairn Burns, the poet's third son, was born in India in 1821. Mrs. Hutchinson, who has been a widow since 1862, had three daughters and one son—Robert Burns Hutchinson, of Chicago, who, with his son, are the only representatives of the Scottish poet in the male line. A great-granddaughter of Burns, through his eldest son, Robert, is the wife of Mr. Matthew Thomas, manager of the Everitt estate in co. Wexford.









THE CAMPANILE CUP.





# The Genealogical Magazine.

AUGUST, 1903.

## THE MANTLING, OR LAMBREQUIN (concluded).

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



THE Royal mantling is of cloth of gold. In the case of the Sovereign and the Prince of Wales it is lined with ermine, and for other members of the Royal Family it is lined with argent. Queen Elizabeth was the first Sovereign to adopt the golden mantling, the Royal tinctures before that date (for the mantling) being gules lined with ermine. The mantling of or and ermine has, of course, since that date, been rigidly denied to all outside the Royal Family. Two instances, however, occur amongst the early Garter plates—viz., Sir John Grey de Ruthyn and Frederick, Duke of Urbino. It is sometimes stated that a mantling of or and ermine is a sign of sovereignty, but our own Sovereign is really the only case in which it is presently used.

In Sweden, as in Scotland, the colours of the mantling are specified in the patent, and, unlike our own, are often curiously varied.

The present rules for the colour of a mantling are as follows in England and Ireland :

1. That with ancient arms of which the grant specified the colour, where this has not been altered by a subsequent exemplifica-

tion, the colours must be as stated in the grant—*i.e.*, usually gules lined argent.

2. That the mantling of the Sovereign and Prince of Wales is of cloth of gold lined with ermine.

3. That the mantling of other members of the Royal Family is of cloth of gold lined with argent.

4. That the mantlings of all other people shall be of the livery colours.

The rules in Scotland are now as follows :

1. That in the cases of peers whose arms were matriculated before 1890 the mantling is of gules lined with ermine (the Scottish term for “lined” is “doubled”).

2. That the mantlings of all other arms matriculated before 1890 shall be of gules and argent.

3. That the mantlings of peers whose arms have been matriculated since 1890 shall be either of the principal colour of the arms lined with ermine, or of gules lined ermine (conformably to the Parliamentary Robe of Estate of a peer), as may happen to have been matriculated.

4. That the mantlings of all other persons whose arms have been matriculated since 1890 shall be of the livery colours, unless other colours are, as is occasionally the case, specified in the patent of matriculation.

Whether a person in Scotland is entitled to assume of his own motion an ermine lining to his mantling upon his elevation to the peerage, without a rematriculation in cases where the arms and mantling have been otherwise matriculated at an earlier date, one hesitates to express an opinion.

When the mantling is of the livery colours the following rules must be observed: The outside must be of some colour and the lining of some metal. The colour must be the principal colour of the arms—*i.e.*, the colour of the field, if it be of colour, or if it is of metal, then the colour of the principal ordinary or charge upon the shield. The metal will be as the field, if the field is of metal, or if not, it will be as the metal of the principal ordinary or charge. In other words, it should be of the same tinctures as the wreath.

If the field is party of colour and metal (*i.e.*, per pale, barry, quarterly, etc.), then that colour and that metal are the “livery colours.” If the field is party of two colours, the principal colour (*i.e.*, the one first mentioned in the blazon) is taken as the colour, and the other is ignored. The mantling is *not* made party to agree with the field in British heraldry, as would be the case in Germany. If the field is of a fur, then the dominant metal or colour of the fur is taken



as one component part of the "livery colours," the other metal or colour required being taken from the next most important tincture of the field. For example, "ermine, a fess gules" has a mantling of gules and argent, whilst "or, a chevron ermines" would need a mantling of sable and or. The mantling for "azure, a lion rampant erminois" would be azure and or. A field of vair has a mantling argent and azure, but if the charge be vair the field will supply the one—*i.e.*, either colour or metal—whilst the vair supplies whichever is lacking. Except in the cases of Scotsmen who are peers, and of the Sovereign and Prince of Wales, no fur is ever permitted nowadays to be used for a mantling.

In cases where the principal charge is "proper," a certain discretion must be used. Usually the heraldic colour to which the charge approximates is used. For example, "argent, issuing from a mount in base a tree proper," etc., would have a mantling vert and argent. The arms "or, three Cornish choughs proper," or "argent, three negroes' heads coupéd proper," would have mantlings respectively sable and or and sable and argent. Occasionally one comes across a coat which supplies an "impossible" mantling, or which does not supply one at all. Such a coat would be "per bend sinister ermine and erminois a lion rampant counterchanged." Here there is no colour at all, so the mantling would be gules and argent. "Or, three stags trippant proper" would have a mantling gules and argent. A coat of arms with a landscape field would also probably be supplied (in default of a chief, *e.g.*, supplying other colours and tinctures) with a mantling gules and argent. It is quite permissible to "vein" a mantling with gold lines, this being always done in official paintings.

In English official heraldry, where, no matter how great the number of crests, one helmet only is painted, it naturally follows that one mantling only can be depicted. This is always taken from the livery colours of the chief (*i.e.*, the first) quartering or sub-quartering. In Scottish patents at the present day in which a helmet is painted for each crest the mantlings frequently vary, being in each case in accordance with the livery colours of the quartering to which the crest belongs. Consequently this must be accepted as the rule in cases where more than one helmet is shown.

In considering the fashionings of mantlings, it must be remembered that styles and fashions much overlap, and there has always been the tendency in armory to repeat earlier styles. Whilst one willingly concedes the immense gain in beauty by the present reversion in heraldic art to older and better, and certainly more artistic, types, there is distinctly another side to the question which is

strangely overlooked by those who would have the present-day heraldic art slavishly copied in all minutiae of detail, and even, according to some, in all the crudity of draughtsmanship from examples of the earliest periods.

Hitherto each period of heraldic art has had its own peculiar style and type, each within limits readily recognisable. Whether that style and type can be considered, when judged by the canons of art, to be good or bad, there can be no doubt that each style in its turn has approximated to, and has been in keeping with, the concurrent decorative art outside and beyond heraldry. When all has been said and done that can be, heraldry, in spite of its symbolism and its many other meanings, remains but a form of decorative art; and therefore it is natural that it should be influenced by other artistic ideas and other manifestations of art and accepted forms of design current at the period to which it belongs. For, from the artistic point of view, the part played in art by heraldry is so limited in extent compared with the part occupied by other forms of decoration that one would naturally expect heraldry to show the influence of outside decorative art to a greater extent than decorative art as a whole would be likely to show the influence of heraldry. In our present revulsion of mind in favour of older heraldic types, we are apt to speak of "good" or "bad" heraldic art. But art itself cannot so be divided, for after all allowances have been made for crude workmanship, and when bad or imperfect examples have been eliminated from consideration, who on earth is to judge, or who is competent to say, whether any particular style of art is good or bad? No one from preference executes speculative art which he knows whilst executing it to be bad. Most manifestations of art, and peculiarly of decorative art, are commercial matters executed with the frank idea of subsequent sale, and consequently with the unconscious idea, true though but seldom acknowledged, of pleasing that public which will have to buy. Consequently the ultimate appeal is to the taste of the public, for art, if it be not the desire to give pleasure by the representation of beauty, is nothing. The result is, therefore, that the decorative art of any period is an indication of that which gives pleasure at the moment, and an absolute reflex of the artistic wishes, desires, and tastes of the cultivated classes to whom executive art must appeal. At every period it has been found that this taste is constantly changing, and as a consequence the examples of decorative art of any period are reflex only of the artistic ideas current at the time the work was done.



At all periods, therefore, even during the early Victorian period, which we are now taught and believe to be the most ghastly period through which English art has passed, the art in vogue has been what those who form the general public have admired, and have been ready to pay for, and most emphatically what they have been taught and brought up to consider good art. In early Victorian days there was no lack of educated people, and because they liked the particular form of decoration associated with their period, who is justified in saying that, because that peculiar style of decoration is not acceptable now to ourselves, their art was bad, and worse than our own? If throughout the ages there had been one dominating style of decoration equally accepted at all periods and by all authorities as the highest type of decorative art, then we should have some standard to judge by. Such is not the case, and we have no such standard, and any attempt to arbitrarily create and control ideas between given parallel lines of arbitrary thought, when the ideas are constantly changing, is impossible and undesirable. Who dreams of questioning the art of Benvenuto Cellini, or of describing his craftsmanship as other than one of the most vivid examples of his period? And yet what had it in keeping with the art of the Louis XVI. period, or of the later art of William Morris and Walter Crane? Widely divergent as are these types, they are nevertheless all accepted as the highest expressions of three widely different types of decorative art. Anyone attempting to compare them, or to rank these schools of artistic thought in order of superiority, would simply be laying themselves open to ridicule unspeakable, for they would be ranked by the highest authorities of different periods in different orders, and it is as impossible to create a permanent standard of art as it is impossible to insure a permanence of any particular public taste. The fact that taste changes, and as a consequence that artistic styles and types vary, is simply due to the everlasting desire on the part of the public for some new thing, and their equally permanent appreciation of novelty of idea or sensation. That master-minds have arisen to teach, and that they have taught with some success their own particular brand of art to the public, would seem rather to argue against the foregoing ideas were it not that, when the master-mind and the dominating influence are gone, the public, desiring as always change and novelty, are ready to fly to any new teacher and master who can again afford them artistic pleasure. The influence of William Morris in household decoration is possibly the most far-reaching modern example of the influence of a single man upon the art of his period; but master-mind as

was his, and master-craftsman as he was, it has needed but a few years since his death to initiate the undoing of much that he taught. The season of 1902 was remarkable in its curious manifestation that, when William Morris had ceased to produce the creations in wall-papers with which his name has been so largely associated, the fashion of the moment for wall-papers absolutely reverted to the early Victorian, and the most fashionable wall-papers are now exact replicas of the very designs which William Morris taught us to abhor.

Artistic authorities may shout themselves hoarse, but the fashion, having been set in Mayfair, will be inevitably followed in Suburbia, and we are doubtless again at the beginning of the cycle of that curious manifestation of domestic decorative art which was current in the early part of the nineteenth century. It is, therefore, evident that it is futile to describe varying types of art of varying periods as good or bad, or to differentiate between them, unless some permanent basis of comparison or standard of excellence be conceded. They must be accepted as no more than the expression of the artistic period to which they belong. That being so, one cannot help thinking that the abuse which has been heaped of late (by unthinking votaries of Plantagenet and Tudor heraldry) upon heraldic art in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries has very greatly overstepped the true proportion of the matter. There is consequently much to be said in favour of allowing each period to create its own style and type of heraldic design, in conformity with the ideas concerning decorative art which are current outside heraldic thought. This is precisely what is not happening at the present time, even with all our boasted revival of armory and armorial art. The tendency at the present time is to slavishly copy examples of other periods. One much-advertised heraldic artist at the moment is working by the aid of tracing-paper and the craftsmanship of clever heraldic artists who have predeceased him in the far-distant past, appearing to especially favour those whose work exhibits that strange tendency to bad execution which of necessity one must expect at the period when they worked. Mr. Eve appears to have originally modelled his work upon the admirable designs and ideas of the "little masters" of German art in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, though he has now developed a style of his own. Mr. Forbes Nixon and Mr. Graham Johnson model themselves—or, rather, their work—upon Plantagenet and Tudor examples. The work of Père Anselm and of Pugin, the first start towards the present ideas of heraldic art, embodying as it did so much of the beauty of the older work whilst possessing a character



of its own, and developing ancient ideals by increased beauty of execution, has placed their work far above that of others, who, following in their footsteps, have not possessed their abilities. Of the artists of the present day, Mr. Eve affords the greatest promise, inasmuch as he has added, to the strength and virility of ancient examples a most marvellous executive craftsmanship, and an originality of design and character which place him high in the scale. He has probably not yet reached the highest point to which his work will attain, and his further progress will be watched with deep interest by many. But with regard to most of the heraldic design of the present day as a whole, it is very evident that we are simply picking and choosing tit-bits from the work of bygone craftsmen, and copying, more or less slavishly, examples of other periods. This makes for no advance in design either in its character or execution, nor will it result in any peculiarity of style which it will be possible in the future to identify with the present period. Our heraldry, like our architecture, though it may be dated in the twentieth century, will be a heterogeneous collection of isolated specimens of Gothic, Tudor, or Queen Anne style and type, which surely is as anachronistic as we consider to be those Dutch paintings which represent Christ and the Apostles in modern clothes.

Roughly, the periods into which the types of mantlings can be divided, when considered from the standpoint of their fashioning, are somewhat as follows: There is the earliest period of all, when the mantling depicted approximated closely, if it was not an actual representation of, the capelote really worn in battle. Examples of this will be found in the "Armorial de Gelre" and the Zurich "Wappenrolle." As the mantling worn lengthened and evolved itself into the lambrequin, the mantling depicted in heraldic art was similarly increased in size, terminating in the long mantle drawn in profile but tasselled, and with the scalloped edges, a type which is found surviving in some of the early Garter plates. This is the transition stage. The next definite period is when we find the mantling depicted on both sides of the helmet and the scalloped edges developed, in accordance with the romantic ideas of the period, into the slashes and cuts of the bold and artistic mantlings of Plantagenet armorial art.

Slowly decreasing in strength, but at the same time increasing in elaboration, this mantling and type continued until it had reached its highest pitch of exuberant elaboration in Stuart and early Georgian times. Side by side with this overelaboration came the revulsion to a Puritan simplicity of taste which is to be found in

other manifestations of art at the same time, and which made itself evident in heraldic decoration by the use as mantling of the plain uncut cloth suspended behind the shield. Originating in Elizabethan days, this plain cloth was much made use of, but towards the end of the Stuart period came that curious evolution of British heraldry which is peculiar to these countries alone—that is, the entire omission of both helmet and mantling. How it originated it is difficult to understand, unless it be due to the fact that a large number—in fact, a large proportion—of English families possessed a shield only, and neither claimed nor used a crest, and that consequently a large number of heraldic representations give the shield only. It is rare indeed to find a shield surmounted by helmet and mantling when the former is not required to support a crest. At the same time we find, amongst the official records of the period, that the documents of chief importance were the Visitation Books. In these, probably from motives of economy or to save needless draughtsmanship, the trouble of depicting the helmet and mantling was dispensed with, and the crest is almost universally found depicted on the wreath, which is made to rest upon the shield, the helmet being omitted. That being an accepted official way of representing an achievement, small wonder that the public followed, and we find, as a consequence, that a large proportion of the bookplates during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had no helmet or mantling at all, the elaboration of the edges of the shield, together with the addition of decorative and needless accessories bearing no relation to the arms, fulfilling all purposes of decorative design. It should also be remembered that from towards the close of the Stuart period onward England was taking her art and decoration almost entirely from Continental sources, chiefly French and Italian. In both the countries the use of crests was very limited indeed in extent, and the elimination of the helmet and mantling, and the elaboration in their stead of the edges of the shield, we probably owe to the effort to assimilate French and Italian forms of decoration to English arms. So obsolete had become the use of helmet and mantling that it is difficult to come across sufficient examples that one can put forward as mantlings typical of the period.

Helmets and mantlings were, of course, painted upon grants and upon the Stall-plates of the knights of the various orders, but whilst the helmets became weak, of a pattern impossible to wear, and small in size, the mantlings became of a stereotyped pattern, and of a design poor and wooden according to our present ideas.



Unofficial heraldry had sunk to an even lower style of art, and the regulation heraldic stationer's type of shield, mantling, and helmet are awe-inspiring in their ugliness.

The term "mantle" is sometimes employed, but it would seem hardly quite correctly, to the Parliamentary robe of estate upon which the arms of a peer of the realm were so frequently depicted at the end of the eighteenth and in the early part of the nineteenth centuries. Its popularity is an indication of the ever-constant predilection for something which is denied to others, and the possession of which is a matter of privilege. Woodward, in his "Treatise on Heraldry," treats of and dismisses the matter in one short sentence: "In England the suggestion that the arms of peers should be mantled with their Parliament robes was never generally adopted." In this statement he is quite incorrect, for as the accepted type in one particular opportunity of armorial display its use was absolutely universal. The opportunity in question was the emblazonment of arms upon carriage panels. In the early part of the nineteenth and the end of the eighteenth centuries armorial bearings were painted of some size upon carriages, and there were few such paintings executed for the carriages, chariots, and state coaches of peers that did not appear upon a background of the robe of estate. With the modern craze for ostentatious unostentation (the result, there can be little doubt, of the wholesale appropriation of arms by those without a right to bear these ornaments), the decoration of a peer's carriage nowadays seldom shows more than a simple coronet, or a coroneted crest, initial, or monogram; but the state chariots of those who still possess them almost all, without exception, show the arms emblazoned upon the robe of estate. The Royal and many other state chariots made or refurbished for the recent Coronation ceremonies show that, when an opportunity of the fullest display properly arises, the robe of estate is not yet a thing of the past.

"In later times the arms of Sovereigns—the German Electors, etc.—were mantled, usually with crimson velvet fringed with gold, lined with ermine, and crowned; but the mantling armoyé was one of the marks of dignity used by the Pairs de France, and by cardinals resident in France: it was also employed by some great nobles in other countries. . . . The mantling of the Princes and Dukes of Mirandola was chequy argent and azure lined with ermine. . . . In France the mantling of the Chancellor was of cloth of gold; that of Présidents of scarlet lined with alternate strips of ermine and *petit-gris*. . . . In France, Napoleon I., who used a mantling of purple semé of golden bees, decreed that the Princes and grand

dignitaries should use an azure mantling thus semé; those of Dukes were to be plain, and lined with vair instead of ermine. In 1817 a mantling of azure fringed with gold and lined with ermine was appropriated to the dignity of Pair de France."

The pavilion is a feature of heraldic art which is quite unknown to British heraldry, and one can call to mind no single instance of its use in this country; but as its use is very prominent in Germany and other countries, it cannot be overlooked. It is confined to the arms of Sovereigns, and the pavilion is the tentlike erection within which the heraldic achievement is displayed. The pavilion seems to have originated in France, where it can be traced back upon the Great Seals of the Kings to its earliest form and appearance upon the seal of Louis XI. In the case of the Kings of France it was of azure semé-de-lis or. The pavilion used with the arms of the German Emperor is of gold semé alternately of Imperial crowns and eagles displayed sable, and is lined with ermine. The motto is carried on a crimson band, and it is surmounted by the Imperial crown, and a banner of the German colours, gules, argent, and sable. The pavilion used by the German Emperor as King of Prussia is of crimson, semé of black eagles and gold crowns, and the band which carries the motto is blue. The pavilions of the King of Bavaria and the Duke of Baden, the King of Saxony, the Duke of Hesse, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and the Duke of Anhalt, are all of crimson.



## THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS IN GERMANY (concluded).

BY OTHO WILLIAM V. DE P. BRUNSTORFF.



APPARENTLY the Crown had by that time also usurped the right to *confirm* arms, for on April 13, 1409, the same King Rupert confirms the hereditary arms of Thomas de Neideck in the following way:

"Als Thomas von Nidecke ein wapen bestetigt ist, etc. Wir Ruprecht, etc. Bekennen, etc., das wir von wegen unser und des richs lieben getruwen Thomas von Nydecke flisslich gepeten sin, daz wir ymme soliche wapen, dir an



disem brieft mit varben, figuren und unterscheide ussgestrichen, gemalet und gezieret sin und von sinen altfordern langezigt gefuret und uff yn Kommen werend, zu bestetigen und zu confirmeren gnediglich geruchten, etc., und haben yme soliche wapen—bestetiget und confirmeret—also, das er und sin recht elich erben soliche wapen furbasser als bissher haben und der auch an aller steten und enden gepruchen mogen von aller menglich ungehindert. Und gebieten darumbe, etc.”

Also the purchase of any particular coat of arms seems to have been made the subject of the supervision of the Crown, for King Rupert, in 1403, confirms to Nicholas Sculteti the right to a coat of arms, which the said Sculteti had purchased in 1394 from a certain Herman de Wernzruti :

“*Concessio armorum Nicolas Sculteti facta: Rupertus, etc., ad perpetui rei memoriam Nicolas Sculteti; nostro et S. T. fideli dilecto gratiam regiam et omne bonum. Quamquam, etc.—tibi necnon a te legitime descendentibus hanc gratiam specialem facimus—quod tu et a te legitime descendentes arma sive clenodia in presentibus depicta, etc., que tu et eorum usum pridem de anno 1394 feria quarta ante festum beate Walpurgis virginis a quodam Hermanno de Wernzruti qui se ac suos antecessores eadem pro exinspectione literarum testimonialium Conradi Stosser, sacri imperii inder Pirs, tunc iudicis provincialis ac fidelis nostri dilecti in nostra presenciam exhibitarum noscitur contineri, asseruit detulisse, justo empcionis titulo comparasti, pro actuum militarium exercitio, in bellis, torneamentis et aliis militaribus actibus quibuscunque ubique locorum deferre et gestare libere valeatis impedimentis quorumlibet procul motis, armis tamen aliorum quorumlibet semper salvas, etc.*”

It is worth remarking that in England at about the same time the same process seems to have been accomplished, which Mr. Grazebrooke puts forward very clearly in the introduction to his “*Heraldry of Worcestershire*” in the following words: “In the infancy of Heraldry, armorial ensigns were assumable at will, the only condition being that the bearer should be of gentle degree, and that the insignia so assumed should not be identical with those borne by any other person or family. So recently as the fifteenth century Dame Juliana Berners boldly declares that ‘*Armys bi a manny’s auctoritie taken (if another man have not borne theym afore) be of strength enoch.*’ The first check to the voluntary assumption of arms seems to have been a proclamation of King Henry V., dated June 2, 1417, to the effect that no man, of what estate, degree, or

condition soever, should assume arms, unless he held them by right of inheritance, or by the donation of some person who had sufficient power to give them ; and that all persons should make it appear to officers, to be appointed by the said King for that purpose, by whose gift they enjoyed such arms as they respectively bore, excepting those who had borne arms with the King at the Battle of Agincourt. This proclamation did not entirely check the assumption against which it was aimed, and it was not until the establishment of the College of Arms by King Richard III. nearly seventy years later (a<sup>o</sup>. 1485) that armorial affairs were properly regulated."

The right to grant arms belonged, of course, to the Emperors. When the Emperor left Germany for any length of time he used to nominate a "Reichsvikar" (Vicar of the Empire) for Germany. Thus, in 1422, Conrad, Archbishop of Mayence, was designated as "Statthalter" for Germany by the Emperor Sigismund, with the right to create nobles and knights. In 1522 Charles V. created his brother Ferdinand his Vicar for Germany during his absence, with the right to create "Counts, Barons, Lords (Herren), Nobles, Doctors, Knights, and Armigers." During the twelfth century the Archbishops of Mayence, during the thirteenth century the Counts Palatine of the Rhine and the Counts Palatine of Saxony, claimed the Vicariate as a right, and later on this right was confirmed to the Counts Palatine of the Rhine for the countries of "frankish law," and to the Counts Palatine respectively Prince Electors of Saxony for the countries of "Saxon law." Regular use of this right was made at the times of *sedis-vacance* of the empire—i.e., between the death of an Emperor and the accession of his successor.

The perpetual right to ennoble respectively to grant arms was in 1453 given to the Archdukes of Austria.

Sometimes the same right was given to persons for their life or for some particular occasion. The Emperor Frederic III., in 1488, empowered the Prince Bishop Mathias of Seckau, travelling in Italy and France on some diplomatic errand, to grant to forty persons of merit in these countries "the insignia of knightly state"—i.e., coats of arms, but "neither the Imperial Eagle nor the coat of Austria." The same Emperor in 1490 allowed his son Maximilian to make twenty-four concessions of arms. In 1500 the Prince Elector Frederic "the Wise" of Saxony received the privilege to grant arms inside his duchy by the Emperor Maximilian. In 1508 the Elector accordingly granted arms to the celebrated Lukas Cranach, the painter.



Since about the middle of the sixteenth century the right to grant arms was given to all Counts Palatine, who must, however, not be confounded with the sovereigns of the County Palatine of the Rhine. As their name says, the Counts Palatine ("Countes Palatini Cæsarei") were originally officials of the Imperial Court ("palatium"). As most offices in Germany, so also theirs became hereditary by-and-by, but somehow the title soon disappeared, with the exception of that of the Counts Palatine of Franconia, afterwards of the Rhine, who gave this title to their country, ever since called the Palatinate.

In Italy, however, the office of the Counts Palatine was continued. King Rupert reintroduced the same in Germany, and, as before said, one of the principal rights attached to this office was that to grant arms. In 1541 Charles V. nominated the celebrated mathematician Peter Apianus Count Palatine, with the right to grant arms. Other such nominations were those of T. de Widmanstetter in 1548, of Wigulæus Hundt in 1555, of A. Erstenberger in 1564, and so on. Some persons even received this office as a hereditary one. For example, Baron Voehlin de Frickenhausen in 1417, the Paumgartner of Hohenschwangau by the Emperor Charles V., the Imperial Councillor John Crato by the Emperor Maximilian II., and others. Some Counts Palatine received also the right to confer the rights of their office to so-called Viscounts Palatine. Wolfgang Stainberger, *e.g.*, had been created "*Comes Palatinus hereditarius cum privilegio substituendi*." He accordingly nominated the Abbot John of Chiemsee heir of his office, with the condition that all his successors in the abbacy should succeed as Viscounts Palatine. Also Apollinarius Kiersers, Chancellor of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem for the German language, received the office of Count Palatine, with the right to nominate his successors, in 1564. Further, the Saxon Councillor and Chancellor of the Bishopric of Halberstadt, Tobias Paurmeister, of Kochstett; in 1604 the Councillor Peter Sigismund Weiss; in 1654 the Saxon Councillor John Crato, etc. Sometimes the office of Count Palatine was dependent upon some other office. In 1575 the Emperor Maximilian II. granted to the Rectors of the University of Helmstaedt the perpetual office of Counts Palatine; in 1582 the Emperor Rudolph II. to the "Dekans" of the faculty of law of the University of Rostock, which privilege was confirmed in 1743 and 1744. The Emperor Leopold conferred the same right upon the Rectors of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum in 1687, and to the pro-Chancellors of the University of Altdorf in 1697. The same privilege belonged to the Burgomasters of Leipsic and of Zittau, to the pro-Rectors of

the University of Goettingen, to the "Dekans" of the faculty of law of the University of Heidelberg, and others.

By about the middle of the seventeenth century two classes of Counts Palatine had sprung into existence, the "Comites Palatini minores," to whom the aforementioned persons belonged, and the "Comites Palatini majores." The lawyers are somewhat vague about the distinction. "*Majorem comitivam* we call," says some authority, "where the holder of the office is either a Prince, Count, or Baron, but *minorem comitivam* such as is given to doctors, noblemen, and others." It seems, however, safer to make the distinction according to the rights attached to the office, and to call *majores* those who had not only the right to grant arms, but also titles of nobility, and where the office was hereditary, with the right to create other Counts Palatine, like the Comitave of the Princes of Liechtenstein (1633 or 1654), of the Barons of Schönborn (1663), of the Princes of Schwarzenberg (1671), of the Counts of Königseck (1675), of the Barons of Ingelheim (1680), of the Princes of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (1691), of the Princes of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (1710), of the Counts of Büнау (1745), of the Counts of Waldburg-Zeil (1745), of the Princes of Fürstenberg (1770), and of others.

All these Counts Palatine derived their office directly from the Emperors. During the vacancy of the Imperial throne, however, the Prince Electors of the Palatinate and the Prince Electors of Saxony also created Counts Palatine in their capacity as Vicars of the Empire.

Finally, too, the Prince Electors of the Palatinate and their cadets began to issue such grants constantly, probably on account of the name of their country, the Palatinate, or as descendants of the ancient Sovereign Counts Palatine.

As long as the old Holy Roman Empire of the Germanic nation was in existence, the different Sovereign or semi-Sovereign Kings, Prince Electors, Dukes, Princes, and Counts, Landgraves or Margraves, not coming under the heading of any of the above-mentioned persons, to whom the right of granting arms had been conferred by the Emperors, could, of course, not issue any such grants. We find, however, that they slowly assumed the right to recognise, or not to recognise, any Imperial grants to their own subjects. Frederic William, "the great Elector," of Brandenburg, by example, issued the following order in 1654: "Although we have no right to proscribe to His Imperial Majesty, to whom, or to whom not, he should grant any nobiliary distinctions, we shall make it subject to



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our pleasure how far we shall allow to make use of such privileges in our territories to persons who do not merit such distinctions, and have obtained them only through money."

Since the breaking up of the Empire in 1806 all these different German States, as far as they were not "mediatized" at that time, had become perfectly Sovereign, and all the rights formerly belonging to the Emperors had become vested in the persons of their Sovereign.

The formation of the new German Empire in 1871 did not alter this state of things materially, for although for certain matters of Imperial defence, diplomacy, finance, and legislation they recognised the supremacy of the new Emperors of the House of Prussia, they remained perfectly Sovereign for their own States.

Since 1806, therefore, the rights of the Counts Palatine have ceased to exist. Since that time no pure grants of arms have been made. The reason for this was undoubtedly that no application for such were made, and the reason, therefore, that the bearing of arms had long lost all significance. As I have pointed out already, a grant of arms up to about the middle of the sixteenth century meant at the same time an ennobling of the recipient of the grant. "*Nobiles sunt qui arma gentilitia proferre possunt*" was up to that time a principle of German heraldry, as it has remained a principle of English heraldry to the present day. At that time, however, a change took place on this point of view in Germany. It had since then to be stated expressly in the grants that the recipients were ennobled by the same. Those grantees who simply received the right to bear arms since about 1550 formed a new class not belonging to the nobility, the class of the "*Wappenbürger*"—*i.e.*, "*Bourgeois entitled to bear coats of arms.*" The idea was that to these burghers not *all* the rights of nobility, but only the one particular right of nobility, to use coat armour should be conferred as some sort of an hereditary honorary distinction. As a distinction the right to bear coat armour was then looked at and sought for, and the grants were for some time no doubt given with some discretion. By-and-by, however, with the multiplication of the Counts Palatine and Viscounts Palatine, as described, grants of arms were given wholesale without discrimination. This finally stopped any demand.

No importance whatsoever is at the present day attached to the use of coat armour in Germany, where practically—as, by the way, in this country, too—anybody may use any coat of arms he chooses unmolested, as long as he does not infringe the rights of another. There is not even a tax levied upon the bearers, authorized or

unauthorized, of coat armour in Germany. If we consider all this, we shall not wonder that there is now a school teaching that the right to bear coats of arms belongs to every German subject. This idea is questionable. Already in 1467 the Emperor Frederic III. forbade the illegal assumption of coat armour. The Emperor Ferdinand in 1630 did the same, and threatened offenders with heavy penalties. This order was repeated by the Emperor Leopold I. in 1658 and 1682, by the Emperor Charles VI. in 1711, by Charles VII. in 1742, and, finally, by the Emperor Francis in 1805. It can, therefore, only be argued that, the bearing of coat armour having become practically valueless in Germany and no grants of arms being any longer issued, the laws against their voluntary assumption have become obsolete too.

The diminished value of coat armour since the middle of the sixteenth century and the growing up of the new class of armigerous "Bourgeois" was undoubtedly the reason for a very curious development in the nomenclature of the German nobility. Up to then the legitimate use of coat armour had distinguished the noble from the ignoble. Now the right to bear arms was distributed all round. The nobility, therefore, looked about for some other outward sign of its status, and thought of having discovered it in the use of the particle "von," otherwise "de," before the surnames of nobles.

That surname and nobility had nothing whatsoever to do with each other up to then in Germany will be clear to every reader of this article. Up to about the end of the fourteenth century we can hardly speak of surnames at all. Persons were designated somehow, and this designation, though in some few cases hereditary long before 1375, changed with altered circumstances, not only in the same family, but even in the same person. The larger part of nobles were designated after their territories, and such designations showed, of course, a "von" or "de."

There was, however, a very considerable part of surnames of nobles otherwise derived, and therefore, of course, not formed with a "de" or "von." Often descendants of the same common male ancestor bore in different (male) branches partly names of territorial character with the "de" or "von," partly such of another character without this particle. When surnames began to become hereditary, towards the end of the fourteenth century, those territorial designations with "de" or "von" seem not to have been regarded as real surnames, but, as already said, more as designations of property or of residence, and were only continued by those families that still held



the property or lived at the place from which they derived their surname. Most other families—noble or ignoble—whose designations contained the “de” or “von” by-and-by dropped this particle between 1375 and 1475, and preserved the territorial description without the particle as a real surname. The same process took place in England at about the same time, as every genealogist knows. Towards the end of the fifteenth century, therefore, the surnames of most German nobles—whether of territorial origin or not—were formed without any particle. It was only the titled nobility of Germany and those untitled country nobles still holding their ancestral estates of their own names who still preserved the particle between their title and name or before their surnames. Considering that this class composed the *nobiles majores*, and that the country nobility has always been the leading nobility, we cannot be astonished to find the rest of the nobility looking at them for an example, how to distinguish themselves from the ever-growing mass of people to whom the old sign of nobility, the right to bear arms, was granted, and that they began to use the particle “de” or “von” before their surnames also. This process lasted from about 1550 to 1750, when it may be said to have become accomplished. The first who took, in some instances, the particle up were noblemen whose ancestors had dropped the same between 1375 and 1475, the leaders in this reactionary movement being probably those whose nearest ancestors had still retained the particle. They were followed by ennobled persons with a surname of a territorial character, and these by noble or ennobled persons with surnames of even other derivation. In the last case the effect of the “de” or “von” was, of course, curious: De Smith, De Brown, De Jones, De Robinson, De Harris, De Francis, De Bishop, De Rich, De Long, De Short, De Shoemaker, etc.! This craze was not definitely encouraged before the end of the eighteenth century. Many were the jokes on the subject; so when Frederick the Great, being greatly pressed by a certain Mens for a grant of a title of nobility, finally wrote to the man that it was a matter of indifference to him whether Mens signed himself in future À Mens (amens) or De Mens (demens), it must not be supposed that all noble families followed this practice. Many nobles thought, and occasionally stated, that their nobility was sufficiently well known to dispense them from following a practice which might be good enough for *nouveaux riches*, and who even regarded it as an insult to be styled “de” or “von” So-and-so. Apart from the curious effect of the particle before certain surnames, the measure had also not the desired result of effectual distinction,

as there were ignoble families whose surnames were formed with the particle. Whereas there exist even nowadays noble families in Germany without the "de" or "von" before their names, there are now at least 100,000 persons living in the same country whose name is composed with the particle "de" or "von," and who are not noble, but ignoble. It is, therefore, difficult to recognise who is noble and who is not. A way out of the difficulty would be to grant some title to every nobleman. I have already given in some former articles written for the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* the list of the families whose members bear the titles of Duke, Prince, or Count in Germany. The next lower title is that of "Freiherr" ("Freifrau" for the wives and "Freifräulein" or "Freiin" for the unmarried daughters). This title is generally translated by "Baron." This is not quite exact, as the rank of "Freiherr" is considered rather higher than that of "Baron" in Germany. The title of Baron has hardly ever been granted in Germany, but is often given "by courtesy" to untitled German nobles. This practice is, of course, an entirely unofficial one, but would, if it became general and officially recognised, have the desired result of definitely distinguishing the noble from the ignoble, and surely Baron Smith or Baron Brown is better than De Smith or De Brown. For untitled German noblemen travelling or living abroad the right to use the courtesy title of Baron has even been semi-officially recognised. It has, however, always remained a matter of individual taste or inclination whether use of this semi-right of courtesy was made or not. It seems to me, however, that in the cases of newly-ennobled or of *nobles de race* with surnames of no territorial description, either the "de" or the courtesy title of Baron should be used, but under no circumstances both.





## THE TRIAL OF THE PYX.



THE interesting ceremony of the Trial of the Pyx is being held this month in the Hall of the Goldsmiths' Company, and for the second time during the present reign the weight and fineness of the coins struck during the preceding twelve months are being submitted to the official test. This ancient custom can be traced back to Saxon times, and derives its title from the Pyx, an oaken chest, elaborately clamped with ironwork and secured by three locks with three different keys of very fine workmanship. Into this chest are placed the coins to be submitted to the trial, one from every two thousand pieces struck. Prior to 1901 only the coins made at the Royal Mint on Tower Hill were submitted to this test, but an Order in Council issued in that year extended the trial to the coins struck at any of the branch mints, a separate trial and verdict being required in respect of those from each mint.

The jury of the Pyx is composed of a "body of not less than six out of competent freemen of the Mystery of Goldsmiths and the City of London," and is summoned annually by the Lord Chancellor to meet in the Goldsmiths' Hall. The jury, which generally includes distinguished financiers, bankers, and experts in the precious metals, having been duly sworn in by the King's Remembrancer, elects one of its number to preside, and then proceeds "to make the assays and trials of His Majesty's gold and silver coins in the Pyx of the Mint." Having ascertained by weighing them in scales so delicate as to register one ten-thousandth part of a grain, whether they are within the "remedy" as to weight prescribed in the First Schedule of the Coinage Act of 1870, they next melt the said coins into an ingot, which is assayed and compared with the standard Trial Plates produced by the Board of Trade to test whether they are within the "remedy" as to fineness specified by the above Act. The verdict of the jury is then set forth in writing, signed by all the jurymen and countersigned by the King's Remembrancer. It is afterwards officially published in the "London Gazette."

The "remedy" above referred to is the small variation from the standard weight or fineness which is allowed to the Mint Master. For instance, the standard weight of the sovereign is 125·27447 grains and the least current weight is 122·5 grains; the standard fineness is eleven-twelfths fine gold and one-twelfth alloy, or, ex-

pressed in another way, the millesimal fineness is 916·66 and the "remedy" allowance 0·002 grain. The "estimation" or testing the purity of gold and silver is called assaying, and was a process known in ancient days, for Pliny tells us that the Roman metallurgist used lead for the purification of gold and silver; while Geber, an Arabian, writing in the eighth century, gives a very accurate description of the process. In the seventeenth century assaying was considered a "subject fit for the study and practice not only of goldsmiths, so many of whom were at that time bankers, but for all gentlemen apart from their interest in commercial transactions." In these degenerate days, however, implicit trust is placed in the marks impressed on bullion by professionals who, for a very small fee, will indicate the value of an ingot worth £300 in a "treble" assay report, and for a few pence one for jewellers' trade requirements. A wider interest is attached to an assay when we find it can accurately indicate if a ton of auriferous earth contains no more than a penny-weight of gold, a matter of no little importance when assays form so important a feature of the now familiar mining prospectus. In early days the important art or "mystery" of assaying was guarded with much solemnity, and the standards of fineness and weight to which final reference was made were kept on the altar tomb, said to be that of Hugolin, King Edward the Confessor's Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Pyx Chapel of Westminster Abbey. This chapel is situated over the transept, and has a stone door, lined with human skins. Formerly the Royal treasure was kept here, and from it was stolen the treasure amassed by Edward I. to meet the expenses of his wars with Scotland. The Abbot and forty-eight of his monks were sent to the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, and were only released on the conviction of two minor officers of the monastery.

The oldest mint in this country of which we have any record was that established by Offa at the Abbey of St. Albans, to which he appointed certain "moneyers" to strike coins of the proper weight and thickness. By the time of the second William there were mints in no fewer than seventy-two English towns. Edward I. placed all the mints in the country under the charge of a Frenchman, one William de Turnmire, whom he called his "Magister Moneto Regis in Anglia." At this time the King's Exchequer, or *Domus Scaccarii*, occupied portions of two floors in the Palace at Westminster. Here, at a furnace built in the thickness of the walls, were assayed the silver coins paid in by the sheriffs and farmers of the Crown lands, the melter, or assayer, receiving two silver pennies



for each assay of the contents of the Pyx. Henry III. first introduced a gold coinage into this country, and his mint masters, Robert de Grette and Gulfridus de Frowse, coined penny pieces containing  $45\frac{1}{2}$  grains of the finest gold, and passing current for twenty pence. One of these was sold in 1864 for £140. The standard of fineness for gold coins varied under different Sovereigns, but that now in use has remained the same from the time of the Virgin Queen, whose mint master, William Humphreys, received “£66 13s. 4d. yerely for his fee.” In process of time the numerous mints scattered all over the country were suppressed, and the coinage of the country is now carried on at the Royal Mint on Tower Hill, of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being is master, a deputy-master being appointed by the Treasury to carry on the business of the coinage.

Some idea of the magnitude of the operations carried on here may be gathered from the fact that during the reign of her late Majesty Queen Victoria no fewer than 2,294,921,692 coins, of the face value of £334,242,492, were struck here, in addition to numerous military and other medals. In the year 1901 were struck 118,411,422 coins, of the nominal value of £4,411,602, besides 245,988 war medals and 337,098 clasps. The appointment of Engraver of His Majesty's seals has recently been conferred on the deputy-master, and in future the Mint officials will design and engrave the departmental seals required for use in the United Kingdom and its dependencies.—*From the “Globe.”*



## “THE LASS OF RICHMOND HILL.”

“I’d crown resign to call her mine,  
Sweet lass of Richmond Hill.”



HIS old and well-known song is often claimed to refer to the Surrey Richmond. It is a popular South Country delusion, as will be shown below. Up to 1499 Sheen was the name of the Southern town, when it was altered to Richmond by Henry VII. Yorkshiremen would be very glad if the original name was reverted to. It would certainly prevent much confusion and many errors—postal and in other matters.

Frances I'Anson was born at Leyburn, Yorkshire, on October 17, 1766, and was baptized at Wensley, Yorkshire, on November 11, 1766. These dates, and also the date of her marriage and death, are on record in the College of Arms. The heralds also officially recognise Frances I'Anson as the heroine of the above song. In vol. vii. of "The Visitation of England and Wales," edited by the late Dr. Howard, Maltravers Herald Extraordinary, and Mr. Crisp, F.S.A., of Denmark Hill, London, published in 1899, there is a portrait of Frances I'Anson (afterwards the wife of Leonard MacNally, the clever and witty barrister-at-law and solicitor, and author of the song); also that of her brother, William I'Anson, barrister-at-law and solicitor of the Court of King's Bench; and also that of her father, William I'Anson, King's Bench solicitor, of Leyburn, Yorkshire, and Hill House, Richmond, Yorkshire, and of Bedford Row, London, and of Cotgrove, Notts, as part illustration of the I'Anson pedigree. Generally speaking, the official records in Heralds' College are authoritative, and are accepted by all the law-courts in the United Kingdom.

Lyons, in his "Grand Juries of Westmeath," records deprecatingly that Leonard MacNally's people were engaged in trade; but, according to their tombstone at Donnybrook, they once owned the castle and lands of Rahobeth.

It was at her father's house in Bedford Row that Miss I'Anson met her future husband, Leonard MacNally. William I'Anson, the father, in marrying Miss Hutchinson, of Hill House, Richmond, Yorkshire, where they afterwards resided, married an heiress who brought him a fortune of £10,000, and a few years later he removed to London, where he was known for many years as an eminent attorney of the Court of King's Bench. Hill House, Richmond, Yorkshire, was then their country house. The song, written by Leonard MacNally, first appeared in the *Public Advertiser* of Monday, August 3, 1789, and was sung by Incledon at Vauxhall Gardens, then in the last days of their glory. The music was by James Hook, the then popular composer, father of the famous Theodore Hook, and grandfather of the late Dean of Chichester, formerly Vicar of Leeds, Yorkshire, the county which gives the title to the Duke of Richmond—the latter, erroneously also, claimed by some folk to refer to Surrey. It is said Incledon sang the song in such a fascinating manner that it led to a superior and permanent engagement at Covent Garden Theatre, where he first appeared in October, 1790, as Dermot in the "Poor Soldier."

The family of I'Anson is, according to Burke, descended from a



family of that name in France, with the title of Marquis or Count de Tourban. Sir Bryan l'Anson was knighted by King James. He was living in 1633. The l'Anson family is connected with the following families (by marriage): Marquess of Normanby, Hampton-Lewis (of Bodior, Anglesey), and Biddulph.

Hill House, Richmond, Yorkshire, is an old mansion built on the highest point on the hill on which the town reclines. This house was at a later period occupied by Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, whose daughter married Lord Byron.

For a printed tabulated pedigree of the l'Anson family, a picture of Hill House, many matters of interest in the family history, and a charming portrait of the heroine of the song, I am indebted to the nearest representative at this day of the “Lass of Richmond Hill”—Dr. William A. l'Anson, of Denton Hall, Northumberland.

JOHN OATES.

RUTLAND HOUSE, SALTOUN ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

#### THE LASS OF RICHMOND HILL.

On Richmond Hill there lives a lass,  
More bright than May-day morn,  
Whose charms all other maids' surpass—  
A rose without a thorn.

#### CHORUS.

This lass so neat, with smiles so sweet,  
Has won my right goodwill;  
I'd crown resign to call her mine,  
Sweet Lass of Richmond Hill—  
Sweet Lass of Richmond Hill;  
I'd crown resign to call her mine,  
Sweet Lass of Richmond Hill.

Ye zephyrs gay that fan the air  
And wanton through the grove,  
Oh, whisper to my charming fair,  
I die for her and love!

Chorus, etc.

How happy will the shepherd be  
Who calls this nymph his own!  
Oh, may her choice be fixed on me!—  
Mine's fixed on her alone.

Chorus, etc.



## A SOUTHWARK FAMILY.



THE name of the Vaughan family, of the parish of Christ Church, Blackfriars, is well known in Southwark in connection with the foundation of the Vaughan Almshouses and other large benefactions to local charities, but their pedigree has never been published. The following notes are compiled from wills and from papers in the possession of an allied family.

George Vaughan, who died November 27, 1780, aged sixty-four, and was buried at Christ Church, Blackfriars, appears to have been the first member of the family who settled in the parish. His will, dated November 26, 1780, proved P.C.C., January 5, 1781, devises an estate in Gravel Lane, which "formerly belonged to Mary Adams," and an estate in Green Walk. Elizabeth, his widow, died January 6, 1789, aged seventy-one. There were thirteen children of their marriage:

1. Mary, born October 7, 1743; *ob. inf.*
2. Elizabeth, born October 18, 1744; *ob. inf.*
3. Mary, born September 15, 1746; *ob. inf.*
4. Isaac Vaughan, born April 24, 1748; died unmarried November 18, 1825. His will, dated January 7, 1823 (Cod. August 25, 1823, and August 16, 1824), proved 1826, devises his moiety of freehold property in Gravel Lane to his brother George and his brother's sons, and devises freehold property at Dowgate, City of London, to John Jackson and James Jackson, sons of his sister Sarah Jackson. It also contains a bequest to charity schools in Green Walk.
5. George, born October 21, 1749; *ob. inf.*
6. Sarah, born March 7, 1751; *ob. inf.*
7. Elizabeth, born September 19, 1752; married Joseph Rabone of Birmingham; died *s.p.*
8. Francis, born March 23, 1754; *ob. juv.*
9. George Vaughan, born July 3, 1755; married (I.), at Camberwell Church, September 3, 1785, Mary Bunn, who died *s.p.* November 11, 1786, aged thirty-one; (II.) Elizabeth Andrews, who died May 2, 1852, aged eighty. There were seven children of his second marriage:
  - (1) Elizabeth; *ob. juv.* 1803.
  - (2) Isaac; *ob. juv.* 1802.



- (3) Isaac John ; *ob. juv.* 1804.
- (4) Catharine ; *ob. juv.* 1808.
- (5) George Vaughan ; married Elizabeth Barron, and had issue one son (*ob. inf.*) ; died October 7, 1874.
- (6) Henry Vaughan, born April 17, 1809 ; died unmarried November 26, 1899.
- (7) Mary ; married Philip Sancton. Founder of the Vaughan Almshouses. Died *s.p.* November 2, 1865.
10. Joseph, born April 19, 1757 ; *ob. juv.*
11. John, born November 30, 1758 ; *ob. juv.*
12. Mary, born May 10, 1761 ; married, February 22, 1787, Richard Ovey, of Tavistock Street and of Henley-on-Thames. From this marriage the present family of Ovey of Henley-on-Thames are descended.
13. Sarah, born July 6, 1764 ; married, September 4, 1783, John Jackson, of Hill House, Walthamstow. There are numerous descendants of this marriage.

N. N.



## A LITTLE BIT OF GENEALOGY AND A CLAIM.



R. MICHAEL TIDCOMBE was a lawyer at Devizes in the reign of Charles I., and was Mayor of Devizes in 1643. He possessed the hamlet of *Horton*, which is in the parish of Bishop's Cannings, Wiltshire, and had also landed property at Great Ashley in the same county. Mr. Tidcombe was ever a lover of Charles I., and used every means in his power on the King's behalf. Oliver Cromwell's Ironsides visited Devizes, and, finding that Mr. Tidcombe was so loyal to the person of Charles I., had him arrested as "an offender of a very high nature." For some time Mr. Tidcombe was detained prisoner in Ely House. He was fined so heavily that he was not able to pay, and all his property was sequestered.

Mr. Tidcombe for his loyalty suffered many years' imprisonment and hardships, and his health broke down. He lived to see

Charles II. come to the throne, but he never regained the property, which is Crown property (?) to this day, and the rents are all paid to the Crown. Mr. Michael Tidcombe, of Devizes, was the ancestor of Michael Tidcombe, of Atworth, who married Catherine Long, daughter of Hope Long, of South Wraxall, Wilts. Mr. Michael Tidcombe and his wife Catherine (*née* Long) left a large family, and the *representation* of the elder branch of the old Long family is in the descendants of that family, many of whom still exist, and, according to all appearances, are not likely to die out. One of the descendants—Mr. Walter Chitty, of Wilcot, Wilts—made an application some time ago to the Secretary of State and also to King Edward VII., who both said in reply that the date was too far back for the matter to be considered, and so Horton remains the property (?) of the Crown. (See Calendar of State Papers, 1639-43 and 1643-60.)



## WILLIAM, FIFTH LORD PAGET.

QUERY, vol. v., p. 369: In reply to a query which appeared in this Magazine a correspondent writes: William, Lord Paget, who died in 1678, had six sons and seven daughters, as follows:

1. William, his successor, born 1637.
  2. Henry, died young.
  3. Essex, died young.
  4. Rich, born 1652, died young.
  5. Thomas, born 1660, died unmarried.
  6. Henry, married, and had issue, from whom the present Lord Anglesey is descended.
- 
1. Isabella, died unmarried.
  2. Lettice, married Richard Hampden, Esq., of Bucks.
  3. Elizabeth, died unmarried.
  4. Frances, married Rowland Hunt, Esq., of Boreaton, co. Salop.
  5. Penelope, married Philip Foley, Esq., of Prestwood, co. Staffs.
  6. Diana, married Sir Henry Ashurst, of Waterstock, co. Oxon, and died in 1707.
  7. Anne, died unmarried.



## MORRIS OF CASTLE MORRIS AND BALLYBEGGAN.

[By a mistake, the writer of this article in the June number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE "did not have an opportunity of correcting the proofs. He therefore appends the following corrections to the last article, and at the same time notes some additions to the former articles from information since received.]

P. 6, after 1722 in line 13, delete to line 3 on p. 7, and insert in lieu thereof: "He was admitted a Bencher of King's Inns, Dublin, Michaelmas, 1716; appointed King's Counsel [I.] by warrant dated January 2, 1717-18; unsuccessfully contested the borough of Tralee, November 1, 1727; Resident Justice of the Peace for co. Kerry, 1736. He married, before 1733, Mrs. Rachel Dyn,<sup>1</sup> and died *s.p.* at Ballybeggan House February 21, 1756,<sup>2</sup> being probably buried in the family vault in Ratass Church."

P. 10, line 35, delete "born after 1733."

P. 10, line 37, after "twenty-two" insert "born at [Ballybeggan House] co. Kerry 1750; matriculated Trinity College, Dublin, February 11, 1771, aged 21."

P. 57, line 22, delete "His wife," etc., to "1831," line 24.

P. 58, line 5, read:

"4. Townsend Gun Morris, Knight of St. Ferdinand, Lieutenant, 4th (King's Own) Regt.; born [at Ballybeggan House] probably between 1811 and 1816; joined the 10th (Munster Light Infantry) Regt.; of the British Auxiliary Legion sent to assist the Christinos, as a volunteer, June 10, 1835; left Tralee August 30 following, sailed the same day from Cork, and landed at Santander September 5; appointed Ensign January 3, 1836, and Lieutenant 1837; served on the staff of Sir de Lacy Evans; created a Knight of the Spanish Order of St. Ferdinand by the Queen Regent Christina for special services; returned to Tralee on the evening of March 28, 1838; gazetted to an ensigncy in the 4th

<sup>1</sup> She was apparently an heiress and a member of the family of Dyne, or Dynne, of Heydon, co. Norfolk, who bore for arms: *Sable, a marlin's wing in fesse argent, between four crosses formée or, two and two*; for an old seal shows the Morris arms with the above Dyne arms on an inescutcheon.

<sup>2</sup> "February 21, near Tralee, co. Kerry, Samuel Morris, Esq., one of His Majesty's Council at Law" (*Exham's Gentleman's Magazine*, 1756, p. 104).

(King's Own) Regt. March 6, 1840; Lieutenant in the same regiment May 22, 1843; died unmarried 1845, before November 18.<sup>1</sup>

P. 59, line 2, add "and died in Tralee between October 9 and 12, 1850, aged eighty-one<sup>2</sup>; buried in the family vault in Ratass Church.

P. 60, line 31 of note, for "Edwaraday" read "Edward Day."

P. 61, line 8, for "Bradden, s.m.," read "Braddon, I.M."

P. 61, line 24, for "Shod" read "Shoa."

P. 61, line 87, for "Dunboy" read "Dunbog."

P. 62, line 4, for "May, 1902," read "September 8, 1901."



## THE CAMPANILE CUP.

THE illustration on our frontispiece will appeal to some number of our readers. The cup it represents is an exact reproduction of a model reconstituted from the fragments of a cup found by Signor Boni, the architect commissioned by the Italian Government to examine the foundations of the fallen Campanile at Venice. The fragments were found by Signor Boni in a recess near the base of the Campanile. The exact origin of the cup has not yet been ascertained, but Signor Boni considers that, although Oriental in design, it was probably made at Murano during the fifteenth century. Mr. C. H. Read, of the British Museum, is of opinion that the design is typically Venetian, and that the cup dates from the sixteenth century.

<sup>1</sup> When A. V. D. Harris was appointed Lieutenant *vice* Morris deceased.

<sup>2</sup> "DEATH OF MRS. SAMUEL MORRIS.—Another, and one of the last, of the venerable monuments of Tralee in the olden time has passed into eternity, in the person of Mrs. Sarah Morris, relict of the late SAMUEL MORRIS, Esq., formerly of Ballybeggan Castle, in this county. Placed in early life at the head of an establishment characterized by unbounded and hereditary hospitality, the virtue of that period, it was this lady's fortunes at a later period of her life to have experienced reverses in the loss of property, which she sustained with a dignified equanimity, to which the consciousness that the noble estate over which Mr. Morris once presided had been ungrudgingly and promptly transferred to his creditors, a result redounding as it did to his honour, but which might have been neutralized had she availed herself of her legal rights under settlement. Her husband's honour and her own were, however, paramount with her. Mrs. Morris was in her eighty-first year, and up to the moment of her death retained the friendship and personal respect of all who knew her. Best of all, she died full of the consolations of religion"—*Kerry Evening Post*, Saturday, October 12, 1850. See also *Tralee Chronicle* of same date.



The fragments were entrusted by Signor Boni to the Venice and Murano Glass Company, and they have been successful in manufacturing cups which are exact reproductions of what the original must have been.

These cups can be supplied to museums, collectors, and others wishing to possess a replica of this interesting relic of the Campanile of St. Mark; but as they are entirely reproduced by hand, some little delay may occur in the execution of orders. Inquiries should be addressed to the Venice and Murano Glass Company, Ltd., 125, New Bond Street, W.



## ULSTER KING OF ARMS.



IN the succeeding page we take the opportunity of reproducing one of the portrait blocks from the forthcoming "Illustrated Peerage." The limited edition of this work has been rapidly subscribed, and very few copies now remain for disposal. In consequence the price will be raised on and after August 1 to £3 3s. The portrait which we are permitted to reproduce as a specimen will probably be of no little interest, inasmuch as we believe it is the first illustration which has been published of the official hat of an officer of Arms. Until recently no official hat had ever been assigned, and most old-time representations of Heralds in their tabards depict them bareheaded. Latterly some of the Scottish Heralds wore hats similar to the one which will be seen in the portrait of the late J. W. Mitchell, Lyon Clerk, which appeared some years ago in this magazine. The English officers of Arms seem to have been content with the ordinary cocked-hat which goes with a gentleman's Court dress. At the time of the Coronation the question was brought before His Majesty chiefly through the instrumentality of Sir Arthur Vicars, C.V.O., Ulster King of Arms, the original of the portrait. Mr. Albert Hartshorne prepared various designs, and finally the one in the photograph was chosen. The English officers of Arms have their hats embroidered with a rose, and the Scottish officers of Arms have a thistle. Sir Arthur Vicars, who has been Ulster King of Arms, Principal Herald of all Ireland and Knight Attendant upon the Order of St. Patrick since 1893, is at the moment of writing very busily concerned with arrangements necessary for the King's visit to Ireland.



SIR ARTHUR VICARS, C.V.O., ULSTER KING OF ARMS (*From a photograph  
by Chancellor, Dublin.*)

One of the Portraits that will appear in the "Illustrated Peerage."



## AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT  
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFESTMENT to John Blair of Ardblair in liferent and James Blair his eldest lawful son in fee of the lands of Ardblair, the lands of Crosstoun holds of his Majesty ward and blensch the ward changed to taxt ward for payment of 150 lib for the ward also much for the releiffe and 20 lib for the marriage and dissolves the said lands from the barronie of Gormuck and Kinloch and from all other barronies whereunto the samein was formerlie annexed and erects the said lands in ane barronie to be called the barronie of Ardblair. It hath a confirmatione of ane Charter and infestment granted by umquhile Thomas Tyrie of Drumkilbo to David Tyrie his brother of the town and lands of Blacklogh to be holden of the said Thomas Tyrie and sicklike the right and disposition of the said lands and teinds thereof granted by the said David Tyrie to the said John Blair to be holden fra the said disponer of the barons of the barronie of Glascloone feu, and of all other securities conceived in favor of the said John Blaire, his predecessor and authors, of the said lands, upon the said John Blaire his own resignation, under the Kings hand.  
Composition 100 lib.

Infestment of recognition of the lands of Jackstoun, Skaddockmuir, Drumellie and others to David Erskine of Dun, under the Kings hand.  
Composition 10 merks.

Infestment to Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, Knight, baronet of the five merk land of Ormsheugh, holds of his majestie taxt ward for payment of — for the ward and — for the relieffe and — for the marriage and dissolves the said lands of Ormsheugh with the feu duties thereof fra the baronie of Stewartoun whereof they were formerlie a part upon the resignation of James Sempill of Cathcart.  
Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of ane heritable bond granted by Henrie, Lord Cardross, to John Bell, present provost of Glasgow, and his spouse, in liferent, and Robert and James Bell, their children, in fee, of ane

annual rent of 240 lib : scots yeirlie out of the lands and baronie of Cardross.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of ane disposition granted by Mr. William Robertson of Inches to Charles Mackenzie, brother to umquhile Thomas Mackenzie of Earnside, of the said toun and lands of Earnside and Ords. It confirms also several other Charters of his authors of the said lands.

Composition 100 merks.

Infeftment to William, Earl of Queensberry, of the raumes and lands of Lochwinnie and Trestend the lands and baronie of Dursdeir the twelve merk land of Thornhill and others, the lands and baronie of Dalswintoun, and the lands of Glenmead and others, with the office of Bailliarie, Baronie and Regalitie of the foresaid lands, and annexes the same to the Lordship barronie and regalitie of Drumlanrig, and dispones to the said Earl of Queensberry not only the lead mines already found within the baronie of Sarquhar, but likewise all other mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, copper and all other minerals and metals whatsoever found, or that shall happen to be found hereafter, within the bounds of the lands and barronies and others above written, or any other lands, lordships or baronies, now belonging to the said Earl of Queensberry, and dissolves the samein from his majestie's crown and patrimony thereof, and likewise annexes the samein to the said Earldom of Queensberry Lordship and Regality of Drumlanrig, holds of his majesty blensch feu taxt ward and ward. The said lands of Glenmead, being part of the baronie of Dalswintoun, holds taxt ward for payment of 46 lib for the ward as the proportional part of 456 lib 13s. 4d., being the taxt ward duties of the said baronie of Dalswintoun, as much for the relief and 92 lib as the proportional part of 933 lib 6s. 8d. for the marriage, and for the lands of Blackmyre, the sum of 3 lib for the ward, as much for the relief and 6 lib for the marriage being the proportional part of the taxt ward duties payable forth of the baronie of Lag whereof the said lands are a part and for the lands of Drumcruill, Auchinsell and Muriehill the soume of 32 lib for the ward, als much for the relief, and 64 lib for the marriage, as a proportional part of the taxt ward duties of the baronie of Enoch, whereof the said lands are apart, and for the lands and baronie of Dursdeir, with the pertinents, being changed from ward to taxt ward, the soume of 100 lib for the ward, als much for the relief, and 200 lib for the marriage, upon the resignation of William, Earl of Queensberry, Alexander, Earl of Galloway, and several others. It proceeds also upon apprizings under the Kings hand.

Composition 10 merks.



Nonentrie of all lands, heritages, heritable sums of money, and others, which pertain to umquhile Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformachus Knight, baronet, to Sir John Sinclair now of Longformachus, his son. Composition 40 merks.

Ward and nonentrie of the lands of Jackstoun, Shaddockmilne, and others, together with the marriage of the aire or aires male, or female, succeeding to the said lands to David Erskine of Dun.

Composition 10 merks.

Ward and nonentrie of the lands of Carlstoune with the marriage of — Cathcart, now of Carlstoune, to Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, his majesty's advocate under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Gift of the equal half of the ward and nonentrie of the lands of Uggingdell, with the half of the marriage of Barbara and Catherine McKay, to Dugall Campbell, servitor to Archibald, Earl of Argyle.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Walter White, Merchant in Glasgow, to Donald McGilchrist, Merchant there.

Composition 20 lib.

Remission for Adulterie to John Lindsay, tenant in Halkertoun.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat and liferent of William McIntosh of Borlum to Sir William Purves of that Ilk, upon his own horning.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST ON JULY 9, 1680, BEING THE FIRST THAT PAST THIS SESSION.

Infeftment of the lands and baronie of Ogilvie, commonlie called the glen of Ogilvie, to John Graham of Claverhouse, holds of his majesty ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 40 lib for the ward, als much for the relief, and 1,000 merks for the marriage, upon his own resignation, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of ane yeirlie annual rent of 1544 merks 8s. 4d. Scots out of the lands of Graden to Andrew Ker of Morristoun, under the King's hands.

Composition 1,000 merks.

Infeftment to Robert Routhead, Merchant burgess of Edinburgh, and Marioun Niccoll, his spouse, of 15 aikers of arrable land and ane tenant in Newbottle, with the bank or brae lying contigue thereto, holds of his majestie feu, upon the resignation of John Bannatyne, eldest son to the deceast John Bannatyne, writer to his majestie's signett.

Composition 60 lib.

Confirmation of ane yeirlie annual rent of 1,000 merks out of the lands of Broxmouth and others, to the Countess of Cassills.

Composition 10 merks.

Infeftment to Sir William Sharpe of Stanehill, his majestie's cash keeper, of the Castle of Bamffe, holds of his majestie ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 5 merks for the ward, als much for the releiffe, and 10 merks for the marriage, upon his own resignation, under the King's hand.

Composition gratis.

Confirmation of the lands of over and nether glens, to Mr. Henrie Hay, Comissar Clerk of Edinburgh, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of William Burnett of Kailzie to the Countess of Traquair, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Gift of the ward and marriage of the Laird of Luss, to the Earl of Murray, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Gift of ward and marriage of — Stewart of Innernitie, to Mr. William Paterson, one of the Clerks of his majesty's privy counsell, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Gift to the town of Kirkcaldie of ane merk upon ilk boll of malt brewed by the brewers there, or else two pennies upon ilk pint of drinking beare or aill, tapped or retailed, within the said burgh, and six pennies on ilk pint of French wine, and twelve pennies on ilk pint of sack, aquavitie, or strong waters, under the King's hand.

Composition 40 merks.

Gift of ane yeirlie pension of 600 lib sterling, to William, Earl of Queensberry, his majestie's justice general, the first termes payment at Martinmas 1680, under the King's hand.

Gift of pension of 400 lib sterling yeirlie, to Richard Maitland of Dudhope, his majestie's Justice clerk, the first termes payment at Whitsunday 1680, under the King's hand.

Gift of pension of 100 lib sterling yeirlie to John, Bishop of Edinburgh, the first terms payment at Whitsunday, 1680, under the King's hand.

Gift of pension of 500 merks scots yeirlie to Captain John Scott, the first terms payment at Whitsunday 1680 under the King's hand.

Gift of nonentrie of ane annual rent of 30 lib scots yeirlie out of the lands of Freuchie to Mr. John Law, lawful son to the deceast Mr. Mungo Law, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and aire of provision therein, to the deceast Lillias Law, his sister, who died last infest therein.

Composition 20 merks.



Escheat and liferent of Andrew Coall, Saddler burgess of Edinburgh, to himself. Composition 10 merks.

Gift of usurie of Andrew Riddell, to the Laird of the Haining. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of James Denham, Merchant in Edinburgh, to Henrie Ashurst of London, esquire, and James Kirk, Merchant burgess of Edinburgh, his factor, upon the said Henrie Ashurst, his own horning, It his also sought by Richard Watson, Merchant burgess of Edinburgh, upon his own horning. Henrie Ashurst preferred. Composition 20 lib.

SIGNATURES PAST JULY 14, 1680.

Confirmatione to Dame Margaret Halliburton, spouse to Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, his Majestie's advocate, of her life-rent lands. Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of Adjudication of the lands of Stank and Caranach, the lands of Cambusmore, and others, to John Buchannan, Chirurgion burgess of Stirling, adjudged for 4,224 lib Scots. Composition 40 lib.

Confirmation of ane disposition granted by umquhile William Buchannan of Drumikill, to William Buchannan, now of Drumikill, lawful son to John Buchannan of Rosse, of the lands of Drumikill and Drymen, and others to be holden by double infetment. It hath also ane confirmation of others charters granted by the Duchess of Home, Mungo Haddin of Gleneges, and Archibald, Lord Napier. Composition 20 lib.

Infetment to Alexander Gartshore of that Ilk, of the eight merk land of Wester Gartshore, and right of superiority thereof, holds of his majesty taxt ward, for payment of 125 merks for the ward, and 25 merks for the relieffe, and 100 merks for the marriage, as ane proportional part of the taxt ward duties of the lordship of Cumbernald, upon the resignation of William, Earl of Wigtoun. It hath also ane confirmation of the contract made and perfected betwixt the said William, Earl of Wigtoun, and the said Alexander Gartshore, of the three pund land of Barr, the twenty shilling land of Barhill, and twenty shilling land of Coolehead. Composition 40 lib.

Infetment of apprising of the lands of Grange and others, to Thomas Kirkcaldie, eldest lawful son and heir, served and retoured, to the deceast Mr. Thomas Kirkcaldie, sometime minister at Dalserfe, appraised for 4,218 lib 8s. 4d. Composition 40 lib.

Confirmation of ane annual rent of 1,200 merks out of the lands and baronie of Colquhoun and others, to Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall.

Composition 100 lib.

Infestment to Sir John Sinclair of Longformachus, of the half lands of Newtoun Leyes, holds of his majesty.

Composition 100 lib.

Confirmation to Mr. James Cramond, parson of Fairne, and Geall Ramsay, his spouse, in liferent, and William Cramond, their eldest lawful sone in fee, of the lands of Muirtoun and Nethergills, to be holden of the Earl of Strathmore.

Composition 20 merks.

Confirmation to Mr. David Falconer, Doctor and professor of Theologie, within the new College of the University of St. Andrews, and Margaret Brydie, his spouse, of two annual rents, the one of 92 lib, the other of 96 lib out of the lands of Rathillett, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of ane annual rent of 630 lib yierlie, out of the lands of Tulliallan, Kincardin and others, to General Thomas Dalzell of Binns, and Thomas Dalzell, his son. It has also ane confirmation granted by the most reverend father in God, Alexander, Archbishop of St. Andrews, as to certain parts and portions of the lands above specified, holdin of the said Archbishop. Composition 10 merks.

Infestment upon ane Wodsett of the lands of Dinnett and others, to David Murray of Clairden, his spouse, and son, upon the resignation of the Earl of Caithness and others, redeemable by payment of 21,266 lib 13s. 4d., holds of his majestie.

Composition 200 merks.

Confirmation of ane annual rent of 48 lib yeirle out of the lands of Whiterig, granted by John Home of Plenderguest, to David Home Merchant in Edinburgh, son lawful to umquhile Alexander Home, Merchant burges there. It hath an adjudication of the said annual rent to Mr. James Deans of Woodhouselee, advocate.

Composition 10 merks.

*(To be continued.)*





## Queries and Correspondence.

*Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.*

"C. W."

A letter is in the hands of the Editor for transmission, if "C. W." will kindly forward his address.

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THOMAS HARRISON, REGICIDE.

An American correspondent writes :

"The matter of descendants of Harrison, the regicide, has been the subject of much talk among the genealogists on this side of the water. No proof has been found, however, tending to show that he ever left any children, and conservative genealogical investigators here have always felt that the traditions connecting the Virginia Harrisons with the regicide were traditions only, and of little authenticity. The matter has come up at various times, and the two works noted below have been consulted as often ; neither of them, however, gives anything but negative help on the subject : Keith, Charles P., 'Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison' (Philadelphia, 1893), pp. 41, 42 ; articles on the Harrison Lineage in the *Richmond, Va., Critic* for December 28, 1888, and June, 1889, etc.

"TEMPLAR."

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THE BOGUS READE BARONETS.

SIR,—I need scarcely add a word to the lucid statement of Dr. Herbert V. Reade, of Ipsden, concerning the claim advanced by a reverend impostor to a title whereunto he had obviously and ridiculously not a shadow of right. Irish impudence has its comic side, but one does not expect broad farce from a Prebendary, even of—ye gods, what a name !—Pomgranny. Whether there be in the land of pigs and potatoes such a locality as Kileavy I cannot surmise. Whether the mansion at Kileavy was tenanted by a Mathew Read or Reade early in the eighteenth century may or may not be the case. Anyhow, Sir John Reade, of Brocket Hall, had no son Mathew born in wedlock, and if he had had such a son, the Brocket Hall estates would not have undergone partition on the decease in the suite of the Pretender—or, more correctly, King James—of Sir John Reade, the third and last Baronet of the Brocket line. Among the muniments of Sir George E. Dashwood, of Kistlington, who represents the Brocket Reades in the female line, is an indenture executed by James, later Sir James, Reade during his father's lifetime. Therein it is stated that he, James, is heir by the decease of his elder brothers *s.p.* Moreover, in the will of Sir James Reade's grandmother, wife of Sir Thomas Reade, and one of the coheirresses of Sir John Brocket, mention is made of her favourite son, Sir John Reade, whose guest she became after separation from her husband in 1642, owing to differences of a political nature, she being, as also Sir John, Parliamentarian, Sir Thomas, Cavalier, and of his children. Here we have no one named Mathew, neither is a Mathew Reade discoverable in the registers of Hatfield, nor in those of Dunstew, Sir John's Oxfordshire seat.

All I can suggest is that Sir John, who, although Puritan, according to the evidence of his second wife, indulged in more than one mistress, may have had a

bastard named Mathew ; but, then, the said bastard would not have usurped the name of Reade, but have borne that of his frail mother. Some years ago the descendant of the fraudulent Prebendary was in London, and assumed the title. As for the Prebendary, he ought to have been prosecuted. The Reade family has suffered many things from Pomgrannies of one sort and another, thanks to the short arm of the law.

COMPTON READE.

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Could you or your readers kindly give me information on the following points:

1. Who was the father of Pippin of Heristal, Duke of Austrasia, Mayor of the Palace?
2. Were Charlemagne's sons—Charles, Pippin, and Louis—all by Hildegard of Suabia?
3. Who was the mother of Eadmund (Ironsides)?
4. Is Busici the surname of the descendants of H.R.H. the Prince Consort?

Manitoba, Canada. ROGER GOODLAND.

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#### TITLE OF BARONET.

Is it customary to address a baronet as "The Honourable . . . , Bart."? Some time ago I received a communication from a baronet upon a business-looking memorandum form, printed with his name and address, in which he styles himself as The Honourable Sir S. P. Maryon-Wilson, Bart. Up to the present I have always addressed baronets simply by the prefix "Sir," with the "Bart." at the end of their names, and this is all I find in books which claim to give information on such matters. I should be glad to hear whether all baronets should be addressed as "The Honourable," or whether, perhaps, the above-mentioned baronet has some exceptional claim to be addressed in that manner. D. H.

There is nothing to prevent anyone calling himself anything. The second son of the first Earl of Iddesleigh was created a baronet, and was rightly the Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., until his creation as Lord Northcote. Similarly the Hon. Sir Raymond Tyrwhitt-Wilson, as the son of Lady Berners, is correctly so described; but we know of no equivalent reason in the case of Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson, Bart. The new Baronets' Society has dubbed itself the Honourable Society of the Baronetage, and we understand that several baronets use the same prefix. There is a story told of a certain Rural Dean who complained to his Bishop (Bishop Atlay) that whilst an Archbishop was the Most Rev., a Bishop Right Rev., a Dean the Very Rev., and an Archdeacon the Venerable, a Rural Dean was simply Rev., just like an unimportant curate or deacon. The Bishop said he could only suggest that Rural Deans should adopt the distinctive description of Rather Reverend. On the same analogy we would suggest for baronets the prefix Rather Hon. Our advice to our correspondent as to the use of these prefixes is to vary his correspondence, using the one or the other according to whether he wants to get anything out of Sir Spencer, or *vice versa*. It reminds us, by the way, of another story concerning the daughter of a Quaker fishmonger in Birmingham. A clergyman, having ordered some fish to be sent to his house, gave his name as the Rev. ———. The little Quakeress handed him a label, together with pen and ink, and made the remark: "Wilt thee please reverence thyself, Friend?"—Ed. G. M.





## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

## Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, January 24, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that His Majesty the King will hold a *Levéé* at St. James's Palace on Tuesday, the 11th of February next, at *twelve o'clock noon*, and that for this and all future *Levéés* Cards of Admission will be required, whether for Presentation or Attendance, as the numbers at each of these Ceremonies must be limited.

The following are the rules to be observed :

*Attendances and Presentations.*

1. All Officers, whether on the active or retired lists, of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines, of whatever rank, will communicate with and obtain their cards from the Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty. All Civil Officers of the Admiralty will follow the same rule.

2. All Officers, whether on the active or retired lists, of the Army, Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteers, of whatever rank, except those on the Indian and Colonial Establishments, will communicate with and obtain their cards from the Adjutant-General at the War Office.

3. All Officers of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Army, of whatever rank, whether on the active or retired lists, will communicate with and obtain their cards from the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State at the India Office, Whitehall.

4. All Officers of the Colonial Service and Colonial Forces, of whatever rank, whether on the active or retired lists, will communicate with and obtain their cards from the Colonial Office, Whitehall.

5. Similarly, all Gentlemen connected with the Foreign Office, the Home Office, Officials connected with the Houses of Parliament, or any Government Department, will communicate with and obtain their cards for attendance or presentation at *Levéés* from the Department under which they serve.

6. Judges, Law Officers, King's Counsel, and all Legal Officials holding appointments under the Crown, are requested to make their applications through the Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

7. Peers, Bishops, Members of Parliament, Clergy of all Denominations, and all Gentlemen other than the above mentioned, will be good enough to communicate with the Lord Chamberlain at St. James's Palace, when

they will each be furnished with a card of admission for use at the *Levéé*.

The names both for attendance and presentation must be received at the various Offices above indicated not later than eight days prior to the date of each *Levéé*.

CLARENDON,  
*Lord Chamberlain.*

WHITEHALL, January 31, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Brevet Major the Honourable Algernon Henry Charles Hanbury-Tracy, Royal Horse Guards, and Captain Ralph Patteson Cobbold, Reserve of Officers, respectively, His Majesty's Royal License and Authority to accept and wear the Star of Ethiopia of the Second Class, which Decoration has been conferred upon them by the Emperor Menelek, King of Kings of Ethiopia, in recognition of their several services while attached to the Headquarters of the Abyssinian Force which co-operated with the British Force in recent operations in Somaliland.

WHITEHALL, January 31, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant Charles Clive Bigham, C.M.G., His Majesty's Royal License and Authority that he may accept and wear the Silver Cross of the Order of the Saviour conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, in recognition of services rendered by him as Her late Majesty's Delegate to the International Commission for the repatriation of the refugees from Thessaly.

WHITEHALL, January 31, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Robert Vincent Coster, Esq., His Majesty's Royal License and Authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Hamondieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, in recognition of his services to His Highness as Collector of Customs.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 25, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. William B. Sorsby as Consul of the United States of America at Kingston, Jamaica.

DOWNING STREET, January 30, 1902.

The King has been pleased to direct that the Honourable Neil Elliott Lewis, M.A.,

B.C.L., C.M.G., having served for more than three years as a Member of the Executive Council of Tasmania, shall, on his retirement from office, retain the title of "Honourable."

CROWN OFFICE, January 29, 1902.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament, Parliamentary Borough of Dewsbury: Walter Runciman, Esq., in the place of Mark Oldroyd, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead, in the county of York.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,  
January 28, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual bearing date the 24th instant, to appoint George James Campbell, Esq., Solicitor, presently Sheriff-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Ross and Cromarty and Sutherland, at Stornoway, to be one of the salaried Sheriff-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn at Portree, in the room of Sheriff Alexander Fraser, deceased.

[The following notices are substituted for a notice which appeared in the *Gazette* of January 7, 1902.]

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,  
January 3, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual bearing date December 26, 1901, to appoint John Dean Leslie, Esq., Advocate, to be one of the salaried Sheriffs-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Clackmannan, at Alloa, in the room of Sheriff Tyndale Bruce Johnston, resigned.

The Secretary for Scotland has been pleased, by Warrant under his hand and seal bearing date December 26, 1901, to direct that the above-named John Dean Leslie, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of the county of Clackmannan, in the Sheriffdom of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Clackmannan, shall, in addition, perform the duties of Sheriff-Substitute of the conterminous county of Kinross, in the Sheriffdom of Fife and Kinross.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"  
February 7, 1902.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, February 4, 1902.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Mr. Patrick McDermott to be Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

February 11, 1902.

WAR OFFICE, February 11, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify his intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officers, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against their names:

| Regiment.                     | Name.                        | Act of Courage for which recommended.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1st Imperial Light Horse.     | Surgeon-Captain T. J. Crean. | During the action with De Wet at Tygerskloof, on December 18, 1901, this Officer continued to attend to the wounded in the firing line, under a heavy fire at only 150 yards' range, after he had himself been wounded, and only desisted when he was hit a second time, and, as it was at first thought, mortally wounded.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 5th Victorian Mounted Rifles. | Lieutenant L. C. Maygar.     | At Geelhoutboom, on November 23, 1901, Lieutenant Maygar galloped out and ordered the men of a detached post, which was being outflanked, to retire. The horse of one of them being shot under him when the enemy were within 200 yards, Lieutenant Maygar dismounted and lifted him on to his own horse, which bolted into boggy ground, causing both of them to dismount. On extricating the horse and finding that it could not carry both, Lieutenant Maygar again put the man on its back, and told him to gallop for cover at once, he himself proceeding on foot. All this took place under a very heavy fire. |



FOREIGN OFFICE, January 7, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint John Francis Jones, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles, and Francis Edward Crow, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Suez.

CROWN OFFICE, February 8, 1902.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament, county of Down, East Down Division: James Wood, Esq., in the place of James Alexander Rentoul, Esq., K.C., who hath accepted the office of Judge of the City of London Court.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, February 7, 1902.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Mr. James Daly to be Steward and Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds.

WHITEHALL, January 21, 1902.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Henry Edmund Butler, Viscount Mountgarret in the Peerage of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, His Royal license and authority that he and his issue may continue to use and bear his paternal surname of Butler only, and be called and known by the surname of Butler only, and by no other:

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in His Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

February 11, 1902.

WAR OFFICE, February 11, 1902.

ERRATUM.

The grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to First-class Staff Sergeant-Major H. A. Yates, Army Pay Department, as notified in the *Gazette* of September 27, 1901 (p. 6325), is cancelled, that Warrant Officer having been already granted the Medal for Meritorious Service in recognition of his services during the operations in South Africa.

WAR OFFICE, February 1, 1902.

MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

*Change of Designation of Corps and Titles of Officers.*

In consideration of the valuable services rendered by the Militia Medical Staff Corps and Volunteer Medical Staff Corps during the war in South Africa, His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve the following changes in the designations of the Corps and in the titles of the Officers:

| Former Designation of Corps.   | New Designation of Corps.              |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Militia Medical Staff Corps.   | Royal Army Medical Corps (Militia).    |
| Volunteer Medical Staff Corps. | Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers). |

| Former Title of Officers.                       | New Title of Officers.                  |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Honorary Commandant.                            | Honorary Colonel.                       |
| Honorary Surgeon-Colonel.                       |                                         |
| Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. | Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. |
| Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.                     | Lieutenant-Colonel.                     |
| Surgeon-Major.                                  | Major.                                  |
| Surgeon-Captain.                                | Captain.                                |
| Surgeon-Lieutenant.                             | Lieutenant.                             |

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Edward Alfred Broome, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 5, 1902.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

February 14, 1902.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 1, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Colonel Robert Alexander Wahab, K.E., C.I.E., to be His Majesty's Commissioner for the demarcation of the line dividing the Territory of the Tribes in the vicinity of Aden, with whom His Majesty's Government have direct relations, from the Dominions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 7, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. C. A. Boos as Consul of the Netherlands at Port of Spain, and of Mr. John Bathgate as Consul of Mexico at Calcutta.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 10, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of Señor César Zumeta as Consul-General of Venezuela in England, to reside at Liverpool.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

February 11, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 10th instant, to appoint Dudley Stuart, Esq., Advocate, to be one of the salaried Sheriffs-Substitute of the

Sheriffdom of Caithness, Orkney and Shetland, at Wick, in the room of Sheriff Mackenzie, transferred to Kilmarnock.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Captain Charles Walter Cottrell-Dormer to be a Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 11, 1902.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

February 18, 1901.

CUMBERLAND LODGE, February 14, 1902.

His Royal Highness the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has been pleased to appoint Major John Cecil Wray, Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, to be Querry in Waiting to His Royal Highness, in the room of Major Evan Martin, appointed to be Comptroller.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 8, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain Gerald Ernest Tyrrell to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Van.

WHITEHALL, February 17, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Albert Medal of the Second Class upon Giovanni Bilocca and Giuseppe Zammit, dockyard labourers, in recognition of their gallantry in saving the lives of fellow-labourers who were overcome by poisonous fumes in a shaft at the Extension Works at His Majesty's Dockyard at Malta, on August 27 last.

WHITEHALL, February 17, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to appoint the Reverend William Harold John Allin, M.A., to the Vicarage of Charles-town, in the county of Cornwall and Diocese of Truro, void by the cession of the Reverend Alfred Phillips Willway, B.A.

WHITEHALL, February 17, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 13th instant, to appoint Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to the office of Clerk of the House of Commons, void by the resignation of Sir Archibald John Scott Milman, K.C.B. (since deceased).

WHITEHALL, February 17, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Cumrudin Amirudin, Esq., His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, conferred upon him by His

Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar in recognition of his services as Legal Adviser to His Highness and to His Highness's predecessors.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Major John Edward Bernard Seely, D.S.O., M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 12, 1902.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

February 21, 1902.

DOWNING STREET, February 19, 1902.

The King has been pleased to appoint Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, R.N., K.C.B., to be Governor of the State of New South Wales and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia.

DOWNING STREET, February 21, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of John James Felton, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Falkland Islands.

WHITEHALL, February 20, 1902.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Eden, Chief Constable of the county of Durham, to be one of the Inspectors under the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, cap. 69, intituled "An Act to render more effectual the Police in Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales."

WHITEHALL, February 20, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to confer the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto Sir Thomas Barlow, K.C.V.O., M.D., of Wimpole Street, in the borough of Saint Marylebone, in the county of London, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Physician to His Majesty's Household, and one of Her late Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

WAR OFFICE, February 21, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned Officers of the Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the terms of the Royal Warrant, dated July 25, 1892:

#### EASTERN DISTRICT.

##### RIFLE.

*1st Vol. Batt. the Norfolk Regt.*

Major Leathes Prior.



## HOME DISTRICT.

### RIFLE.

*3rd Vol. Batt. the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).*

Major Robert Knox Bevington.

*4th Vol. Batt. the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).*

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Colley.

*3rd. Vol. Batt. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).*

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Edward Pugh, retired.

*3rd Vol. Batt. the East Surrey Regt.*

Acting-Chaplain the Rev. Albert Stewart Winthrop Young, M.A.

*The Prince of Wales's Own 12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Vol. Rifle Corps.*

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Frederick Walter Danter; Capt. and Hon. Maj. Herbert Maxwell Warne.

*13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) Vol. Rifle Corps.*

Acting-Chaplain the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, D.D., LL.D., Dean of Westminster.

*21st Middlesex (Finsbury) Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Quartermaster (Hon. Major) Thomas Charles Walls, retired.

*7th Middlesex (London Scottish) Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. George Wallace Hampton.

*24th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Quartermaster and Hon. Capt. George Burnham.

## NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

### ARTILLERY.

*1st Northumberland Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers).*

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Robert Home Muir.

*1st North Riding of Yorkshire Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers).*

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Thomas Gibson Poole.

*2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers).*

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry Drummond.

*1st West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield) Royal Engineers (Volunteers).*

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. George Robinson.

### RIFLE.

*3rd Vol. Batt. the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).*

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Henry Alston Marriner, retired.

## NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

### RIFLE.

*1st Vol. Batt. the Royal Warwickshire Regt.*

Major Albert Edward Hart.

*1st Vol. Batt. the King's (Liverpool Regt.).*

Capt. and Hon. Maj. John Maxwell McMaster.

*2nd Vol. Batt. the King's (Liverpool Regt.).*

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell, jun.

*1st Vol. Batt. the Cheshire Regt.*

Quartermaster and Hon. Capt. Charles Osborn Francis.

*2nd (Earl of Chester's) Vol. Batt. the Cheshire Regt.*

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Harry Harrison.

*2nd Vol. Batt. the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.*

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. John Sheriff Roberts.

*2nd Vol. Batt. the Worcestershire Regt.*

Quartermaster and Hon. Capt. Thomas James.

*2nd Vol. Batt. the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).*

Quartermaster and Hon. Capt. Charles Lewis.

*5th (Ardwick) Vol. Batt. the Manchester Regt.*

Capt. and Hon. Maj. George Oakden Brookes.

## SCOTTISH DISTRICT.

### ARTILLERY.

*1st Ayrshire and Galloway Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers).*

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. James Thomson, M.D.

*1st Lanarkshire Royal Engineers (Volunteers).*

Quartermaster (Hon. Major) Alexander Moore, jun.

### RIFLE.

*4th Vol. Batt. the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).*

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. John Drummond.

*3rd Lanarkshire Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Capt. and Hon. Maj. John Campbell Dalglish.

*1st Vol. Batt. the Highland Light Infantry.*

Major Frederick Lansdowne Morrison.

*5th (Glasgow Highland) Vol. Batt. the Highland Light Infantry.*

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Walter Ilay Mackenzie.

## By the Way.

[*The Editor welcomes cuttings from the Press or short notes for insertion in these pages.*]

THE following resolution has been introduced in the State Senate of Texas :

"Whereas there are many Dukes, Lords, and Counts touring the United States seeking matrimonial alliance with our most accomplished and richest marriageable young ladies, and being desirous of protecting them from being deceived and duped, therefore be it resolved that the Committee on Federal Relations be requested to bring in a Bill providing for the taxation and licensing of foreign Dukes, Lords, and Counts, both real and genuine, bogus and fraudulent, found in the State of Texas, and providing severe penalties for violation of the said law, to the end that the young women of Texas may be protected against engaging in speculations of such a risky and dangerous character as investing in such enterprise."

It seems that the remains of the famous actress, Mrs. Jordan, rest in the old cemetery of Saint Cloud, Rue Gounod, her death having taken place in July, 1816. A Latin epitaph, setting forth her qualities as an actress, is engraved on her tomb. Those able to read it are informed of her power to charm by the suavity of her voice. Numerous other inscriptions tell of her power. Dorothea Jordan's grave was, in fact, a Mecca; memories of her triumphs came to the mind of the pilgrims, so that in their eyes the tomb often served as a fount of inspiration. But, alas, few visit Dorothea Jordan's grave now! For nearly forty years it has been almost forgotten. The poor tomb is in a sad state. Time's destroying fingers are fast doing their work, and unless it benefits by a visit from the repairer, even the stone, like the actress, will become a memory. The number of English visitors to Paris increases every year. Might one offer the suggestion that while they are doing the sights of Saint Cloud they should spare time to visit the old cemetery?

With reference to the arrival in Washington of Prince Jonah Kalaniana'ole as the elected delegate of the territory of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States Congress, a correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* writes :

"The individual and his election have more interest for British people than is generally known. The Prince is the second son of the elder sister of Queen Kapiolani, who was such a prominent figure in the late Queen Victoria's first Jubilee ceremonies. Both he and his elder brother, David Kawanakhanoa, who became the 'heir-apparent' to the Hawaiian throne



on the death of the little Princess Victoria Kaulania (the daughter of King Kalakua's younger sister and her husband, Mr. Cleghorn, a Scotchman). He and the Princess were engaged to be married, and but for her lamented demise the blood of the ancient Kamehameha dynasty (through the Prince) and the Kalakua family would have been united."

King Kalakua, who at the time of his election to the throne was of the rank of a "high chief," owed his success mainly to the fact that Queen Kapiolani and her sister were of the ancient royal stock. Shortly after his accession, our correspondent goes on to say, Kalakua raised, by royal decree, his wife's favourite nephews to the rank of Princes:

"Both David and Jonah were educated in England, the elder at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and the younger at private schools and King's College, London. These young men are typical and good-looking specimens of the pure-blooded Hawaiian race, and devoted to every kind of athleticism. Prince Jonah (or 'Cupid,' as he is known to his intimate friends) may be said to have almost wholly acquired his political education in this country. Three years ago he was a frequent visitor at the Devonshire and National Liberal Clubs in the company of Sir Somers Vine, an old friend of his family. He keenly resented the treatment of his kinswoman, the present ex-Queen, by the revolutionists of 1893, and was in consequence kept in close confinement by them for some months in Honolulu Gaol. His release was ultimately effected by the intervention of the American and British Ministers. Since that episode Prince 'Cupid' has been the idol of the Hawaiians, and his election was no surprise to those who know them and him. Since the annexation the United States authorities have treated his brother and him with marked consideration."

But for the advice of his friends, Prince Jonah would, when he was last in England, have taken out letters of naturalization as a British subject.

On February 2 the quaint custom known as "Forty Shillings Day" was observed in Wotton Churchyard, Surrey. For the one hundred and eighty-fifth time twelve boys of the parish assembled, and with their fingers upon the tomb of William Glanville, repeated the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and afterwards read 1 Cor. xv., of which they wrote two verses. William Glanville left in his will £2 each for five boys who should successfully perform the task. This number was increased to seven.

Storms have lately disclosed at Embleton, Northumberland, the only memorial which exists to Andrew Barton, the famous Scottish sea Captain who helped Perkin Warbeck against Henry VII. Cut into the rock at Embleton is his name, "Andra Barton."

According to ancient custom, all the deserving poor at Crediton, Devon, who are able to keep off the rates are each year the recipients of what is known as "Smith's moneys." About £120 has this year been distributed in this way by Sir Redvers Buller.

In the parish of Allington, near Maidstone, Kent, the rectors can be traced back in due succession to Robert de Donam (1132), nearly 800 years. From 1795 to 1895—exactly 100 years—there were only three rectors, of whom the last (the Rev. E. B. Heawood) retired, but is still alive. The chalice and patten still in use are Elizabethan (1596) and Jacobean (1607) respectively. The parish includes a private residence, Cob Tree, the authentic Dingley Dell of the "Pickwick Papers." Outside the rectory grounds is the ancient quarry—now a wood—whence was taken the stone to build the Tower of London.

The following announcement was published in the *Morning Post*, and is worthy of reprinting :

"MAXWELL.—On the 18th inst. (March, 1903), at Chelsea, John Maxwell, heir male of the Earls of Nithsdale, in the eighty-third year of his age."

Henry Glave, draper, New Oxford Street, appeared before Sir Albert de Rutzen at Bow Street Police-court in answer to a summons charging him with using the Royal Arms in connection with his trade in such a way as to lead persons to believe that he had authority for doing so. Mr. J. P. Grain supported the summons on behalf of the Royal Warrant Holders' Association; Mr. A. L. Miers defended.—Mr. Grain said the defendant was not one of the royal warrant-holders, but he displayed above his premises no fewer than ten copies of the Royal coat of arms.—The defendant's son said that the arms to which objection had been taken were in recesses at least forty feet from the pavement, and were there when his father took over the lease of the premises. The property belonged to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. According to one of the covenants of the lease, the architectural decorations and walls of the building must not be cut or altered. The cost of removing the coats of arms would amount to about £30. He had no wish to retain them, and would take them down or obliterate them if the Commissioners of Woods and Forests would exonerate him from responsibility under the lease.—Mr. Grain said that would meet the wishes of the Royal Warrant Holders' Association.—The summons was adjourned to enable the defendant to make some arrangement with his landlords with a view to the removal or obliteration of the arms.—The landlords subsequently declined to permit this course to be taken, and so the arms remain.









GEORGINA, LADY BELHAVEN AND STENTON.

*One of the Portraits from the forthcoming "Illustrated Peerage."*





The  
Genealogical Magazine.

SEPTEMBER, 1903.

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HERALDIC MARKS OF ILLEGITIMACY.

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



NO doubt it is to the novelists who, seeking to touch lightly upon an unpleasant subject, have ignorantly adopted a French colloquialism, that we must attribute a great deal of the misconception which exists concerning illegitimacy and its heraldic marks of indication. I assert most unhesitatingly that there are not now and never have been any unalterable laws as to what these marks should be, and the colloquialism which insists upon the "bar sinister" is a curiously amusing example of an utter misnomer. To anyone with the most rudimentary knowledge of heraldry it must plainly be seen to be radically impossible to depict a bar sinister, for the simple reason that the bar is neither dexter nor sinister.

The explanation of the mistake is strikingly simple, inasmuch as the French term for a bend is *barre*, and the *barre sinistre* has often been used with such a meaning. In order to properly understand the true significance of the marks of illegitimacy, it is necessary that the attempt should be made to transplant one's self into the environment when the laws and rules of heraldry were in the making. At that period illegitimacy was of little if any account.

It has not debarred the succession of some of our own Sovereigns, although, from the earliest times, the English have always been more prudish upon the point than other nations. In Ireland, even so late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is a striking genealogical difficulty to decide in many noble pedigrees which if any of the given sons of any person were legitimate, and which of the ladies of his household, if any, might be legally termed his wife. In Scotland we find the same thing, though perhaps it is not quite so blatant to so late a date, but considering what are and have been the Scottish laws of marriage, it is the *fact* of marriage which needs to be ascertained; and though in England the legal status was recognised from an earlier period, the social status of the offspring of a given man depended little upon the legal legitimacy of his birth, but rather upon the amount of recognition he received from his father. If a man had an unquestionably legitimate son, that son undoubtedly succeeded; but if he had not, any technical stain upon the birth of the others had little effect in preventing their succession. A study of the succession to the Barony of Meinill clearly shows that the illegitimate son of the second Lord Meinill succeeded to the estates and peerage of his father in preference to his legitimate uncle. There are many other analogous cases. And when the Church juggled at its pleasure with the sacrament of marriage—dispensing and annulling or recognising marriages for reasons which we nowadays can only term whimsical—small wonder is it that the legal fact, though then admitted, had little of the importance which we now give to it. When the actual fact was so little more than a matter at the personal pleasure of the person most concerned, it would be ridiculous to suppose that any perpetuation of a mere advertisement of the fact would be considered necessary, whilst the fact itself was so often ignored; so that until comparatively recent times the Crown certainly never attempted to enforce any heraldic marks of illegitimacy. Rather were these enforced by the legitimate descendants *if and when such descendants existed*.

The point must have first arisen when there were both legitimate and illegitimate descendants of a given person, and it was desired to make record of the true line in which land or honours should descend. To effect this purpose, the arms of the illegitimate son were made to carry some charge or alteration to show that there was some reason which debarred inheritance by their users, whilst there remained those entitled to bear the arms without the mark of distinction. But be it noted that this obligation existed equally on



the legitimate cadets of a family, and in the earliest periods of heraldry there is little or no distinction either in the marks employed or in the character of the marks, which can be drawn between mere marks of cadency and marks of illegitimacy. Until a comparatively recent period it is absolutely unsafe to use these marks as signifying or proving either cadency or illegitimacy. The same mark stood for both, the only object which any distinctive change accomplished being the distinction which it was necessary to draw between those who owned the right to the undifferenced arms, and owned the land, and those who did not. The object was to safeguard the right of the real possessors, and not to penalize the others. There was no particular mark either for cadency or for illegitimacy, the distinctions made being dictated by what seemed the most suitable and distinctive mark applicable to the arms under consideration.

Except the label, the earliest marks of either cadency or illegitimacy for which accepted use can be found are the bend and the bordure; but the bend for the purpose of illegitimacy seems to be the earlier, and a bend superimposed over a shield remained a mark of illegitimate cadency until a comparatively late period. This bend as a difference naturally was originally depicted as a bend dexter, but as a mark of legitimate cadency is found in the arms of the younger son of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, before he succeeded his elder brother.

There are scores of other similar instances which a little research will show. Whether the term "left-handed marriage" is the older, and the sinister bend is derived therefrom, or whether the slang term is derived from the sinister bend, it is perhaps not necessary to inquire. But there is no doubt that from an early period the bend of cadency, when such cadency was illegitimate, is frequently met with in the sinister form. But concurrently with such usage, instances are found in which the dexter bend was used for the same purpose, and it is very plainly evident that it was never at that date looked upon as a penalty, but was used merely as a *distinction*, or for the purpose of showing that the wearer was not the head of his house or in possession of the lordship. The territorial idea as to the nature of arms should be borne in mind in coming to a conclusion.

Soon after the recognition of the bend as a mark of illegitimacy, we come across the bordure; but there is some confusion with this, bordures of all kinds being used indiscriminately to denote both legitimate and illegitimate cadency. There are countless other forms of marking illegitimacy, and it is impossible to attempt to

summarize them, and absolutely impossible to draw conclusions as to any family from marks upon its arms when this point is under discussion. To give a list of these instances would rather seem an attempt to deduce a rule or rules upon the point, so I say at once that there was no recognised mark, and any plain distinction seems to have been accepted as sufficient; and no distinction whatever was made when the illegitimate son, either from failure of legitimate issue or other reason, succeeded to the lands and honours of his father. Out of the multitude of marks, the bend, and subsequently the bend sinister, emerge as most frequently in use, and finally the bend sinister exclusively; so that this has come to be considered, and perhaps correctly at one period, as equivalent to a mark of illegitimacy in England.

But there has always remained to the person of bastard descent the right of discarding the bastardized coat and adopting a new coat of arms, the only requirement as to the new coat being that it shall be so distinct from the old one as not to be liable to confusion therewith. And it is a moot point whether or not a large proportion of the instances which are tabulated in most heraldic works as examples of marks of bastardy are anything whatever of the kind. My own opinion is that many are not, and that it is a mistake to so consider them, the true explanation undoubtedly in some—and, outside the Royal Family, probably in most—being that they are new coats of arms adopted as new coats of arms (doubtless bearing relation to the old family coat, but sufficiently distinguished therefrom to rank as new arms), and were never intended to be taken as, and never were, bastardized examples of formerly existing coats. It is for this reason that I have refrained from giving any extensive list, such as is to be found in most treatises on heraldry, for all that can be said for such lists is that they are lists of the specific arms of specific bastards, which is a very different matter from a list of heraldic marks of illegitimacy. The bend sinister in its bare simplicity was seldom used, the more frequent form being the sinister bendlet, or even the diminutive of that, the cottise. There is no doubt, of course, that when a sinister bend or bendlet debauches another coat that that is a bastardized version of an older coat; but examples can be found of the sinister bend as a charge which has no reference whatever to illegitimacy. Two instances that come to mind, which can be found by reference to any current peerage, are the arms of Shiffner and Burne-Jones. Certainly in these cases I know of no illegitimacy, and neither coat is a bastardized version of an older existing coat. Anciently the bendlet was drawn across



arms and quarterings; and an example of a coat of arms of some number of quarterings debased for an illegitimate family is found in the registration of a Talbot pedigree in one of the Visitation Books. As a mark of distinction upon arms, the bend sinister for long past has fallen out of use, though for the purpose of differencing crests a bendlet wavy sinister is still made use of, and will be again presently referred to.

Next to the bend comes the bordure. Bordures of all kinds were used for the purposes of cadency from practically the earliest periods of heraldic differencing. But they were used indiscriminately, as has been already stated, both for legitimate and illegitimate cadency. John of Gaunt, as is well known, was the father of Henry IV. and the ancestor of Henry VII., the former being the issue of his legitimate wife, the latter coming from a son who, as one of the old chroniclers puts it, "was of double advowtrie begotten." But, as everyone knows, John of Gaunt's children by Catherine Roet or Swynford were legitimated by Act of Parliament, the Act of Parliament not excepting the succession to the Throne, a disability later introduced in Letters Patent of the Crown when giving a subsequent confirmation of the Act, but which, nevertheless, they could not overrule. But taking the sons of the latter family as legitimate, which (whatever may have been the moral aspect of the case) they were undoubtedly in the eyes of the common law after the passing of the Act referred to, they existed concurrently with the undoubtedly senior descendants of the first marriage of John of Gaunt with Blanche of Lancaster, and it was necessary—whether they were legitimate or not—to distinguish the arms of the junior from the senior branch. The result was that as legitimate cadets, and not as bastards, the arms of John of Gaunt were differenced for the line of the Dukes of Somerset by the addition of the bordure compony argent and azure—the livery colours of Lancaster.

The fight as to whether these children were legitimate or illegitimate was, of course, notorious and a matter of history; but from the fact that they bore a bordure compony, an idea afterwards grew up, both in this country and also in Scotland, from the similarity of the cases of the doubtful legitimacy of the Avondale and Ochiltree Stewarts, who both used the bordure compony, that the bordure compony was a sign of illegitimacy, whereas in both countries at an earlier period it undoubtedly was accepted as a mark of legitimate cadency.

As a mark of bastardy it had subsequently some extensive use in

both countries, and it still remains the only mark used for the purpose in Scottish heraldry. Whether it was that it was not considered as of a fixed nature, or whether it was that it had become notorious and unacceptable, it is difficult to say, though the officers of arms have been blamed for making a change on the assumption that it was the latter by one well-known heraldic writer, whose chief heraldic idea seems to have been the venality of officers of arms. The probability is that it was really the former, and that it was accepted and recognised that there really was no fixed heraldic mark of illegitimacy. At any rate, the fact remains that a new mark was called into being in England about the year 1780, when in a grant to Zachary to quarter the arms of Sacheverell, from which family he was illegitimately descended, the bordure wavy was first met with as a sufficient and proper mark of illegitimacy. The curious point is, that before that date in Scotland and in England the bordure wavy possessed nothing of this character; and to the present day the bordure wavy in Scotland is undoubtedly nothing more than a legitimate mark of legitimate cadency, for which mark Mr. Stodart provides a place in the scheme of differencing which he tabulated as the basis of cadency marks in Scotland. Since that date the bordure wavy has remained the mark which has been used for the purpose in England, as the bordure compony has remained the mark in Scotland.

The bendlet sinister, however, survives in a form of the baton sinister, which is a bendlet coupé placed across the centre of the shield. The baton sinister, however, is a privilege which is reserved, such as it is, for Royal bastards. The latest instance of this was in the exemplification of arms to the Earl of Munster and his brothers and sisters early in the nineteenth century. Other surviving instances are met with in the arms of the Duke of St. Albans and the Duke of Grafton.

According to present law, the position of an illegitimate person heraldically is based upon the common law of the country, which practically declares that an illegitimate child has no name, no parentage, and no relations. The illegitimacy of birth is an insuperable bar to inheritance, and a person of illegitimate birth inherits no arms at all, the popular idea that he inherits a right to the arms subject to a mark of distinction being quite incorrect. He has none at all. If anyone of illegitimate birth desires to obtain a right to arms, he has two courses open to him. He can either (not disclosing the fact of his illegitimacy, and not attempting to prove that he is a descendant of any kind from anyone else) apply



for and obtain a new grant of arms on his own basis, and worry through the College the grant of a coat as closely following in design that of the old family as he can get, which means that he would be treated and penalized with such *alterations* (not "marks of distinction") as would be imposed upon a stranger in blood endeavouring to obtain arms founded upon a coat to which he had no right. The cost of such a proceeding in England is £76 10s., the usual fees upon an ordinary grant.

The alternative course is simple. He must avow himself a bastard, and must prove his paternity or maternity, as the case may be (for in the eye of the law—common and heraldic—he bears the same relation—which is nil—and the same right to the name and arms—which is nil—of both his father and his mother).

The obvious necessity for some name or other with which to pass through this life, and the fact that, with few exceptions, the illegitimate child remains in the custody of his mother, have proved the foundation of the very erroneous idea that a child is entitled to its mother's name; but it is quite unauthorized for the parish priest to endeavour to force the name of the mother on the child, as one so often finds does happen. Legally, it has, then, no name at all and no arms. It must subsequently acquire such right to a name (whatever right that may amount to) as user of and reputation therein may give him.

It will be noticed that I have said he will be required to prove his paternity. This is vigorously insisted upon, inasmuch as it is not fair to penalize the reputation of a dead man by inflicting upon him a record of bastard descendants, whilst his own life might have been stainless. An illegitimate birth is generally recorded under the name of the mother only; and even when it is given, the truth of any statement as to paternity is always open to grave suspicion. There is nothing, therefore, to prevent a person asserting that he is the son of a duke, whereas his real father may have been in a very plebeian walk in life; and to put the arms of the duke's family at the mercy of any fatherless person who chose to fancy a differenced version of them would be manifestly unjust, so that without proof in a legal action of the actual paternity, or some recognition under a will or settlement, it is impossible to adopt the alternative in question. But if such recognition or proof is forthcoming, the procedure is to petition the Sovereign for a royal license to use (or continue to use) the name desired and to bear the arms of the family. Such a petition is always granted, on proper proof of the facts, if made in due form through the proper channels. The Royal

license to that effect is then issued. But the document contains two conditions—the first being that the arms shall be exemplified according to the arms “with due and proper marks of distinction,” and that the Royal license shall be recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise “to be void and of none effect.”

Under the present régime the due and proper marks of distinction are, for the arms, a bordure wavy round the shield of the most suitable colour, according to what the arms may be, but if possible of some colour or metal different from any of the tinctures in the arms. The crest is usually differenced by a bendlet wavy sinister, but a pallet wavy is sometimes used, and sometimes a saltire wavy, coupé or otherwise. The choice between these marks generally depends upon the nature of the crest. But even with this choice, the anomaly is frequently found of blank space being carefully debruised. Seeing that the mark of the debruising is not a tangible object or thing, but a mark painted upon another object, such a result seems singularly ridiculous, and ought to be avoided. Of course no circumstances can be conceived in which it is necessary to debruiise supporters, as under no circumstances can these be the subject of a Royal license of this character. They signify some definite honour which cannot ordinarily survive illegitimacy.

The bordure wavy is placed round the pronominal arms only, and no right to any quarterings the family may have enjoyed previously is conferred, except such right to a quarterly coat as might ensue through the assumption of a double name. Quartering is held to signify representation which cannot be given by a Royal license, but a quartering of augmentation or a duplicate coat for the pronominal name which had been so regularly used with the alternative coat as to constitute the two something in the nature of a compound coat, would be exemplified “all within a bordure wavy.” Each illegitimate coat stands on its own basis, and there is a well-known instance in which a marriage was subsequently found to be illegal, or to have never taken place, after which, I believe, some seven or eight brothers and sisters obtained Royal licenses of exemplification. The descendants of one of the brothers will be found in the current Peerage Books, and those who know their Peerage history well will recognise the case I allude to. All the brothers and sisters had the same arms exemplified, each with a bordure wavy of a different colour. If there were descendants of any of the sisters, those descendants would have been entitled to quarter the arms, because the illegitimacy made each sister an heiress for heraldic purposes. This is a curious anomaly, for had they been



legitimate the descendants would not have enjoyed any such right.

In Scotland it is not considered necessary to difference the crest, and, as I have already stated, the mark in that country for the arms is the bordure compony, which is usually but not always indicative of the same. The bordure counter-compony is the same, but the bordure chequy has nothing whatever of an illegitimate character. It will be noticed that whilst the bordure compony and the bordure counter-compony have their chequers or "panes," to use the heraldic term, following the outline of the shield, by lines parallel to those which mark its contour, the bordure chequy is drawn by lines parallel to and at right angles to the palar line of the shield, irrespective of the outline. A bordure chequy must, of course, at one point or another show three lines of checks.

Most handbooks refer to a certain rule which is supposed to exist for the differencing of a coat to denote illegitimacy when the coat is that of the mother and not the father, the supposed method being to depict the arms under a surcoat, the result being much the same as if the whole of the arms appeared in exaggerated flaunches, the remainder of the shield being left vacant. As a matter of fact, only one instance is known, and consequently we must consider it as a new coat devised to bear reference to the old one, and not as a regularised method of differencing for a particular set of circumstances.

In Ireland the rules are to all intents and purposes the same as in England. In Scotland, where Royal licenses are unknown, it is merely necessary to prove paternity, and rematriculate the arms with due and proper marks of distinction.

It was a very general idea during a former period, but subsequently to the time when the bendlet sinister and the bordure were recognised as in the nature of the accepted marks of bastardy, and when their penal nature was admitted, that whatever mark was adopted for the purpose of indicating illegitimacy need only be borne for three generations. Some of the older authorities tell us that after that length of time had elapsed it might be discarded, and some other and less objectionable mark taken in its place. The older writers were striving, consciously or unconsciously, to reconcile the disgrace of illegitimacy, which they knew, with heraldic facts, which they also knew, and to reconcile in certain prominent families undoubted illegitimacy with unmarked arms, the probability being that their sense of justice and regard for heraldry prompted them to the remark that some other mark of distinction *ought* to be

added, whilst all the time they knew it never was. I frankly admit I have never come across such a case or any instance where the other mark was adopted when the mark of bastardy was discarded. The arms of Byron, Somerset, and Herbert are all cases where the marks of illegitimacy have been quietly dropped, entire reversion being had to the undifferenced original coat. At a time when marks of illegitimacy, both in fact and in theory, were nothing more than marks of cadency and difference from the arms of the head of the house, it was no venality of the Heralds, but merely the acceptance of current ideas, that permitted them to recognise the undifferenced arms for the illegitimate descendants when there were no legitimate owners from whose claim the arms of the others needed to be differentiated, and when lordships and lands had lapsed to the bastard branch. To this fact must be added another. The armorial control of the Heralds after the days of tournaments was exercised through the Visitations and the Earl Marshal's Court. Peers were never subject to the Visitations, and so were not under control unless their arms were challenged in the Earl Marshal's Court by the rightful owner. The cases that are notorious are cases of the arms of Peers.

The Visitations gave the Officers of Arms greater control over the arms of Commoners than they had had theretofore, and the growing social opinions upon legitimacy and marriage brought social observances more into conformity with the technical law, and made that technical law of no inheritance and no paternity an operative fact. The result is that the hard legal fact is now rigidly and rightly insisted upon, and the claim and right to arms of one of illegitimate descent depends and is made to depend solely upon the instruments creating that right, and the conditions of "due and proper marks of distinction" subject to which the right was called into being. Nowadays there is no release from the penalty of the bordures wavy and compony save through the avenue of a new grant and the full fees payable therefor. But, as the bearer of a bordure wavy once remarked to me, "I had rather descend illegitimately from a good family and bear their arms marked than descend from a lot of nobodies and use a new grant." But until the common law is altered, if it ever is, the game must be played fairly and the conditions of a Royal license observed, for the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children.





A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEDURE  
AT ROME ON THE DEATH OF A POPE.



HE demise of the Roman Pontiff is an event which to the Roman Catholic world is of paramount importance, viewed both from the standpoint of temporal, as well as spiritual authority.

In matters purely spiritual and moral, it has—or may have, according to the duration of the subsequent Conclave—a very definite effect, since the status enjoyed by the Pope is one which is absolutely personal, and cannot be shared collectively by the College of Cardinals. Thus, while it is true that the sovereignty and jurisdiction are, generally speaking, distributed over and shared by the Cardinals until a new Pope is elected, yet certain prerogatives of the Bishop of Rome are necessarily in abeyance, and cannot be exercised by any person or persons in temporary charge of the See's spiritualities.

None, save the actual Bishop of Rome, has the jurisdiction over the whole world given to St. Peter and his successors; none but he can proclaim articles of doctrine to be *de fide*; none but he can convoke General Councils; none but he can appoint and give jurisdiction to Archbishops and Bishops, or create Cardinals; and to no one but himself is such temporal sovereignty as exists at the present day conceded.

It is true that on the death of a Pope this sovereignty is, in a sense, invested in the person of the Dean (or “Camerlengo”) of the Sacred College of Cardinals; but this is of a quasi-official character only, and such temporary status as he enjoys is in reality shared alike by all the Cardinals—as will be seen when the functions of the Conclave are under review.

The Roman Primacy being the only elective monarchy in the world, it should not be surprising that the procedure connected with the election of a new Pope is hedged about with precautions and restrictions, the objects of which are to prevent the influence of foreign Powers possibly interested, and with a possible candidate of their own, from affecting the vote of the Conclave. This point will be better borne in mind when it is recollected that no such precautions are called for in the case of a hereditary monarchy. In such a demise, the Crown does not cease to exist, but passes at one and the same time to the heir-apparent, without, legally, any interregnum whatever.

This legal disregard, so to speak, of the time occupied by the transference of power to the new head of a hereditary monarchy forms at once both the wide difference between that monarchy and the Papacy, and also the groundwork for the pains taken to secure free deliberations for the Cardinal-Electors.

The actual death of the Pope is communicated to the Cardinal Camerlengo—or *Chamberlain*, who has charge of both spiritualities and temporalities during the vacancy—who, exchanging his usual red habit for violet, at once proceeds to the chamber where the Pope died in order to formally verify his decease. The veil being removed from off the Pope's face by an attendant, the Cardinal Camerlengo calls upon the dead three times by his first Christian name (not the official one he bore as Pope). No answer being made, the Camerlengo addresses the assembled Cardinals with the words: "The Pope is indeed dead." He then takes from off the dead Pope's hand the *Seal of the Fisherman*, which is the official ring worn by Popes, who assume it at their coronation and which is in reality the emblem or badge of the Pontifical Power, and instructs the official notary to draw up the formal document of verification, which is then and there signed by himself, and attested.

A guard is now stationed, with arms reversed, both inside and outside the chamber; the Cardinal Camerlengo and fellow Cardinals retire, while the former issues instructions for the effects, etc., of the late Pope to be sealed. The widely repeated story of the Camerlengo gently striking the deceased on the forehead with a silver hammer at the time of calling upon him by his name is at once both difficult to verify and to deny. On the whole, it must be admitted that the amount of verification to be adduced is hardly equal to its refutation, and, indeed, although without going into specific authorities, a present-day writer, learned in rubrical and ceremonial research—Father Herbert Thurston, S.J.—writing on this subject, says:

"I think I can say with some confidence that the Cardinal Camerlengo's hammer is a fiction, although there is abundant justification for anyone supposing the contrary. Many of the most authoritative sources of information accept the fact unquestionably; but a few years ago I went to considerable trouble to ascertain the truth, through the medium of some friends in Rome, who were in a position to obtain accurate information. The story is as old as the eighteenth century, but the fact seems to be that, although an official *recognizione* of the body takes place and a formal *rogito*, or attestation, is drawn up by a notary in the presence



of the Cardinal Camerlengo, the supposed ceremony of the silver hammer has no foundation."

It is, perhaps, possible that the silver aspersory—or sprinkler—with which the Camerlengo sprinkles the corpse with holy water, may, from its appearance and size, have given rise to the popular notion, since aspersories are by no means invariably in the form of a brush, but are also made of silver or other metal, and terminate in a hollow, perforated ball, not unlike, at a distance, the head of a hammer.

The death of the Pope being now officially vouched for and registered, the executive powers of the Church are vested in the body of Cardinals who act through the Cardinal Camerlengo, and that personage at once takes possession of the property of the Church, and of the Palace wherein the Pope died.

He it is who now issues orders for all unauthorized persons to leave the Papal precincts,<sup>1</sup> and he it is who communicates the news of the death of the Pope to foreign Powers, to the Secretary of State (whose position now lapses), to all Cardinals who may not be in Rome at the time, and to the Cardinal-Vicar, whose duty it is, as representing the Pope as Diocesan of Rome, to notify the death to the diocese at large, which is done by affixing printed notices to the doors of all the churches in the city.

The Camerlengo's duties are, however, but beginning. With the transference of the executive part of the Papal authority to himself, he proceeds to convoke and to preside over nine "congregations," or assemblies of Cardinals, at which are discussed matters connected with the appointment of officers for the ensuing Conclave—the secretariat of which is keenly contested, since it not infrequently carries for its holder, never a Cardinal, the first Cardinal's hat of the new Pontificate—arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of the late Pope, and replies to be formulated to expressions of condolence which may have been received from foreign Sovereigns and heads of States.

These replies are subsequently handed by the Camerlengo to the respective ambassadors at a special reception at which the diplomatic body attend officially.

Traditional custom invariably requiring a lying-in-state of a

<sup>1</sup> Cardinals of the *Curia*—that is, Cardinals who have no administrative work, or no sees to reside in, but form part of the Papal Court and *entourage*—now have to retire to their own private quarters (whether in the Vatican Palace or elsewhere), while foreign Cardinals, who may have arrived from distant dioceses, have obviously to retire, *pro tem.*, to some residence in the city.

deceased Pope, the body is accordingly embalmed, and after it has been viewed privately within the palace by those forming the Court and by any other persons permitted by the executive, it is vested in red pontifical Mass vestments, and wears the mitre. The body is then carried in solemn procession by eight bearers, surrounded by and preceded by the whole body of Cardinals, Prelates, Chamberlains, etc., and escorted by the Swiss Guard, from the private apartments into St. Peter's. Here it is met by the Canons of the cathedral, who, joining the cortège, direct the bearers to the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament.

This chapel is separated from the nave by an iron grille, behind which the body is now laid, resting on an inclined plane, surrounded by lighted candles, and guarded by the Swiss Guard with drawn swords. The lying-in-state now commences, and generally lasts for three days, during which the clergy, the religious institutions of Rome, the monastic bodies, and the general public are allowed, at respective times, to pass in front of the grille and pay their last respects to the deceased Pope. At the obsequies of the late Pope, Leo XIII., the feet were not extended beyond the grille into the nave, as was formerly the custom when every one passing would kiss the cross on the traditional slipper.

The temporary interment of the Pope takes place in St. Peter's, and, generally, at night.

The body is enclosed successively in three coffins—of cypress wood, lead, and oak. Purses containing coins and medals struck during the late Pontificate, together with a résumé of the late Pope's principal acts and deeds, are enclosed in the inner coffin by the Camerlengo, and the sealing and soldering of the lead one are the occasion of an official minute being drawn up similar in style and import to the verification of death, and similarly attested.

The body is then carried to the foot of the door leading to the Canons' Chapel. Over this door there is an alcove, and it is here that for centuries past the remains of Popes are temporarily deposited. The coffin is raised up by pulleys, and after being placed inside, the opening is again bricked up by workmen. Here the body remains either for a whole year, or until such time as the permanent tomb chosen in life by the late Pontiff is ready to receive the remains.

The reader may have noticed in this account an absence of all mention of religious services, and, indeed, to all those unversed in the Papal ceremonial this absence is certainly strange. It is not the case, however, that no services have been held, but that those which



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have taken place have been wholly unofficial. After the death of the Pope takes place, Cardinals, Bishops, Prelates, Chaplains, the Canons of St. Peter's, and many others, are engaged in celebrating Masses for the repose of his soul, but the *official* Requiem Masses take place *after* the interment. These are three in number, commencing on the day after the deposition (or, as in the late Pope's case, three days after), and are celebrated, each by a different Cardinal, on successive days, in the Sistine Chapel. The *Absolutions* at the end of each Mass are given by the celebrant and four other Cardinals.

Here, in passing, it may be noted that the death of a Pope is the only occasion, save Good Friday, on which Cardinals wear *black*. At all other funerals, even for Catholic crowned heads, their mourning colour is violet.

This rule does not apply to Bishops who are not Cardinals.

With the conclusion of the last of the funeral services for the late Pope the work of electing his successor commences. The portion of the Vatican selected for the Conclave deliberations is converted into a temporary prison. A number of rooms, or *cells*, sufficient to accommodate the Cardinals and their attendants (a chaplain and a valet to each), are temporarily constructed, all communication with the rest of the palace, as with the outside world generally, being cut off by walls being bricked up, staircases barricaded, and even windows whitewashed.

At the time appointed for the beginning of the Conclave, the Cardinals arrive at the Vatican and take possession of the quarters allotted to them. The single exit is now closed and locked, the outer key being held by the Prince Assistant (Chigi), and the inner by the Cardinal Camerlengo. Henceforward, no person can either be admitted or leave without the opening of this door, which is effected by its two custodians acting jointly.

The ceremonies begin with a Pontifical Mass of the Holy Spirit, sung either in the Pauline or in the Sistine Chapel (both of which are invariably included in the Conclave area) followed by the chanting of the *Veni Creator*. The actual balloting takes place in the last-named chapel.

Here a number of Chairs of State have been erected corresponding with the number of Cardinals present. Each seat has before it a writing-table supplied with all materials for writing and sealing the voting papers, and is also surmounted by a collapsible *tester*, or canopy. During the vacancy of the Holy See all the Cardinals share its sovereignty jointly, but immediately a new Pope is elected,

this corporate jurisdiction ceases, as is typified by the simultaneous collapsing of all these canopies at the moment of election, save that over the head of the new Pope.

Both canopy, seat, and table are draped in violet in the case of Cardinals created by the late Pope, but in green in the cases of creations by a former one.

The Papal Court being in mourning, the Cardinals wear *cappas* of violet, and not red, although the distinctive mark of the Cardinalate is indicated by the red biretta and skull cap.

The method of voting is as follows: Each elector writes on a slip of paper especially prepared for the purpose, the name of the Cardinal he votes for, his own name, and a motto. The first and last of these he folds over and seals, leaving only the name of his nominee visible. This schedule he takes between his thumb and forefinger, and leaving his seat proceeds to the altar where, after a brief prayer, he deposits the paper on a paten which surmounts a large chalice, and sliding the schedule from the former into the latter, calls upon God to witness that he votes in all good faith for the person he judges most suitable for the vacant See.

On the completion of the voting, the papers are examined by three scrutineers, viz., the Senior Cardinal Bishop, Priest, and Deacon, the last of whom reads out aloud the name of the candidate voted for. If the number of votes amounts to two-thirds of the electors the election is complete and valid.<sup>1</sup> All the canopies save one being now lowered (as before alluded to), the Senior Cardinal, accompanied by the Prefect of Ceremonies, proceeds to the newly-elected, and asks him if he accepts the Supreme Pontificate. On his assent—although he is entitled to refuse the dignity, and instances are on record in which great persuasion has had to be brought to bear to obtain consent, and occasionally unsuccessfully—he is asked by what name he wishes to be known, and he accordingly announces the name of one of his predecessors, whose name he wishes, for his own reasons, to perpetuate. The new Pope now leaves his seat and retires to the Sacristy, where he is divested of his Cardinal's robes and invested with the traditional white cassock

<sup>1</sup> When no candidate obtains the requisite majority, successive ballots are held until the required number is obtained and a Canonical election made. In recent years the election is usually a matter of a few days only, though the sittings held at different times have been very protracted, one, indeed, extending over two years. A second form of election, that of *Acclamation*, does away with the delay occasioned by the balloting, all the electors agreeing among themselves beforehand to offer the Popedom to an agreed-upon candidate.



and skull cap of the Papacy. Over his shoulders is placed a red velvet cape, or *mozetta*, and over this a stole, betokening (in his case) universal jurisdiction.

In this dress—the ordinary one of the Pope—he now receives the homage of the Sacred College, the members of which kiss the cross on his right slipper and also his cheek, and are themselves kissed on the cheek by the new Pontiff.

The first official act of a new Pope is to give his blessing *urbi et orbi*. This is done the same day as his election, and, as a matter of fact, almost immediately after the homage of the Cardinals. His Holiness is vested in the Pontifical white cope and a mitre, and, accompanied by the Master of Ceremonies and a small suite, proceeds to the gallery overlooking the nave of St. Peter's, where he then gives the Episcopal Benediction to all present, and to the world at large. Previous to 1878 this blessing was conferred from the balcony overlooking St. Peter's Square, but the last two Popes gave their blessing from *inside* the Papal precincts rather than on to a square within the jurisdiction of the King of Italy, for reasons which need not here be discussed.

The coronation of a Pope, though incapable of adding any power or jurisdiction (which are conferred in entirety immediately on election), forms an occasion of magnificence and ritual splendour more elaborate than any ceremony of the Roman Catholic Church, if we except, perhaps, a Canonization. The coronation takes place either in St. Peter's or (as in the case of Leo XIII.) in the Sistine Chapel. In the case of St. Peter's being chosen for the function, the following is a very short résumé of the proceedings.

At the hour appointed, the Pope descends from his private apartments to a chapel in the Vatican (generally St. Gregory's), where, seated on a throne, he receives the *adoration* of the Cardinals—who kiss the Pontiff successively on slipper, ring, and cheek. Robed in cope and wearing the mitre of the Bishop of Rome, the Pope, is borne off on his *Sedia Gestatoria* surrounded by the College of Cardinals to the principal entrance of the cathedral. From this point the Pontiff is carried under a silver and damask canopy, preceded by Bishops, Archbishops, Prelates, Cardinals in scarlet cappas (with train bearers), with their Chaplains, and escorted by the Noble Guard with drawn swords, while on either side of the litter are borne aloft the famous *flabelli*, or large ostrich feather fans. To the blast of trumpets from the dome, followed by the Pontifical motet, the "Tu es Petrus," by the choir, the Pope proceeds to the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, before Which he prays, before proceeding

to the Papal altar. As the Pontiff passes in state, his progress is thrice arrested by the Prefect of Ceremonies who, genuflecting, recalls to the Pontiff the transitoriness of earthly splendour by burning on high a piece of flax or two, and as the flame quickly dies out, the warning formula is chanted *Sancte Pater, sic transit gloria mundi*.

The High Altar of St. Peter's is a *double* one, and when the Pope celebrates as *Pope* he celebrates *facing the people*, the altar being interposed between himself and them.

So much, one might remark, *en passant*, for the necessity of the *Eastward* position to indicate a *sacrificial* character, so tenaciously clung to by a certain body of people! As is usual in all Pontifical Masses, the Pope occupies the throne until the offertory, when he proceeds to the Papal altar. In this Mass there are *two* Deacons and Sub-Deacons, the Epistle and Gospel being sung in *Greek* as well as in Latin. Here, too, the sacred ministers communicate as well as the Pope, who makes his communion seated on his throne, and receiving the contents of the chalice through a golden reed—a relic of the days when the poisoned lip of the chalice was a danger to be feared by Popes.

The blessing which is given by all Bishops at the end of Mass is given by the Pope *bareheaded*, in his capacity as Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, all Archbishops laying aside the mitre for the moment out of respect to the crozier then held. Bishops, holding only the pastoral staff, remain mitred.

After the blessing, the Pope is carried to the centre of the nave—facing the great statue of St. Peter—where, under a canopy, the Senior Cardinal Deacon places the tiara on his head with these words: “*Accipe tiarum tribus coronis ornatum, et scias te esse patrem principum et regum, rectorem orbis, in terrâ vicarium Salvatoris nostri, Jesu Christi, cui est honor et gloria in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.*”

Standing upright on a *sedia*, and wearing the triple crown, with both arms extended in universal blessing, the Pope's Benediction brings his coronation to an end.

#### NOTES.

1. The outside world are informed as to the course of the voting at the Conclave by the following device. At the end of an indecisive ballot the schedules are burned with damp straw in a stove at the end of the Sistine Chapel. This stove has a long chimney attached and the dense clouds of smoke caused by the straw being damp inform the waiting crowds that the see is still vacant. When, however,



the Pope is elected the papers are burned *without* the straw, and the thin *black* smoke appearing above the chimney-top tells its own tale. This is shortly followed by the appearance on the balcony overlooking the square of the Senior Cardinal Deacon, who proclaims the election in the following traditional form :

“I announce to you tidings of great joy—we have a Pope, who has taken to himself the name of \_\_\_\_\_.”

2. Although the body of electors is, by Pontifical law, restricted to the College of Cardinals, the Pope-Elect need not necessarily be one of their number, although the days are long since past when any other than a Cardinal has been chosen. Any male Roman Catholic is theoretically eligible. In the event of one being chosen who was a layman, he would necessarily have to be ordained to the Minor Orders, and then on successive days to the Sub-Diaconate, Diaconate, Priesthood, and Episcopate, Canon Law forbidding more than one degree of Orders (above that of Sub-Deacon) to be conferred on one and the same day. [St. Thomas-à-Becket was ordained priest on Saturday in Whit week, 1162, and consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury the following day.] In such a case, the Senior Cardinal, the *Dean* of the College, has the prerogative of consecrating the Elect Bishop of Rome.

3. The Senior Cardinal *Deacon* (Cardinals are of three grades, Cardinal Bishops, Priests, and Deacons) always “proclaims” and crowns the Pope.

4. Although for centuries past the coronation of Popes has taken place either in St. Peter's or in the Sistine Chapel, yet the *Cathedral* of the Bishop of Rome is not St. Peter's, but the church of St. John Lateran, the “Mother and Mistress of all the Churches.” Here is erected the permanent throne of the Pope as Bishop of Rome. To this cathedral the Popes were wont, before 1878, to repair in state, on horseback, accompanied by a magnificent retinue of ecclesiastics and nobles, to take possession of their see after their coronation in St. Peter's. Since the loss of the temporal power, however, in the Pontificate of Pius IX., no procession from the Vatican ever wends its way through the Rome of the King of Italy, and as the See of Rome is now formally taken possession of at St. John's by the Pope's Cardinal Vicar, one of the most magnificent of all the Papal pageants has become a thing quite of the past, with no human prospect of ultimate restoration.

F. C. C. COLBY.



## THE HERALDIC CINQUEFOIL.

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



THE cinquefoil has no such beauty that artistic reasons should strongly urge its selection; it has no such distinctive character that this could stand as an inducement for its choice. It is not a charge round which fantastic legends can be woven. Yet it will be found occurring in heraldry out of all proportion to what one would imagine to be its due importance. Why? I put the following suggestion before my readers. I frankly admit it to be a hazard, a mere piece of guess-

work. Nevertheless, it is supported by a good deal of collateral evidence.

The first point to strike one is that it exists in the arms of scores of Leicestershire families. "Gules, a cinquefoil ermine" is the coat of the town of Leicester.

Modern families and modern grants must, of course, be wiped out of consideration; but the great families which at the middle and close of the thirteenth century we find bearing the cinquefoils are D'Arcy, Astley, Hamilton, Umfraville, Bardolph, Swinburne, Ffarington, Dykes, and Southwell.

The last three families I will dismiss at once from the subject with the remark that it may be only a coincidence that their pedigrees all seem to commence about the end of the reign of Henry III.

Of Swinburne I will only say that it is pretty much a matter of certainty that they derived their arms from the family of Umfraville.

Sir Thomas Astley, the founder and first of the Astley family, was slain at the Battle of Evesham, fighting for Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. The arms of Astley are azure, a cinquefoil pierced ermine within a bordure engrailed or. The earliest form was azure, a cinquefoil ermine.

Norman D'Arcy fought for the Earl of Leicester, and was pardoned for his rebellion 51 Henry III. The arms of D'Arcy are azure, crusilly, and three cinquefoils argent. The earliest form was argent, three cinquefoils gules.

William Bardolph was certainly a partisan of the Earl of Leicester, for we find him a party to the agreement made by the Earl and other Peers with the King, December 7, 1261, and again a party to the letter from the Barons of England to the King in 1263. The arms of Bardolph were azure, three cinquefoils or.

The arms of Umfraville were semé of cross crosslets fitchée and a cinquefoil or. The earliest form is stated to be "gules, a cinquefoil pierced argent."

The arms of Hamilton are, and have always been, gules, three cinquefoils ermine. The early Hamilton pedigree is shrouded in a good deal of mystery, but it seems agreed that they derive their name from the manor of Hamilton in co. Leicester.

Now I can trace no immediate blood descent or relationship (such as would account for the arms) between D'Arcy, Astley, Bardolph, or Umfraville, and either Simon de Montfort or the earlier family of De Bellomont, Earls of Leicester.

Amaury de Montfort, Earl of Gloucester, who died before 1214,



bore, as will be seen from his seal, arms which are undoubtedly intended for party per pale dancetty or indented, the colours being probably argent and gules. That I believe to be the real De Montfort coat.

Simon de Montfort, son of Amaury de Montfort, Earl of Gloucester, was the son of, or possibly the husband of (authorities disagree as to the generation), Amicia, sister and coheir of the last Earl of Leicester of the original stock, and was, at any rate, as representative and coheir of that house, in possession of the Earldom of Leicester.

We find him bearing both "gules, a lion rampant queue-fourché argent," and also "per pale indented argent and gules," a coat which is usually, but I think erroneously, described as his "banner for the Honour of Hinckley."

His son Simon de Montfort, the great Earl of Leicester, who was killed at the Battle of Evesham, bore the same two coats.

If the indented coat be the coat for De Montfort, what was the lion rampant? The name De Bellomont is admittedly the same as De Beaumont, and on the analogy of the well-known Beaumont arms, which show a lion rampant, but which are obviously a "cadenced" coat. I believe the lion which the De Montforts bore to be the true De Bellomont arms, which (bearing in mind the well-known territorial idea which at an early date attached to arms) in accordance with the custom of the period, the De Montforts being possessed of the Earldom of Leicester, would undoubtedly have adopted and borne to the practical exclusion of any other coat. We find no evidence whatever that either ever bore the cinquefoil, though both were entitled to do so. But the arms of De Bellomont, Earls of Leicester, are universally quoted as "gules, a cinquefoil ermine." But was that their coat? I think not. Now, had this been their coat, it is unlikely to the last degree that the town of Leicester would be found with that identical coat. Some modification one would have looked for, but not the unaltered arms. Nor would Astley and Umfraville have borne the same arms with (in each case) a change of one tincture only, for at that period such a change usually meant cadency only and nothing else. Neither were cadets.

The point, if the foregoing conclusions be correct, then resolves itself into the query, Where did the cinquefoil come from? The only *contemporary* evidence of it which I can learn of is the seal of Robert, the last Earl of the De Bellomont line, who died in 1206. This seal shows an ermine cinquefoil (this, be it noted, not on a shield, but occupying the whole of the circular space). The absence of the

outline of the shield is, I admit, not uncommon at that date. The nickname or surname by which Robert was always known was "Fitz-Pernell," derived from the Christian name of his mother Pernelle (or Petronilla), one of the heiresses of the great Norman house of De Grantmesnil, a fact which would account for the perpetuation of her name in the "surname" of her son, a circumstance which was rather unusual. If he be really the first who used the cinquefoil, which I believe to be the fact, then there can be little, if any, room to doubt that he adopted the cinquefoil as a mere "device" or badge, intending a reference to his mother's name and his own name by representing and using a "pimpernel."

If the cinquefoil or pimpernel be a playful device or conceit of this nature, it is not the shield of arms which would be adopted by the De Montforts with their inheritance, and for which we should look to find, and find due record. If it were but a device or badge the De Montforts, also descending from Pernelle de Grantmesnil, would have good reason to likewise use it as a badge—a fact of which the existence of a record at that period would be a matter for surprise. Whilst De Montfort's arms would not be carried or displayed by mere adherents of his, his badge would, when fighting for and under him in battle. The great Earl split England into parties. Men were for or against De Montfort, and I put forward the suggestion that the cinquefoil was the *party badge* of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and became stereotyped into an armorial charge on the shields of such of his adherents as had no arms theretofore or preferred to discard what they had previously borne for the symbol of that party in the State for which they fought.

In putting forward this suggestion, I frankly admit that *contemporary* proof of user of the cinquefoil, by Robert "Blanchemains," Earl of Leicester, father of Robert FitzPernell (though, of course, in his case there is the lesser possibility of his *wife's* name), or by Robert, the previous Earl, would demolish the whole supposition. But I do not think such proof is likely to be forthcoming. But I confess I am puzzled by the *conjunction* of cross crosslets in the shield of Umfraville and D'Arcy, both of which originally without, are subsequently and contemporaneously found with these additions. "From such small beginnings," etc.—but who would have looked to the little wayside weed for the origin of the proud armorials of the Dukes of Hamilton and Abercorn?



## PEERAGES AT ISSUE.



ROMANCE is the only word which can be applied to the various stories of the peerage which within the last few weeks have been unfolded before judicial tribunals. It is some considerable time since so many peerage cases were upon the tapis. Three still remain under consideration—namely, the Taafe case, which is purely formal; a claim to the Barony of Le Power and Coroghmore, which is not yet very far advanced upon its way; and the petition for the determination of the abeyance now existing in the Earldom of Norfolk. The last-mentioned case, though nominally before the Committee for Privileges, is still really being operated upon by the respective solicitors of the petitioner and his opponent. Another Druce claimant to the Dukedom of Portland is in the field, but it seems very doubtful indeed if that wondrous story will ever be formally unfolded before the Committee for Privileges. So perhaps it may be well to make the latest version available for genealogical reference by printing the details herein.

Mr. G. Hollamby Druce, the new claimant to the Dukedom of Portland, states that he is the grandson of the fifth Duke (the mysterious gentleman who is alleged to have lived for many years as Mr. Druce) by direct line of descent. He says (we quote from the *Express*) that his father, Mr. George Druce, son of Mr. Thomas Charles Druce, asserted to be Duke of Portland, up to the age of five or six lived with his mother in circumstances of considerable comfort. About that time circumstances appeared completely to alter. This, the claimant believes, points to the abandonment of wife and children by Thomas Charles Druce. He also points out that it apparently coincides with the death of the then Marquess of Titchfield in 1824 and the succession to the position of heir of the Duke of Portland of the man who afterwards became the fifth Duke. Some time after the sudden change from comfort to penury George Druce went to sea. His mother had meanwhile discovered her husband as the owner of the Baker Street Bazaar, and had compelled him to allow her maintenance, although he refused to live with her.

George Druce, to his great surprise, was met on landing by a well-dressed gentleman whom he had never seen before, and who at once drove him away in a private closed carriage to an outfitter's. This gentleman subsequently disclosed himself as T. C. Druce.

Having seen him properly provided with clothes, he took him to the Baker Street Bazaar, showed him over it, and told him that he was his father. The father afterwards drove him out to his private house, but would not allow the son to sleep there. He was sent instead to stay at the Sailors' Home, and eventually went to sea. Between voyages he repeatedly saw his father, but there was always the same prohibition against being allowed to sleep in the house or stay there. Finally, he worked his passage to Australia in the gold boom of 1851-52, and never returned to England. He saw no more of his father nor heard of him till, in 1864, he found that he was left £1,000 in the codicil of his will.

We wonder what the Duke of Portland and Lord Howard de Walden, who would be financially the greatest sufferer, think about it all. If all these stories were correct, the Duke's predecessor must have indulged in polygamy pretty extensively.

Like the Druce litigation, the Sackville Peerage claim is being fought out in its initial stages at the Law Courts in the Strand, and not at Westminster. The curious point about the whole business is that Lord Sackville is still alive, and does not appear to have been called as a witness. The following is the newspaper report of the proceedings:

"In the Chancery Division on May 7 Mr. Justice Kekewich had before him a summons in the case of *West v. Sackville*. The action is brought by the Hon. Ernest Henri Jean Baptiste Sackville-West against the Right Hon. Lionel Sackville, Baron Sackville of Knole, the Hon. William Edward Sackville-West, and a number of others, for the purpose of examining witnesses, and taking, preserving, and perpetuating testimony concerning the plaintiff's claim to be the lawful son of Lord Sackville of Knole.

"The case for the plaintiff, who now asked for commissions to France and Spain to examine witnesses, was that Lord Sackville was married in 1864 or 1865, either in France or Spain, to Josephine Duran de Ortega, otherwise Josephine Duran, and sometimes called Pepita Duran, and the plaintiff was the eldest child of the marriage, having been born at Arcachon in France on June 24, 1869. The defendants alleged that the marriage never did take place, and that Josephine Duran de Ortegán was on January 10, 1851, lawfully married to one Juan Antonio Gabriel de la Oliva, and that such marriage was never dissolved. The plaintiff replied that he was in a position to procure evidence that Josephine Duran de Ortega was acknowledged by Lord Sackville to be his true and lawful wife, and that plaintiff was the lawful issue of that marriage.



The object of the commission was to examine certain infirm witnesses in France and Spain, on the ground that such evidence would be lost before the plaintiff could bring his rights to trial. The defendants, on the footing of their allegations, contend that in the event of the death of Lord Sackville without issue, hereafter to be born, the defendants will become entitled to successive life estates in the settled properties and to successive estates in the dignity and title, which claims, plaintiff said, were founded on a disentailing assurance and a settlement made in June, 1890, upon the footing that there was not in existence any issue of Lord Sackville. The plaintiff, being unable to bring his claims to trial during the lifetime of Lord Sackville, therefore asked for the commission to examine the witnesses, and an order to perpetuate their testimony until such time as he could bring on his claim.

“Mr. Eldon Banks, K.C., on behalf of the defendants, opposed the application. In 1897 evidence was taken, and the plaintiff did not cross-examine any witnesses to show that Lord Sackville had ever been married. It was now sought by this application to vary or alter the evidence. Further, the commission was quite unnecessary, as the plaintiff could achieve his object by proceedings under the Legitimacy Declaration Act.

“His lordship, in giving judgment, said that in such a case everything must be inquired into. Some of the witnesses proposed to be examined had already been examined, but were not cross-examined by the plaintiff. Although there were many objections to examining witnesses a second time, he thought the order should extend to them because their evidence had not been exhausted, and as the object of the commission was only to get at the truth, leave ought to be granted. It was true the plaintiff might at once take proceedings to establish his legitimacy, and that would really settle the whole question, because his title to the estates and the peerage depended solely on that question. The question could be tried now and without any difficulty, and the only objection to the proceeding was found in one of the sections of the Legitimacy Declaration Act; but he could not claim any right to the peerage or estates until after the death of the persons entitled in possession. The plaintiff, therefore, could not bring his claim to the estate and dignity to trial pending the happenings of events which brought his claim into possession. The application therefore came within the rule, and, having been made out, his lordship granted the application, the form to be settled in chambers.”

The plaintiff having gained his point, the defendants at once

appealed. The account below is summarized, many of the details being only a repetition of those disclosed in the earlier proceedings:

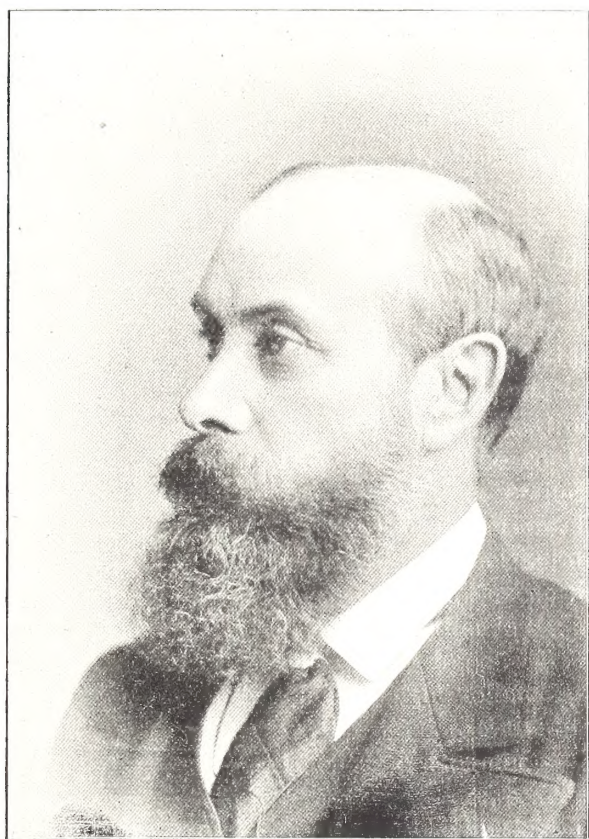
"The case of *West v. Sackville* and others came before the Court of Appeal, composed of Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Romer, and Stirling, on the appeal of the defendants from an order of Mr. Justice Kekewich in the Chancery Division, directing that certain witnesses should be examined in the action, which was an action to perpetuate testimony. The defendants, other than the Attorney-General, denied that Lord Sackville had ever been married, and alleged that Josephine Duran de Ortega, on January 10, 1851, was legally married to one Juan Antonio Gabriel de la Oliva, and that that marriage was subsisting at the time of Lord Sackville's alleged marriage with the lady. The plaintiff now alleged that he had only recently obtained the means of taking steps to obtain any evidence on his own behalf, and that the proposed evidence was of great importance to his case. Mr. Justice Kekewich had held that the plaintiff had made out a case for a commission, and made an order accordingly; hence the present appeal.

"The Attorney-General suggested, as a matter of justice, the desirability of bringing the claim to trial during the lifetime of the present Lord Sackville.

"Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, in giving judgment, said he did not think the order for a commission should have been made, as the plaintiff had the means of having the question of his legitimacy determined at once if he took the proper steps under the Legitimacy Declaration Act. The other Lords Justices concurred, and the appeal was accordingly allowed."

With all due deference to the Lords Justices of Appeal, we think it highly doubtful whether the Committee for Privileges would accept a verdict under the Legitimacy Declaration Act. As several recorded cases in the past amply prove, the Committee for Privileges has come to a decision quite contradictory of the verdict of the Court of King's Bench upon identical evidence. The House of Lords do not like having their Peerage cases tried and prejudged elsewhere. This is scarcely to be wondered at, considering that the Court of King's Bench is so frequently used as a pulpit for the enunciation of morals and weird philosophy. A recent decision in that quarter is flagrantly at variance with the recent Poulett decision in the House of Lords, and, curiously enough, the divergence is as to the admissibility of evidence of paternity and legitimacy by interested persons, which, of course, is the root basis of the Sackville claim. As far as we are aware, no verdict under





LORD SACKVILLE.

the Legitimacy Declaration Act has ever "stood fire" before the Committee for Privileges.

Lord Lauderdale appears to be still agitating concerning the office of Hereditary Standard Bearer to His Majesty in Scotland. One occasionally sees fitful paragraphs in the press upon the subject, of which the latest that has come under our notice is the following from the *Morning Post*:

"In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, Lord Kyllachy heard counsel on the minutes of the action raised by Frederick Henry, Earl of Lauderdale, against Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn, of Wedderburn, Birkhill, Fife, to have it declared that the pursuer has the only good and undoubted right to the hereditary office of King's Standard or Banner Bearer. Interdict is also sought against the defender designing or calling himself 'Hereditary Royal Standard Bearer for Scotland,' and against his molesting or interfering with the pursuer in carrying out the duties of the office. The pursuer avers that the honour became extinct in 1668 through the Earl of Dundee dying without issue, and that Charles II. granted the office to the pursuer's ancestor, Charles Maitland of Hatton, afterwards Earl of Lauderdale. The defender maintains that the office is in his possession both *de jure* and *de facto*, and that neither the pursuer nor his ancestors have ever been admitted to execute the office as a matter of right.

"Mr. Clyde, K.C., in opening the case for the defender, pointed out that an absurd and extraordinary position would arise if the Court granted an interdict against Mr. Wedderburn, as the King said he was the Standard Bearer he wanted. When the King was in Scotland recently His Majesty summoned the Standard Bearer to Holyrood, and Mr. Wedderburn was summoned. If Mr. Wedderburn had been under an interdict, counsel said he supposed that the Earl of Lauderdale would have imprisoned him for attending at Holyrood in breach of the interdict, while, if he disobeyed the King's command, counsel supposed that when His Majesty got hold of the unfortunate Standard Bearer he would be quite within his rights, if he pleased, to order his head to be cut off. (Laughter.)

"The hearing was adjourned."

Scottish cases are seldom properly reported in the English papers, and we should be indebted to any of our Scottish readers who could supply us with a full report of the litigation in this matter up to the present time.

The marriages of Lady Cook have been recently brought into public notice in certain proceedings at Temple Bar. For the benefit



of those—and we believe they are many in number—who annotate their Peerage Books, we think it may be useful to reprint a communication which appears to have been circulated amongst the press by Messrs. Charles Stevens and Drayton, 14, Queen Victoria Street, solicitors to Lady Cook, who supply the following paragraphs from an affidavit sworn by Lady Cook on April 29, 1903, in support of her application for a new trial :

“ The third of the said insinuations, apart from the damage it has done to my reputation, has caused me the deepest pain as the widow of my late husband, Sir Francis Cook. The statement made by the plaintiff's said counsel was, I believe, understood to mean, and I submit it can only mean, either that I had committed bigamy or that I deceived my said late husband when I first married him as a spinster. This is absolutely untrue. My said late husband, with whom I lived on terms of the deepest affection until his death, at the time of such marriage knew the whole of my history, and in particular the following: At the age of seventeen or thereabouts, while domiciled in the United States of America, I was married to one Bortel, but a few weeks afterwards, in divorce proceedings instituted by my late father on my behalf, the said marriage was dissolved by the court, and I immediately resumed and retained my maiden name. In 1889 the said Sir Francis Cook himself suggested to me that as divorce proceedings had been taken against the said Bortel it might possibly be more correct to describe me as a divorced woman, and lest there should be any question raised by anyone about the validity of our marriage after his death he again went through the ceremony of marriage with me, I being on this occasion described as Tennessee Celeste Cook, formerly Bortel, the divorced wife of James Bortel, previously Claflin, spinster, previously married to the said Francis Cook at the Church of St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, on 1st October, 1885.”

Messrs. Charles Stevens and Drayton add: “ Lady Cook's statements are fully supported by a letter which Sir Francis Cook—in consequence of malicious libels circulated in the American papers—on August 15, 1899, wrote to the *Daily Inter-Ocean*, a Chicago newspaper.”

One more instance of the proceedings elsewhere, before we turn to the real Peerage cases heard by the Committee for Privileges. The “ Own Correspondent ” of the *Daily Mail* writes as under :

“ War has been declared by the German Heralds' Office against all those who without proper authority use titles of nobility or even the little prefix ‘ von.’ Many of the latter class are not members of

the nobility, but have acquired the right by the laws of prescription, which enjoin that any person having used the prefix 'von' for forty-four consecutive years shall not be deprived by any authority of the right thus acquired.

"No special privileges are connected with the ordinary nobility in Germany; still, in the eyes of certain classes a desirable distinction attaches to an undisputed title. So far the Heralds' Office, which is evidently actuated by the decay of German nobility which has been referred to in the columns of the *Daily Mail* [the details of the *Daily Mail's* circulation in Germany would be of interest. We shall have Garter acting presently on a paragraph in *Ons Land* or the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*.—ED. G.M.], has not been very successful in its crusade, for even the most undesirable claimants have been able to some extent to prove their rights.

"Only yesterday the case of Baron Dyhern, who had been prohibited from using the title of 'Baron' because his name was not to be found in the heraldic registers, was decided against the Heralds' Office, because the defendant proved his rights under the law of prescription. His ancestors, though they possessed no charter, had used the title for two hundred years.

"Another way of emphasizing the distinction between actual and assumed nobility has been adopted in the official lists of the members of the army and navy and all branches of the Government. In these the prefix 'von' is abbreviated into 'v.' in genuine cases, but spelt out in full when self-assumed.

"The principal reason for this attempt to eliminate the undesirable elements from the titled classes may safely be assumed to be the fact that the German nobility has steadily depreciated in the matrimonial market at home as well as abroad, but more especially in the United States."

The Committee for Privileges, on July 23, gave judgment on the petition of the Countesses of Yarborough and Powis for a determination in their favour of the abeyances existing in the Baronies of Fauconberg, Darcy (de Knayth) and Meinill, to which they are coheirs. In the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE for September, 1901, the original petition was printed *in extenso*.

The Lord Chancellor moved that the Barony of Darcy (De Knayth) be allowed from the date of a writ in the sixth year of Edward III. to the ancestor of the petitioners and to a sitting in Parliament in the eighteenth year of Edward III. As to the Meinill barony, it was not proved that there had been any sitting by any person under that title in their Lordships' House. The Fauconberg



Barony must be allowed from the date of the sitting in the fourteenth year of the reign of Henry VI.

Some misapprehension existed as to the effect of this decision, which many people took to be equivalent to the fact that the petitioners thereby obtained two of the three Peerages. As a matter of fact, the judgment simply admits them as coheirs to the two Baronies, which can only be brought into enjoyment by the exercise of the King's prerogative.

Immediately following upon this decision the committee proceeded to the consideration of the Poulett Peerage Case, which, of course, was the one to which most public interest attached, owing to the romantic proceedings which were disclosed. The subjoined report is taken from the *Morning Post*, which, somehow, always seems to manage to publish the best report of a Peerage case :

“In the House of Lords yesterday (July 23) the Committee for Privileges met for the consideration of the rival claims to the titles, dignities, and honours of the Poulett Peerage. The Earl of Morley, Chairman of Committees, presided, and there were also present the Lord Chancellor and Lords Macnaghten, Davey, James, Robertson, Lindley, and Knutsford.

“The parties are Rosa, the present Countess Poulett, who presents a petition on behalf of her infant son, William John Lydston Poulett, claiming to be Viscount Hinton, of Hinton St. George, and Earl Poulett, and William Turnour Thomas Poulett, the counter-claimant, of 17, Henry's Buildings, Pentonville. The last-named has been familiar for many years as an organ-grinder in the streets of London.

“Mr. Warmington, K.C., and Mr. Haldane, K.C., appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Calvert for the counter-claimant; and the Attorney-General and Mr. Askwith watched the case on behalf of the Crown.

#### “COUNTER-CLAIMANT'S CASE.

“The case of William Turnour Thomas Poulett, the counter-claimant, is that William Henry Poulett, prior to his succession in 1864 as sixth Earl Poulett, was a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's army. He married, on June 23, 1849, as his first wife, Elizabeth Lavinia Newman. Of that marriage he (the counter-claimant) was the only issue, being born on December 15 of the same year at College Grove, Southsea.

## "PETITIONER'S CASE.

"The case of Rosa Countess Poulett, on behalf of her infant son, William John Lydston Poulett, claiming to be Viscount Hinton and Earl Poulett, is that the late Earl Poulett was married three times. In June 1848, he went with his regiment to Dublin, and in August of that year he was introduced to Miss Newman at the Phoenix Park races. In June, 1849, the late Earl went to Portsea, and there accidentally met Miss Newman, whom he had not seen since the Phoenix Park races. He had heard that she had been living with Captain William Turnour-Granville, of the 48th Regiment of Foot. Miss Newman was staying with a Miss Lock, at whose house Lieutenant Poulett visited her. He asked her to go away with him, but she refused to do so unless he married her. On June 23 they were married at the registry office, Portsea, and on the evening of the same day they left for London and afterwards proceeded to Dublin. Less than two months after the marriage the late Earl discovered that his wife was enceinte before the marriage. It is said that she admitted that Captain Granville was the father. The late Earl separated from his wife on August 8, 1849, and did not live with her again. On December 15, 1849, she gave birth to a fully-developed male child, which she registered as the child of William Henry Poulett and Elizabeth Lavinia Poulett, and gave the child the names of William Turnour Thomas Poulett. The child was not, in fact, the child of William Henry Poulett. Mrs. Poulett gave birth to another child in September, 1852, and it was registered in the name of Poulett, but William Henry Poulett could not have been the father. William Turnour Thomas Poulett was not the first child of Elizabeth Newman. In December, 1846, she gave birth to a female child, which was named Frances Elizabeth Ann Granville. William Henry Poulett made Mrs. Poulett an allowance until her death on August 9, 1871. The case for the petitioner and claimant was that Elizabeth Lavinia Poulett had had no issue by the late Earl, who could not in the course of nature have been the father of the counter-claimant. On September 20, 1871, the late Earl married Emma Sophia Johnson, who died in 1876 without issue. On March 1, 1879, the late Earl married the petitioner, then Rosa Melville, by whom he had one son, namely, the infant claimant, William John Lydston Poulett, who was born on September 11, 1883."

*(To be continued.)*



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT  
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



CONFIRMATION of ane annual rent of ane 100 lib  
Scots yierlie to be uplifted out of the lands of  
Innespie and Suffock which pertained to the  
decease Mr. William Gordon of Earlstoun, to  
Jean Edmondstoune, relict of umquhile John  
Massone, Merchant burges of Edinburgh, in  
liferent, and to Mr. Andrew Kinnear, one of the  
ministers of Edinburgh, and Marion Massone his spouse, and  
Margaret Massone, her sister, in fee. It hath a *de novo damus* of  
the said annual rent, through the forefaulture of the said deceast  
Mr. William Gordon, or of Alexander Gordon, his eldest son, under  
the King's hand.

Composition 20 merks.

Remission for Adulterie to John Hamilton, elder of Bardowie.

Composition 500 merks.

Escheat of the deceast William Clelland of Faskine to Elizabeth  
Douglas, his relict.

Composition 10 merks.

Tutorie of Thomas Laing, lawful son to umquhile Alexander  
Laing, burges of Edinburgh, to William Laing, writer there.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of umquhile James Findleysone, vintner in  
Leith, to Jean Duddington, his relict.

Composition 20 merks.

Remission for adulterie to John Reid, printer in Edinburgh.

Composition 40 merks.

Tutorie of Jennett Greig, lawful daughter to umquhile Thomas  
Greig younger, maltman in couper to William Whyte cordiner  
burgess there. It is also sought by John Scott tenant, in Drone,  
uncle to the said pupill, John Scott preferred.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST JULY 23, 1680.

Confirmation to William, Earle of Dundonald, and John, Lord  
Cochrane, his oy, of ane annual rent of 1,200 merks out of the lands  
of nether and over Gallaberries and others.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to William Campbell of Over Sheldoune, eldest lawful son to George Campbell of Over Sheldoune, of the lands of Over Sheldoune, holds of his majestie ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 50 merks for the ward, and also much for the relieffe, and 100 merks for the marriage, upon the resignation of the said George Campbell of Over Sheldoune, under the King's hand.

Composition 100 merks.

Confirmation of ane annual rent of 540 merks out of the lands and baronie of Forthar to Marion, Jennett and Katherine Pitcairnes.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to David Plenderleith, writer in Edinburgh, in liferent and David Plenderleith younger, his eldest lawful son in fee, of the lands of Blyth and Baddinsgill. The lands of Blyth, holds of his majestie blensch, the lands of Baddinsgill, holds of the Earle of Tweedale, feu, upon the resignation of the said Earle of Tweedale. It hath also ane confirmatione of the said lands.

Composition 60 lib.

Infetment of adjudication of the lands and baronie of Prestoune, alias of Gourtoune, and others, the lands of Easter Combrie, to John Drumond, Merchant in Edinburgh, adjudged for 2,312 lib 17s. 4d. It hath also ane confirmatione of ane contract of wodsett of the said lands of Easter Combrie, granted to the deceast Sir Robert Prestoune of that ilk, with ane disposition made by the said deceast Sir Robert Prestoune to John Chambers in Torrieburn of the said toune and lands of Easter Combrie, in so far as might be extended to the sum of 2,500 merks, as a part of said sum of 6,000 merks, for which the said lands were wodsett. And by progress downward to the said John Drumond.

Composition 100 lib.

Infetment to Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, Lord President of the Session, of the baronie of Dalmellingtoune, holds of his majestie ward, upon the resignation of Allan, Lord, and Allan, Master of Cathcart. It proceeds also upon several adjudications. The sum whereof extends to £18,151 lib 12s. 1d. to which sum he has right from the persons, adjudgers, of the said lands.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of apprising of the lands of Cair, the toune and lands of Plumhaugh and others, to Catherine Martine, only lawful daughter to John Martine of Lathoup, appraised for the sum of 1,770 merks, the apprising is expired.

Composition 40 lib.



Infetment to Mr. William Livingstoune, brother german to Viscount Kilsyth of the lands, barronie, burgh of barronie, and regaltie of Kilsyth, the lands and barronie of Campsie, with the patronage of the Kirks of Campsie and Meniaburgh, holds of his majestie taxt ward, and blensch, the taxt ward for payment of 140 lib for the ward, als much for the relief, and 500 merks for the marriage. It hath a confirmatione of the said lands and of the lands of Phinnick, Cunninghame and others, and erects the said haill foresaid lands in ane haill and free baronie, upon the resignation of the said James, Viscount of Kilsyth. Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to David Sutherland, Chamberlain of Duffus, of the two Davach lands of Kinsteiries, with the burgh of Barronie of Aldearne, the toune and lands of Brightmanies, holds of his majestie taxt ward, for payment of 20 lib Scots for the ward, the like sum for the nonentries, als much for the relief, and 120 lib for the marriage, as ane proportional part of the barronie of Duffus and Sorrellwood, upon the resignation of John Sutherland, younger of Kinsteirie, and others. Composition 100 merks.

Confirmation of ane disposition granted by Duncan McPherson of Clunie, with consent of Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder, his *cedent* to Issobel Ross, spouse to the said Duncan McPherson, in liferent, of those four pleughs of land of Golefoord, and others, to be holden of the said Duncan McPherson. Composition 40 lib.

Infetment to Peter Hay, fiar of Lyes, of the tofts of land of Wateriebutts, and that eight part of the lands of Carsegrange, called the half lands of Newbigging and others, holds of his majestie feu, and blensch, upon the resignation of the deceased Mr. James Blair of Newbigging. It hath ane confirmation of the lands, teinds, and others, above specified, granted by the said Mr. James Blair to Katherine Blair, his daughter, and also ane disposition of the said lands teinds and others above specified, granted by the said Mr. James Blair, with consent of his said daughter, to the said Peter Hay, fiar of Lyes, and the said Katherine Blair, his spouse, and the longest liver of them, in liferent, and conjunct fee, and the disposition granted by the said Katherine Blair and Peter Hay, her spouse, to John Hay, uncle to the said Peter, and also the disposition granted by the said John to the said Peter. Composition 60 lib.

Infetment to John Binning, second lawful son to Patrick Binning, portioner of Torphichen, of the mains of Drumcorson, and that piece of land, called the gaitside, and others, holds of his majestie feu, upon

the resignation of Walter Sandelands, of Hilderstoune, Walter, Lord Torphichen, and the said Patrick Binning.

Composition 100 merks.

Infeftment to Sir George McKenzie of Tarbet, Colin McKenzie of Redcastle, and Alexander McKenzie of Coull, of the lands and baronie of Ellandennan, the lands and barronie and Isle of Lewis, and lands of Tronternes, with the office of Bailierie thereof, and others, holds of his majestie ward, blensch and feu. The ward changed to taxt ward, for payment of 130 lib for the ward, als much for the relieff, and 260 lib for the marriage, upon the resignation of John Dunbar of Hemprigs, William Downie, Writer in Edinburgh, and several other persons, creditors to the deceast George, Earl of Seaforth, apprised of the said lands under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Margaret Yuill, relict of umquhile John Hutton in St. Andrews, to George Sinclair, Merchant burghess of Edinburgh.

Composition 20 merks.

Tutorie of Margaret Sibbald, only lawful daughter to umquhile Henrie Sibbald of Rankeillor, to James Watson of Abernie.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Lieutenant-Colonel James Bickerstoune, to James Riddell, Merchant in Edinburgh. It is also sought by Andrew Bruce, Merchant there, James Riddell preferred.

Composition 20 merks.

Remission for adulterie to Matthew Thomson, indweller in Kilmarnock.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat and liferent of Patrick Boog of Burnhouse to Sir Alexander Don of Newtoun, Knight and baronet, upon his own horning.

Composition 40 lib.

Gift of Pension of 104 lib sterling to Francis Haincook, relict of umquhile John Swinton, late of Swinton, and Alexander and Isaac Swinton, his children, the first terms payment at Martinmas 1680, for the term preceding.

Infeftment to James, Marquis of Montrose, of the lands and Marquisdom of Montrose, to William, Earl of Monteith, in liferent, and to the said James, Marquis of Montrose, in fee, of the Earldom of Monteith and Airth. The said lands of the Marquisdom of Monteith, holds of his majestie taxt, ward, blensch, and feu, the taxt ward for payment of 90 lib for the ward, and nonentrie, als much for the releiffe, and 200 lib for the marriage, the said



Earldom of Monteith and Airth and others, holds of his majesty ward, feu and blensch. The ward changed to taxt ward for payment of 200 lib for the ward, and nonentry, also much for the releiffe, and 400 lib for the marriage, and erects the said lands, formerly belonging to the said Marquis of Montrose, and the other lands formerly belonging to the said Earl of Monteith, in liferent, and to the said James, Marquis of Montrose, in fee, in two distinct regalities and free burghs of regality, fairs and weeklie mercats, and power of justiciarie, and free forrestrie, within the haill foresaid lands, upon the resignation of the said James, Marquis of Montrose, and the said William, Earle of Monteith. It dissolves the said haill lands from any other jurisdictions, and erects them in the said regalities and free burghs, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST JULY 30, 1680.

Infeftment of adjudication of the lands of Prestoun, alias Gourtowne, the lands of Wester Gellotts the lands of Scillietoun, the lands of Dairsie and others to John Scott, son to the deceast Mr. Robert Scott, one of the clerks of his majestie's Chancellarie adjudged for 970 lib.

Composition 10 lib.

Confirmation of ane charter granted by Walter Tod, burgess of the burgh of Couper, for implement of the disposition granted by him to Walter Tod younger his eldest lawful son of those two aikers of arable land at the burgh of Couper.

Composition 20 merks.

Infeftment of Archibald, Lord Naper, of the land and barronie of Edenbellie, Naper, and the style, title of honour, and dignity, of Lord Naper, and the house adjacent to the utter close of Holyrudhouse, with the free forrest, woods, courts, escheats thereof, holds of his majesty ward, feu, and blensch, the ward changed to taxt ward, for payment of 350 merks for the ward, and also much for the releiffe, and 700 merks for the marriage, upon his owne resignation, under the King's hand.

Composition 20 merks.

Confirmation of lands of Craiginterrisse and others, to Archibald McLachland, eldest lawful son of umquhile John McLachland of Craiginterrisse, to be holden of the Earl of Argyle.

Composition 20 lib.

Infeftment of the lands and baronie of Newtounegarie, Essie, Corveichen and others, to James Gordon, appeirand of Lismore, and his spouse, holds of His Majesty blensch, with the office of Bailliarie and privilege of regaltie, upon the resignation of Sir William Gordon,

elder of Lismore, and Mr. Andrew Massie, sometime Regent in the King's College of Aberdeen, now in Edinburgh.

Composition 40 lib.

Infetment to Allan Cathcart, son to Allan, Master of Cathcart, of the lands and baronie of Sundrum and Auchincruive, upon the resignation of the Lord Cathcart and others.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of ane annual rent of 420 merks out of the lands of Langhirdmanstoune to Mr. David Watson of Sauchtoune, Writer to His Majesty's Signet in liferent, and James Watson, his son, in fee.

Composition 40 lib.

Infetment of apprising of the lands of Raynes and Brabuster and others to James Davidson, Writer in Edinburgh, apprised for 12,718 lib 17s. 4d. The apprising is expired.

Composition 100 lib.

Infetment to Sir John Forbes of Craigievar of the town and lands of Middle Disblair and others and teinds thereof, adjudged to Robert Johnstone, author to the said Sir John, from Catherine Johnstone, appeirand heire to the deceased William Johnstone of Middleton, for implement of ane disposition thereof by the said William to the said Robert, holds of His Majesty feu.

Composition 40 lib.

Confirmation of ane charter granted by Hew McGie, apothecary burges of Aberdeen, to Alexander McGie, his eldest lawful son, of four ploughs of the toun and lands of Artrochie, holds of His Majesty, blensch.

Composition 40 lib.

Infetment of Adjudication of several acres of land and cottages in Coldingham to Mr. John King, Writer in Edinburgh, and his spouse in liferent, and William King, his son, in fee, adjudged for 3,505 merks.

Composition 20 lib.

Gift to the toun of Edinburgh of an imposition of twopence upon every pint of ale and drinking beer brewed, vented and spent within the said city, territories and liberties, belonging thereto, for the space of 21 years after the lapsing of the former impost, under the King's hand.

Composition 20 merks.

Tutorie of James and Robert Aymer, lawful children to umquhile Thomas Aymer, Merchant in Kelso, to Isabella Burn, their mother.

Composition 10 merks.



Tutorie of Thomas Gibson, youngest son to the deceased Sir John Gibson of Paintland, to Mr. Alexander Gibson, now of Paintland, one of the clerks of His Majesty's Privy Council and Session.

Composition 10 merks.

Tutorie of Archibald and Sophia Cockburn, lawful children of the deceased James Cockburn, Merchant Burgess of Edinburgh, to Andrew Hairlaw in Coatmure.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of the deceased Alexander Burne in Kelso Cleugh, and Robert and Alexander Burn, his sons, to Robert Bell, Writer to His Majesty's Signet.

Composition 20 merks.

SIGNATURES PASSED AUGUST 4, 1680.

Infetment to John, Lord Cochrane, of the burgh of baronie regalitie and toun of Paisley and several other lands and baronies erected in a free Lordship and Baronie called the Baronie and Lordship of Paisley as also the lands of Glenche, 20 lib land of Dundonald, the 30s. land of the mains Helingtoun, and several other lands and baronies, and erects the foresaid lands and baronies in ane haill and free earldom to be called the Earldom of Dundonald, to be holden, the said lands lordship baronie and regalitie of Paisley and Burgh of baronie and rights of patronage, of His Majesty taxt ward and blensch and the said lands of Glenche 20 lib land of Dundonald and several other baronies holds of His Majesty as Prince taxt ward blensch and feu upon the resignation of William Earl of Dundonald his guidshire.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to Dame Mary Carmichael spouse to Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk in liferent of the 5 merk lands of Overcassiltoun, the 20s. land of Windylaw and others and to William Stewart eldest lawful son to the said Sir Archibald Stewart of the 20 merk land of Castlemilk alias Castletoun over and nether, and the 40 merk land of Finnart Stewart and others, holds of His Majesty ward, and blensch, upon the resignation of the said Sir Archibald Stewart, and Anna, Duchess of Hamilton, and William, Duke of Hamilton, her husband, and Gabriel Hamilton of Westburne.

Composition 100 merks.

(To be continued.)





REPRODUCTION OF THE BOOKPLATE OF CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.

*This is one of the Illustrations which will appear in the forthcoming work "The Art of Heraldry," by A. C. Fox-Davies.*



## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

## Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

## SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

## ARTILLERY.

*1st Sussex Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers).*

Major Edward Leslie Beves.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

## RIFLE.

*1st Vol. Batt. the Dorsetshire Regt.*

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Herbert Scott Williams.

*2nd Vol. Batt. the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.).*

Maj. and Hon. Lieut. - Col. Charles Frederick Rumboll.

## WESTERN DISTRICT.

## ARTILLERY.

*1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's) Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers).*

Surg.-Lieut. James Mudge, jun.

*1st Gloucestershire Royal Engineers (Volunteers).*

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Charles Holland King.

## RIFLE.

*5th (The Hay Tor) Vol. Batt. the Devonshire Regt.*

Major Robert Edward Tucker.

*1st Vol. Batt. the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).*

Captain Edgar James Mayor (Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col., Militia, retired).

*1st (Pembrokeshire) Vol. Batt. the Welsh Regt.*

Acting-Chaplain the Rev. Charles Gilbert Brown, B.A.

*3rd Vol. Batt. the Welsh Regt.*

Capt. and Hon. Maj. John Jenkins David.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Frank James.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Thomas Henry Dowdeswell.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

February 25, 1902.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 20, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Gustav Humbert as Consul at the German Consulate-General at London; and Mr. E. Resch as Consul of the Netherlands at Sydney.

CROWN OFFICE, February 21, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to present the Reverend John Smith to the Vicarage of Sutterton, in the county and Diocese of Lincoln, void by the death of the Reverend Adam Clarke Rowley, the last Incumbent, and in His Majesty's Gift in full right.

CROWN OFFICE, February 21, 1902.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament, County of Down, South Down Division:

Jeremiah MacVeagh, Esq., in the place of Michael McCartan, Esq., who has accepted the Stewardship of the three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenhams, in the county of Buckingham.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

February 28, 1902.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, SAINT JAMES'S PALACE, February 7, 1902.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Arthur Henry John Walsh to be one of His Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers, in the room of the Honourable Aubrey Fitzclarence, now Earl of Munster, resigned.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S OFFICE, ROYAL MEWS, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, February 28, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable John Hubert Ward to be Equerry in Ordinary to His Majesty in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Sir W. H. P. Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B., who has resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Sir William Henry Peregrine Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B., Equerry in Ordinary to His Majesty, to be an Extra Equerry.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 24, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Charles Sebastian Somers Cocks, Esq., and William Henry Clark, Esq., to be Acting Second Secretaries in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 24, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Jean Caloutsis as Consul of Greece at Larnaka; and Mr. W. H. James as Vice-Consul of Greece at Bristol.

CROWN OFFICE, February 24, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, to declare

that in all times hereafter the Judges of the City of London Court shall each be called, known, and addressed by the style and title of "His Honour" prefixed to the word "Judge" before his name, and shall have place and precedence together with the Judges of County Courts in England and Wales, next after Knights Bachelors.

CROWN OFFICE, February 28, 1902.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament, County of Kilkenny, North Kilkenny Division:

Joseph Devlin, Esq., in the place of Patrick McDermott, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead, in the county of York.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

March 4, 1902.

CUMBERLAND LODGE, March 1, 1902.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mary Hughes to be Lady in Waiting to Her Highness the Princess Louise Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 25, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Minoji Arakawa as Consul-General of Japan at London; and Mr. Jacob Christensen as Consul of Denmark at Brisbane.

WHITEHALL, March 3, 1902.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing the Right Reverend James Edward Cowell Welldon, D.D., late Bishop of Calcutta, to the Canonry in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, void by the promotion of Doctor Charles Gore to the See of Worcester.

Robert Hay Murray, Esq., having ceased to hold the requisite qualification, has been displaced under the Militia Act, 1882, as a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Surrey. Dated February 28, 1902.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

March 7, 1902.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,  
March 6, 1902.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day Sir Arthur Wilson, K.C.I.E., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

A. W. FITZROY.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, March 6, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to His Majesty in Council

by the Institute of Secretaries, praying for the grant of a CHARTER OF INCORPORATION to the said Institute. And His Majesty having referred the said Petition to a Committee of the Lords of the Council, notice is further given that all petitions for or against such grant should be sent to the Privy Council Office on or before the 5th day of April next.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER, March 6, 1902.

The King has been this day pleased to appoint Arthur Knowles, of Westwood, Pendlebury, and of Alvaston Hall, Nantwich, Esquire, to be Sheriff for the County Palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

CROWN OFFICE, March 7, 1902.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament, county of Monaghan, South Monaghan Division: John M'Kean, Esq., in the place of James Daly, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of the three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, in the county of Buckingham.

DOWNING STREET, March 5, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Henry Alleyne Bovell, Esq., K.C. (Attorney-General), to be the Chief Justice of British Guiana.

WAR OFFICE, March 7, 1902.

ERRATA.

The names of the undermentioned Officer, Non-commissioned Officers, and men brought to notice for their services in South Africa and published in the *London Gazette*, are as now and not as previously described:

*New South Wales.*

Captain A. A. McLean (Mounted Infantry) (p. 2607 *London Gazette*, April 16, 1901, and p. 6329, *London Gazette*, September 27, 1901).

The notification that Lieutenant A. McLean (Mounted Infantry) be awarded the Distinguished Service Order, as published on p. 6329 *London Gazette*, September 27, 1901, is hereby cancelled, as these two names refer to the same Officer (Captain A. A. McLean).

Squadron-Sergeant-Major G. E. Morris (not B. E.), New South Wales Lancers (p. 5967 *London Gazette*, September 10, 1901, and p. 6329 *London Gazette*, September 27, 1901).

7 Sergeant T. Renden (not Hender), New South Wales Bearer Company (p. 2607 *London Gazette*, April 16, 1901, and p. 6329 *London Gazette*, September 27, 1901).

123 Private F. Rudd, New South Wales Mounted Infantry (p. 2607 *London Gazette*, April 16, 1901, and p. 6329 *London Gazette*, September 27, 1901).

81 Private G. Selmes (not Helmes), New South Wales Bearer Company (p. 2607



*London Gazette*, April 16, 1901, and p. 6329  
*London Gazette*, September 27, 1901).

## *French's Scouts.*

Sergeant A. K. Green (not A. E.), now promoted Lieutenant (p. 2610 *London Gazette*, April 16, 1901, and p. 6330 *London Gazette*, September 27, 1901).

## *Kimberley Light Horse.*

Captain Harry James ap-Owen Bowen (p. 5968 *London Gazette*, September 10, 1901, and p. 6330 *London Gazette*, September 27, 1901).

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

Alfred Henry Burton, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 26, 1902.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF WARWICK.

Charles Henry Fitzroy, Lord Southampton, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 21, 1902.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

March 11, 1902.

WHITEHALL, March 9, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto John H. Osborne, Esq., a Member of the firm of Messrs. Mackenzie and Company, of Tientsin, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Knight's Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph, conferred upon him by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, in recognition of services rendered by him to the Imperial and Royal Naval Forces during the recent operations in North China.

WHITEHALL, March 10, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned Officers His Majesty's Royal license and authority to accept and wear Decorations (as stated against their respective names) which have been conferred upon them by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness:

## *Medjidieh, Third Class.*

Major Arthur Blewitt, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Captain and Brevet-Major Edward Peter Strickland, D.S.O., the Norfolk Regiment.

## *Osmanieh, Fourth Class.*

Lieutenant Edward Colpoys Midwinter, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.

## *Medjidieh, Fourth Class.*

Lieutenant Macdougall Ralston Kennedy, D.S.O., Royal Engineers; Captain George Bradley Roberts, Royal Engineers.

WHITEHALL, March 10, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Robert Charles Poole, Esq., Inspecting Engineer (Gunboats), His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Fourth Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness.

DOWNING STREET, March 8, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of William Meigh Goodman, Esq., K.C. (Attorney-General), to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

March 11, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 11th instant, to appoint Francis Squair, Esq., solicitor, to the office of Sheriff-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland, at Stornoway, in the room of Sheriff George James Campbell, transferred to Portree.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

March 11, 1902.

WAR OFFICE, March 11, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of the grant of a Bar, to be worn with the Distinguished Conduct Medal, to Colour-Sergeant H. E. Worthing, the Rifle Brigade, the Prince Consort's Own (acting Sergeant-Major 2nd Mounted Infantry), for his gallant conduct on the occasion of the capture of a Boer convoy near Rooival on June 8, 1901.

The notification which appeared in the *London Gazette* of July 26, 1901, regarding this Non-commissioned Officer is hereby cancelled.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

Reginald More Bray, Esq., K.C., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 10, 1902.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

March 14, 1902.

CHANCERY OF THE VICTORIAN ORDER,  
ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 14, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

## TO BE HONORARY KNIGHT COMMANDERS.

Major-General Alfred von Loewenfeld, Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor and King of Prussia; Herr Ernst von Roeder, Chamberlain to His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor and King of Prussia.

## TO BE HONORARY COMMANDER.

Lieutenant-Colonel Carl von Plueskow, commanding the 8th (Prussian) Cuirassiers.

## TO BE HONORARY MEMBER OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Commander Paul Rampold (Imperial German Navy), employed in the Imperial Admiralty.

## TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Vice-Admiral Thomas Sturges Jackson, Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard.

## TO BE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Maxwell Grenfell, 1st Life Guards; Henry Robert Champness, Esq., Chief Constructor at Devonport Dockyard.

## THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER, ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON,  
March 12, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:

## KNIGHT OF GRACE.

William James, Esq.

## LADIES OF GRACE.

Mary Theodosia, Mrs. A. C. Yate; Violet Edith Gwenllïan, Miss Brooke-Hunt.

## ESQUIRES.

Major John Thomas Woolrych Perowne; James Harper, Esq., M.D.; Charles Clive Bigham, Esq., C.M.G.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 8, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of M. Georges Biard as Consul-General of France at Sydney, with Consular jurisdiction over the States of New South Wales and Queensland, and the Fiji Islands; Mr. John Walpole Hollway as Consul of Italy at Port Louis, with Consular jurisdiction over the Isle of Mauritius; and M. Louis Antoine Marie Joseph Henri, Comte de Courte, as Vice-Consul of France in charge of the French Consulate at Wellington, with Consular jurisdiction over New Zealand, the Cook Archipelago, with the Islands of Souvarow, Penrhyn, and Palmerston, and the Tonga Islands.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

March 18, 1902.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 1, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Eric John Eagles Swayne to be Commissioner, Commander-in-Chief, and Consul-General for the Somali Coast Protectorate.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 13, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Henry Augst, Esq., to be Consul-General for the Cantons of Zurich, Aargau, Schaffhausen, Zug, Bâle-Ville, Bâle Campagne, Soleure, St. Gall, Appenzell, Thurgau, Glarus, Grisons, and Tessin, to reside at Zurich; and Lewis Falck, Esq., to be Consul for the Cantons of Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne, to reside at Lucerne.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 15, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Oliver G. Oliver Jones as Consul of Peru in the county of Sussex, to reside at Brighton; Mr. A. L. Kenstrom as Vice-Consul of Germany at Methil for Methil and the North Coast of the Firth of Forth westward to East and West Wemyss and eastward to Leven and on to the north-east point of the Firth of Forth (Fifeness), and thence northwards along the coast as far as the entrance to the Firth of Tay (Tayport), including the places mentioned and all others lying between; Mr. George Graham Woodwark as Vice-Consul of Germany at King's Lynn for Lynn, Wisbeach, Boston, and Wells; Don Angel José Cabrejo y Barrios as Vice-Consul of Spain at London; and Don Angel Sánchez Vera as Vice-Consul of Spain at Liverpool.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL  
CHAMBER, BUCKINGHAM GATE,  
March 14, 1902.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal of the Duchy of Cornwall appointing William Coryton, of Pentillie Castle, near Saltash, in the county of Cornwall, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

March 18, 1902.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

George William Marshall, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 13, 1902.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Sir William Henry Edward Chaytor, Bart., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 13, 1902.



WAR OFFICE, March 18, 1902.

#### ERRATUM.

The name of the undermentioned soldier brought to notice and awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for service in South Africa, and published in the *London Gazette*, is as now and not as previously described :

#### *Cape Town Highlanders.*

1005 Private J. Moore (since killed), page 2610, *London Gazette*, April 16, 1901, and page 6330, *London Gazette*, September 27, 1901.

WHITEHALL, March 27, 1902.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granting unto the Reverend Clement Smith, M.V.O., M.A., Rector of Whippingham, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, the Canonry in the Collegiate Church or Free Chapel of St. George, in the Castle of Windsor, void by the death of the Reverend Richard Gee, D.D.

#### "THE LONDON GAZETTE,"

March 21, 1902.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF STIRLING.

John Wilson, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 17, 1902.

Robert Dobbie, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 17, 1902.

David Wilson, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 17, 1902.

Henry A. Salvesen, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 17, 1902.

Edwin Bolton, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 17, 1902.

DOWNING STREET, March 21, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Charles Peter Layard, Esq. (Attorney-General), to be the Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon.

DOWNING STREET, March 19, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Cyril Hamilton Hunter Irvine, Esq., to be one of His Majesty's Counsel for the Colony of Fiji.

#### "THE LONDON GAZETTE."

March 25, 1902.

By the King.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

*For appointing Thursday, June 26, and Friday, June 27, Bank Holidays and Public Holidays.*

EDWARD, R.I.,

We, considering that it is desirable that Thursday, the 26th day of June next, being the occasion of the Solemnity of our Royal Coronation, and Friday, the 27th day of the

same, being the day of Our Royal Progress through the Chief City of our Empire, should be observed as Bank Holidays and as Public Holidays throughout the United Kingdom, and in pursuance of the provisions of "The Bank Holidays Act, 1871," "The Bank Holidays Extension Act, 1875," "The Customs Consolidation Act, 1876," and "The Revenue Offices (Scotland) Holidays Act, 1880," do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, and in exercise of the powers conferred by the Acts aforesaid, appoint Thursday, the 26th day of June next, being the occasion of the said Solemnity of Our Royal Coronation, and Friday, the 27th day of the same, being the day of Our said Royal Progress, as special days to be observed as Bank Holidays and as Public Holidays throughout the United Kingdom and every part thereof, under and in accordance with the said Acts and We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, command the said days to be so observed, and all Our loving subjects to order themselves accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the second year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

#### "THE LONDON GAZETTE,"

April 1, 1902.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

Arthur Knowles, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 26, 1902.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN.

John Morgan Davies, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 28, 1902.

#### "THE LONDON GAZETTE,"

April 4, 1902.

CROWN OFFICE, March 27, 1902.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament (Parliamentary Borough of Wakefield): Edward Allen Brotherton, Esq., in the place of William Charles de Muro Fitzwilliam, Esq., commonly called Viscount Milton, now Earl Fitzwilliam, called up to the House of Peers.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 22, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Arthur Serena as Consul-General of San Marino at London; Dr. Ferdinand Freyesleben as Consul of Austria-Hungary at Montreal; Señor N. J. H. Schotborg as Consul of Venezuela at London; and Mr. Henry Miles as Consul of Paraguay at Montreal.

## By the Way.

*[The Editor welcomes cuttings from the Press or short notes for insertion in these pages.]*

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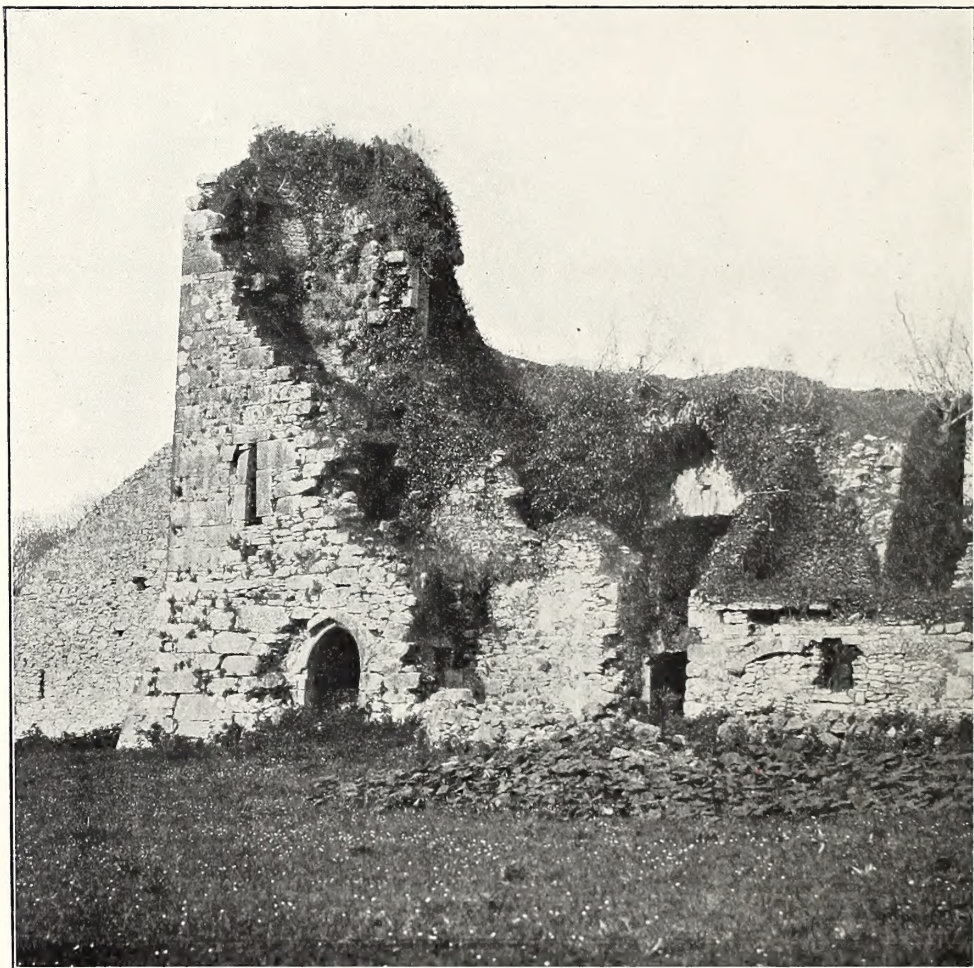
WE are permitted to reproduce herein two further portraits which are to appear in the new forthcoming "Illustrated Peerage." That of Georgina, Lady Belhaven and Stenton, shows her in her robes as a Baroness, whilst the portrait of Lord Sackville is interesting, in view of the claim which is being put forward as to the future succession to his peerage. We understand that the greater part of the limited edition is now taken up, and the price for the few remaining copies has been increased to £3 3s.

Subscription books seem to be in demand at the present time, for we believe that the large (700) edition of Mr. Fox-Davies' forthcoming work—"The Art of Heraldry"—is so nearly exhausted that the price of the cheapest edition has now and for some time past been raised to £7 7s. The coloured plates will be 100 and the black-and-white illustrations close upon 1,000 in number. Many reproductions of book-plates are included in the latter, and that of Cheltenham College, which we reproduce on p. 228, is one of those which are included.

In the Town Hall of Kingston-upon-Thames the Mayor unveiled an interesting old window, on St. James's Day, which has been releaded and rearranged under the supervision of Dr. W. E. St. L. Finney, the ex-Mayor. The window is composed of armorial glass, bearing the arms of James I.; Anne of Denmark, his Queen; Charles, Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I.; and the arms of the borough, with the date 1618. Then follows an inscription, below which are the arms of Charles II.; Charles, Earl of Nottingham, High Steward of Kingston; and the arms of Yelverton and Hatton, a former Recorder. The ex-Mayor, in describing the window and the association the bearer of each shield had with the history of the town, said that he had taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by some necessary repairs being done to the window to have it releaded and the shields arranged in their correct chronological order, the work being done by Messrs. Heaton, Bulter, and Bayne; and now it had been unveiled on the three-hundredth anniversary of the Coronation Day of King James I. with Anne of Denmark, his Queen, whose arms were displayed in the oldest portions of the present window. The arms of Charles, Prince of Wales, were probably the only armorials remaining to Charles I., as an order had been given in 1850 to destroy his arms both in the Town Hall and the Parish Church.







THE RUINS OF BALLYBEGGAN CASTLE, NEAR TRALEE, FORMERLY THE SEAT OF  
THE FAMILY OF MORRIS.





The  
**Genealogical Magazine.**

OCTOBER, 1903.

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**TWO NORTHERN EARLS.**

By G. A. S.

**I. GEORGE, FOURTH EARL OF CAITHNESS.**



BEFORE passing judgment upon the actions of George, fourth Earl of Caithness, it is essential to bear in mind the characteristics of the age in which he lived. In his estimate of the players of subordinate parts in the tragedy of Mary Stuart's reign—and Caithness may be regarded as one of them—Mr. Lang has pointed out that such turbulent and masterful men are apt to be bred when clan loyalty to a chief is infinitely more potent than fidelity to the King and the fundamental laws of morality. That Caithness was a loyal adherent of his Sovereign has never been disputed, but whether he performed his judicial functions with equanimity and moderation is open to question. Family ties were not then recognised, and every man aimed at self-aggrandizement. In 1529 the Earl's father and predecessor in the title, John, fell in the sanguinary Battle of Summer dale in the Orkneys with 500 of his followers, fighting against his own relative, Sir James Sinclair, Governor of the islands, whilst Lord Sinclair of Ravenscraig, at whose instigation the expedition had been undertaken, was made prisoner. The fourth Earl first sat as a peer

in the Parliament of 1542; his birth must therefore have occurred about eight years before this disastrous event. No incidents are recorded of his early life, but in Sir James Balfour's "*Annales of Scotland*" (*temp.* Charles I.) there is a reference to him which affords a curious illustration of the practical utility of royal progresses in the sixteenth century for the purpose of maintaining fidelity to the throne and of ascertaining whether the laws in force were duly observed. "The Queine Regent this yeire," he writes of 1556, "takes her progresse als farr north as Innernesse. . . . She fynnes the Earle of Cathnes in a good round soume of money, because he had not presented some of his frindes and followers to justice." It seems that the delinquent Earl either neglected or declined to summon his men to attend certain justice-ayres, which Mary of Guise was then holding, and for this offence was imprisoned first at Inverness and afterwards at Edinburgh, being released on payment of a heavy fine.

When the news of the death of Francis II. reached Scotland in 1561, the rival parties in the Church at once commissioned Lord James Stuart, afterwards the Regent Moray, Queen Mary's brother, and John Lesley, afterwards the Bishop of Ross, to treat with her. The one represented the lay members of the congregation, and the other the Romanist faction. The Catholic peers who joined in sending Lesley to France were Huntly, Athole, Crawford, Marishal, Sutherland, and Caithness.<sup>1</sup> Their aim was to strike a blow for the old religion and to establish Mary on the throne as a Catholic Sovereign. She was to land at Aberdeen, where a force of 20,000 troops would be ready to receive and conduct her to Edinburgh. Lesley was cordially welcomed by the Queen, but his diplomacy was of no avail, for she, after having seen her brother, determined to follow his advice and to abstain from offending her Protestant subjects. It is certain that Caithness was no party to the ratification of the famous Confession of Faith, which was based upon the principles of the Geneva Church and subscribed in the Parliament of the previous year; but some doubt exists as to whether he was actually present on the occasion and recorded his vote. The Primate, the Bishops of Dunkeld and Dunblane, and the Abbot of Kilwinning were the only spiritual peers, who had sufficient courage to oppose the measure. Mr. Grub asserts, not without show of authority, that Somerville and Borthwick were also in the minority, giving as their reason, "We will believe as our fathers believed," and that Caithness amongst others refused to attend;<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Hill Burton, "*History of Scotland*," iv. 166.

<sup>2</sup> "*Ecclesiastical History of Scotland*," ii. 86.



but against this must be set Randolph's definite statement in a letter to Cecil, quoted by Tytler: "Of the Temporal Lords, the Earl of Cassilis and the Earl of Caithness said 'Nae'; the rest of the Lords with common consent allowed the same." Under these circumstances, a favourable report of the Earl from Knox is not to be expected. During Mary's progress in the North in 1563, the reformer writes, Caithness was arrested and committed to ward in Edinburgh Castle for a murder perpetrated by his followers on one of the Earl Marishal's servants, but was soon afterwards set at liberty, for "such blood-thirsty men and papists such as he are best subjects to our Queen."<sup>1</sup>

Earl George approved of Mary's marriage with Darnley at the time, and his cousin, John Sinclair, Dean of Restalrig, officiated at the ceremony in Holyrood Chapel. On the night of Riccio's murder he was with Bothwell, Huntly, and Athole when they attempted the rescue of the Queen.<sup>2</sup> They are said to have been at supper in another part of the palace when the conspirators broke in, and hearing the tumult, they hastened with such followers and retainers as they could collect to the inner court, where they met Morton, who was guarding the entrances with 500 men. A scuffle ensued, which was put an end to by the arrival of the arch-conspirator Ruthven, who assured them that Mary was safe, and persuaded them to retire to their apartments. In his "History" Knox states that Athole, Sutherland, and Caithness, afraid of what might happen on the return of the Protestant Lords to power, "departed out of town with the Bishops upon the Monday, the third day after the slaughter of David Riccio." Mary herself writes on April 2, 1566, to the Archbishop of Glasgow, then in Paris, that Caithness and other nobles "zealous of our weill" joined her at Dunbar, whither she had fled during the night by the aid of Arthur Erskine and Stewart of Traquair. Official documents also show that in the autumn of the same year he accompanied the Queen to Jedburgh, where she held an assize for the punishment of certain delinquents connected with disturbances on the Scottish border. Within a short time the Earl was rewarded for his services by a grant of the hereditary office of Justiciar, with full power of life and death over Caithness and Sutherland.<sup>3</sup> He was also enabled to banish offenders or to pardon them for any kind of crime except treason. It is said that this exceptional favour was bestowed upon him through the influence of Bothwell, with whom he was

<sup>1</sup> Knox's "History."

<sup>2</sup> Strickland's "Queens of Scotland," iv. 293.

<sup>3</sup> Calder's "History of Caithness," 1861, p. 100.

intimately connected, his eldest son John, Master of Caithness, having married the Earl's sister, Lady Jean Hepburn. This fact is interesting in view of the part he subsequently played in Bothwell's trial.

According to Tytler, Caithness joined the conspiracy against Darnley at the same time as Huntly, Argyll, and the Archbishop of St. Andrews. It was necessary that some explanation of what had occurred should be sent to the Courts of England and France, and on the very day of the murder the Council met. Among the members present were Bothwell, Lethington, Hamilton, Sutherland, Caithness, and several Bishops, who agreed to say that the explosion at Kirk o' Field had just failed to destroy the Queen and most of the nobles in her suite,<sup>1</sup> a statement which was merely intended to mislead, for, as is well known, Mary left her husband at least two hours before his death, in order to be present at Holyrood at the marriage festivities of her servant, Sebastian. The Council added that God had preserved the Queen to take vengeance on her enemies. The trial of Bothwell took place in the Tolbooth on April 12, 1567. Argyll presided as Lord Justice. Fifteen peers were empaneled as jurors, and Caithness was chosen their chancellor or foreman. Robert Cunningham appeared as spokesman for Lennox, and urged delay, which was not granted. The law officers of the Crown, John Spence and Robert Crichton, were either awed into silence or favoured Bothwell. It was apparently the intention of the defendant's partisans that the onus of the prosecution should rest on Lennox, and he was afraid to come forward. No other witnesses were summoned. The protest of the chancellor against the proceedings on the twofold ground of the absence of any evidence and the mistake in the indictment has thus been rendered in verse by Mr. Swinburne in the trial scene of his tragedy of "Bothwell":

"We sit here  
To find if there be proof or likelihood  
More than of common tongues that mark a man  
Guilty, and know not why this man or that,  
But some name they must have to feed upon ;  
And in my mind, where witness there is none  
Nor prosecution of a personal cause,  
Even should we err to find the accused man free,  
It were no wilful error, nor this court  
In any just man's sight accountable

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<sup>1</sup> A. Lang's "Mystery of Mary Stuart," p. 173.



As for unrighteous judgment, being cut off  
From evidence that it was met to hear ;  
Which we reject not, but require indeed,  
Yet can by no solicitous mean procure.  
Moreover, sirs, one flaw there is to note  
More evident than these proofs invisible  
Even in the letter of the charge, which bears,  
Ye see, the ninth day's date of February,  
When all we know that on the tenth it was  
This violence, by what hand soe'er, was done."

It was then the practice to put jurors on trial for false verdicts, which accounts for the Earl's demand that he and his colleagues should not be held liable for "wilful error." They had no alternative but to acquit, and before the court broke up, Bothwell, in accordance with the established usage of the time, offered to fight anyone who still charged him with the crime. Hill Burton commends Caithness and the rest for their honesty and courage in protesting against the trying ordeal of having to absolve the accused, and thinks that the jury did not like what they were set to do.<sup>1</sup> That may well be, but it is evident that the trial was carefully rehearsed beforehand, and the majority of the fifteen peers, including Caithness, were the personal friends of Bothwell, whilst some of them, at any rate, were privy to the murder. He was at the moment all-powerful, his followers permitted none to enter the court-house who were suspected of being hostile to him, and a verdict in his favour did not necessarily involve much danger to those responsible for it. The famous band which was prepared at Ainslie's Tavern on the night of April 19, exonerating him from the murder and recommending his marriage with the Queen, is sufficient proof of this. The peers who signed the deed were twenty in number—namely, the Earls of Moray, Argyll, Huntly, Cassilis, Morton, Sutherland, Rothes, Glencairn and Caithness ; Lords Boyd, Seton, Sinclair, Semple, Oliphant, Ogilvy, Ross-Halkett, Carlyle, Herries, Home, and Invermeath. Eglintoun, it is said, "subscribed not, but slipped away." Besides these laymen, several ecclesiastics appear to have added their names to the document. Later Caithness joined the confederate Lords, who formed a league with the intention of rescuing the Queen from the power of Bothwell and protecting the young Prince, and it is probable that he was present with them at Carberry Hill. In the first Parliament of Moray's regency he was appointed one of the Lords

<sup>1</sup> "History of Scotland," iv. 370.

of the Articles,<sup>1</sup> and he strongly opposed the Regent's proposals with regard to religion, since the latter was allied to the party of the Reformed Church. To the last he remained loyal to Mary. After the assassination of Moray he was attached to the "Queen's party," headed by Kirkcaldy of Grange and Maitland of Lethington, and in 1570 he signed the letter from her friends in the North to Queen Elizabeth, imploring of her to intervene, and thus put an end to the miserable divisions in Scotland.

The families of Caithness and Sutherland, like those of Douglas and Percy, were continually at feud. It is impossible to decide as to the merits of the ceaseless disputes between them, since we have to depend upon the account of one who, at a later stage in the struggle, himself took part in the events which he describes, and who himself belonged to the Sutherland clan. It remains to be seen from the narrative as handed down to us and from any external evidence we can collect whether Sir Robert Gordon has substantiated the charges which he brings against Earl George; for if this authority is to be credited, his actions in private life were stained by cruelty and treachery unsurpassed even in that licentious age. He accuses him of the murders of the Earl and Countess of Sutherland, of his own son, the Master of Caithness, and of three hostages of the Murrays, with whom he had provoked an unjust quarrel, as well as of other less important crimes, too numerous to mention.<sup>2</sup> In fact, if he had not been so lavish in his abuse, more value might attach to his story, for it is inconceivable that such a tyrant, if he had existed in the flesh, would have been permitted to die peaceably in his bed. The quarrel was certainly not begun by Caithness. In 1561 William and Angus Sutherland of Berriedale invaded his territories and put to death several inhabitants against whom they had a grudge. John, Earl of Sutherland, if he did not countenance this outrage, obtained a pardon for the offenders, and his interference greatly exasperated his neighbour.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Their functions were much the same as are those of a Committee of the House at the present day (Hill Burton).

<sup>2</sup> "History of the Earldom of Sutherland," written in 1630 and published in 1813, *passim*. It is noteworthy that the author was a grandson of the murdered Earl, and that subsequent writers, such as J. T. Calder and T. F. Henderson, comment upon his strong partisan prejudices. For example, Gordon, who is terribly verbose, and often repeats the same charge twice over on one page in almost exactly similar words, points his remarks in the manner of John Knox thus: "But mark what then happened, and how God doth work in everything according to His great and admirable providence."

<sup>3</sup> Calder's "History of Caithness," 1861, p. 99.



Some years after this event—in July, 1567—it is alleged that Caithness instigated his cousin, Isobel Gordon, wife of the Laird of Gartray and daughter of William Sinclair of Dunbeath, to poison the Earl and Countess and their son Alexander at Helmsdale. The latter was absent on a hunting expedition, and did not return in time to join his parents at supper. When he appeared, he was warned by his father not to drink the fatal draught, and thus escaped with his life. Isobel Gordon was sent to Edinburgh, tried, found guilty, and sentenced, but she died on the day that she was to have been executed. It is said that the wretched woman cursed Caithness with her last breath as the cause of her downfall, but her word is not of the slightest value as evidence against him. Her only hope of a pardon lay in casting the blame upon the Earl, and she had the strongest motive for committing the crime of her own free will, for, as Sir Robert Gordon admits, her eldest son was next heir male to the earldom of Sutherland.

Yet he continues to press the charge against Earl George, without bringing forward any evidence in proof of his assertions, and introducing certain other “guilty” persons whose connection with the murder he does not even explain. “The Earl of Caithness, by virtue of his pretended (*sic*) justiciary within the bounds of the diocese of Caithness, did punish those who were faithfullest to the Earl of Sutherland, and spared the guilty who were most suspected for that fact; whereby he confirmed in the hearts of all men the former opinion which the world had of him touching the death of Earl John.” This is the burden of his refrain. And, again, he condemns him for his friendship with Bothwell, but he carefully omits to state that his own kinsman had supported that unscrupulous statesman in all his ambitious designs, and had been convicted of treason along with Huntly in the Parliament of 1563 for an attempt to carry off the Queen.<sup>1</sup> He holds up his hands in horror at the various invasions of Sutherland by Earl George, over which county, as has been said, the latter exercised jurisdiction, yet he frequently refers to the “burnings, wastings, and spoilings” of Caithness by the Sutherlands, as if such acts on their part were quite justifiable. Sir Robert Gordon’s argument, then, simply amounts to this: Sutherland was a worthy man; he was so mild, so affable, and so well-beloved, that he was known as the Good Earl John. Caithness, on the other hand, was a wicked man; he repined at his neighbour’s prosperity and hated him mortally. It may

<sup>1</sup> “Dict. Nat. Biog.” The reader may have observed that Sutherland’s name has already been mentioned several times in conjunction with that of Bothwell.

therefore be taken for granted that he was guilty of this detestable crime.

Shortly afterwards Caithness obtained the guardianship of the young Earl of Sutherland, and, although there was considerable disparity in their ages, got him married to his daughter, Lady Beatrix Sinclair. The Murrays of Dornoch warned Earl Alexander that his father-in-law had designs upon his life, and wished to give the earldom to his son William. They persuaded him to escape from Dunrobin, where he was living with his wife and Earl George, and for their interference in his private concerns the latter waged relentless war against them. Whether the Murrays had reasonable cause for suspicion cannot be said. In any case, John, Master of Caithness, joined the Mackays of Strathnaver, marched to Dornoch, which he burnt, and compelled the Murrays to surrender, after handing over three hostages as pledges for the conditions they were to perform. Gordon affirms that these unfortunate men were beheaded by the express order of the despotic Justiciar. "All that agreement made by the Master," he writes, "was broken and disavowed by his father, who by no means would yield unto what his son had concluded and promised to the Murrays." Upon this the Master, disgusted with such high-handed procedure, went to reside with Mackay at Strathnaver, from which place a report reached the Earl that the two friends were conspiring against his life. He resolved to entice them to Girnigoe, and, as Mr. Calder points out, to keep them in ward until they could clear themselves of the charge. "On their arrival at Girnigoe," says this authority, "they were met by the Earl himself, who saluted them with a show of much kindness. On passing the drawbridge, however, Mackay observed, what struck him as somewhat singular, a more than usual number of armed men about the castle. Suspecting treachery, he immediately turned round, set spurs to his horse, dashed across the bridge, which was still down, and galloped away as fast as the animal could carry him."<sup>1</sup> The unhappy Master was seized and kept in rigorous confinement in the castle for six years, at the end of which time he was barbarously done to death by his keepers, David and Ingram Sinclair, who employed starvation as their means. The details of the crime, which are too painful to dwell upon, recall Scott's graphic description, in the "Fair Maid of Perth," of the murder of the Duke of Rothsay in Falkland Castle. Of course, Gordon has it that Caithness was an assenting party. "He made him die miserably in woful captivity," he writes. But

<sup>1</sup> "History of Caithness," p. 104.



it may well be doubted whether any parent, even in those days, would have acted in so diabolical a manner. It is clear that the keepers had grown weary of their charge and wished to get rid of him, so that their motive is not far to seek.

The principal question is as to whether the Earl's suspicions of his son were well founded. In Mr. Calder's opinion a conspiracy was quite possible, since Mackay was a most unprincipled man and was perfectly capable of persuading the Master to remove the sole obstacle in the way of his succession. The theory is plausible. That genial satirist Thackeray would have us believe that all fathers and elder sons of aristocratic families are necessarily antagonistic, and states his reason in an emphatic way. "If you were heir to a dukedom and a thousand pounds a day," he writes in "Vanity Fair." "do you mean to say you would not wish for possession? Pooh!" And if Caithness honestly thought that his son had plotted against him, he cannot be blamed for having kept him under restraint, although we may admit that nothing can justify the severity with which he was treated.

It is submitted, then, that, so far as the graver charges are concerned, the case against Caithness is, as his countrymen would say, "not proven." He died on September 9, 1582, in Edinburgh, and was buried with much pomp in Roslin Chapel. His heart was cased in lead and placed in the Sinclair aisle of the church at Wick. It is characteristic of Sir Robert Gordon that he delights in deeds of violence and sacrilege, if only the persons with whom he is in sympathy happen to have the upper hand. His last word on Earl George is a striking instance of this attitude of mind: "When Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, went to spoil and waste the country of Caithness in the year 1588, one John-Mack-Gill-Chalm-Rosey (the town of Wick being taken) entered into the church; and, having found the case of lead wherein the heart was laid, he opened the same, thinking to find some hid treasure therein, but perceiving what it was, he threw the same away, and the ashes were dispersed with the wind. So this heart, which could not be satisfied with shedding of blood whilst it was alive, was now tossed up and down by those against whom it was bent so cruelly."

*(To be continued.)*



SOME DESCENTS OF GEORGINA (*NÉE* MORRIS), WIFE OF LLOYD HENRY (DE RUVIGNY), SEVENTH MARQUIS OF RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL, A CAPTAIN IN THE BRITISH ARMY, FROM THE HOLY ROMAN EMPERORS OF THE WEST AND OF THE EAST, AND FROM THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, ETC.

1156

FREDERIC I., *surnamed* Barbarossa, =(2) BEATRICE OF BURGUNDY, dau. and heiress of Renaud III., Count of Burgundy; crowned Empress in Rome on Sunday, August 1, 1167, by Pope Pascal III.

HOLY ROMAN (German) EMPEROR of the West, King of Germany and Italy, Duke of Suabia and Alsace (son of Frederic of Hohenstaufen, Duke of Suabia, and Judith, dau. of Henry (Guelph) the Black, Duke of Bavaria); b. about 1123; elected at Frankfurt March 4 (or 5), 1152; crowned King of Germany at Aix-la-Chapelle March 9 following, King of Italy with the Iron Crown of Lombardy at St. Michael's Church, Pavia, October, 1154, and Emperor of the Romans at Rome June 18, 1155. Drowned whilst on a Crusade in Asia Minor in crossing a small river in Pisidia, June 10, 1190.

ISAAC Angelos (Holy Roman)=(1) (GREEK) EMPEROR of the East (Constantinople), great-grandson of the Emperor Alexius I. Comnenus; deposed Andronicus Comnenus, and proclaimed Emperor 1186; deposed by his brother, who put out his eyes and imprisoned him 1195. Restored —; murdered by Alexius Ducas.

1195

PHILIP of Suabia, HOLY ROMAN EMPEROR of the West, =IRENE Roger, King of Sicily, who died 1193; m. 1195; crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle January 6, 1204; assassinated at Bamberg by Otho VII., Count Palatine of Wittelsbach, June 23, 1208; buried at Bamberg; transferred to Speyer.

IRENE (called also Mary and Cecilia), widow of Roger, King of Sicily, who died 1193; m. 1195; crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle January 6, 1204; buried in the Abbey of Lorch, near Tübingen.

1220

ELIZA = FERDINAND III., the Saint, King of Castile (1217), King of Leon and Galicia (1230); b. 1200, before August; d. at Seville May 30, 1252; buried there in the Metropolitan Church; canonized by Pope Clement X. February 15, 1571.

1207

MARY OF SUABIA (1), = HENRY II., the Magnanimous, DUKE OF LOTHIER AND BRABANT; suc. September 5, 1235; obtained the Kingdom of Thessalonica from Baldwin II., Latin Emperor of Constantinople, by deed of gift, dated at Paris January, 1264; d. February 1, 1248, aged 59; buried in the Abbey at Cîteaux. Elder son.

Ancestors of A (see below).

a



a

1237

MATILDA OF BRABANT,=(1) ROBERT I., the Good and the Valiant, COUNT OF ARTOIS (third son of Louis VIII., King of France); b. September, 1216; obtained Artois June 7, 1237; killed at the Battle of Massoura February 8, 1249.

HENRY III., the Debonair,=ALEYDE or ALICE OF BURGUNDY, dau. of Hugh IV, Duke of Burgundy; d. October 23, 1273; buried in the Church of the Dominicans at Louvain.

1269

BLANCHE OF ARTOIS,=(1) HENRY I., KING OF NAVARRE III., COUNT PALATINE OF CHAMPAGNE AND BRIE; suc. December 4 (or 5), 1270; d. at Pamplona July 21, 22, or 28, 1274; buried in the Cathedral Church there.

MARY OF BRABANT (2),=Philip III., the Hardy, KING OF FRANCE (son and heir of St. Louis); b. May 17, 1245; suc. August 25, 1270; crowned at Sainte Chapelle of the Palais Royal at Paris June 24, 1275; d. at Murel, near Meulan, January 12, 132½; buried in the Church of the Franciscans at Paris.

FRANCE (son and heir of St. Louis); b. May 17, 1245; suc. August 25, 1270; crowned at Reims August 15 or 30, 1271, d. at Perpignan October 5, 1285; his bones buried in the Abbey of St. Denis December 3, 1285.

1284

JANE, QUEEN OF NAVARRE,=PHILIP IV., the Beautiful, KING OF FRANCE AND OF NAVARRE (grandson of St. Louis); b. at Fontainebleau, 1268; crowned with his wife at Reims January 6, 128½; d. at Fontainebleau November 29, 1314; buried in the Abbey of St. Denis December 9. Second, but first surviving son of Philip III., by his first wife Isabel of Arragon.

(1) ELEANOR OF CASTILE, dau. of FERDINAND THE SAINT, KING OF CASTILE, LEON, AND GALICIA, by second wife; m. at Burgos 1254; d. at Hardeby, co. Notts, November 28, 1290; buried in Westminster Abbey December 17.

EDWARD I., KING OF ENGLAND, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Aquitaine; born at Westminster June 17, 1239; suc. November 16, 1272; crowned in Westminster Abbey August 19, 1274; d. at Burgh-on-Sands July 7, 1307; buried in Westminster Abbey.

b

d

c



b

ISABEL OF FRANCE,=<sup>130 $\frac{1}{2}$</sup> EDWARD II., KING OF ENGLAND, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Aquitaine; b. in the town of Carnarvon April 25, 1285; had a grant of the Principality of Wales and County of Chester February 7, 1301; suc. July 7, 1307; crowned at Westminster Abbey February 25, 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; deposed by Parliament January 7, 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; murdered at Berkeley Castle the night of September 21-22, 1327; buried in the Abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester. Fourth, but first surviving son.

132 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

EDWARD III.,=<sup>132 $\frac{1}{2}$</sup> PHILIPPA OF HAINAULT, dau. of William I., Count of Hainault, III. Count of Holland and Zealand (by his wife, Jane of Valois, a great-grand-daughter of St. LOUIS IX., KING OF FRANCE, JAMES I., KING OF ARAGON, CHARLES I. (*of Anjou*), KING OF JERUSALEM AND SICILY, and STEPHEN IV. (or V.), KING OF HUNGARY); m. (at Valenciennes by proxy and) at York January 24, 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; crowned at Westminster Abbey February 18, 13 $\frac{28}{30}$ ; d. at Windsor Castle August 15, 1369; buried in Westminster Abbey.

d

THOMAS OF BROTHERTON,=<sup>a. 1338</sup>ALICE (Halys), dau. of Sir Roger Halys; d. 1362.  
b. at Brotherton, Yorks, June 1, 1300; d. August, 1338; buried at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

a. 1338

MARGARET PLAN,=<sup>a. 1338</sup>(1) JOHN (Segrave) TAGENET, DUCHESS OF NORFOLK; b. about 1320; m. before December 15, 1338; d. March 24, 1399-1400, aged about 80; buried in the Grey Friars, London.

THIRD LORD SEGRAVE; aged 10 in 1325; d. Easter Tuesday, 1353, aged 38.

1396

JOHN OF=(3) KATHE-  
GAUNT, RINE SWIN-  
DUKE OF FORD, widow  
of Sir Hugh  
LANCASTER, b. at Swinford,  
K.G.; b. at Ghent June  
dau. of Sir Payne Roet;  
24, 1340; d. m. 1396; d.  
at Ely House 1403.  
in Holborn

February 3, 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. Fourth son.

e

1371

EDMUND=ISABEL OF  
CASTILE, third dau.  
and coheir of PETER  
of THE CRUEL, KING OF  
CASTILE AND LEON;  
b. 1355; m. at Rochefort,  
near Bordeaux, 1371;  
d. 1394.

f

a. 1376

THOMAS=LADY ELEANOR DE  
BOHUN, dau. and co-  
heir of HUMPHREY, SEGRAVE,  
EARL OF HEREFORD, *suo jure*  
ESSEX, AND NORTH-  
AMPTON, LORD HIGH  
SEGRAVE, aged 13 in  
1374; m. before June  
10, 1376; became a  
nun in the Abbey of  
Barking, where she  
died October 2, 1399;  
buried in Westminster  
Abbey; will dated  
August 6, 1399.

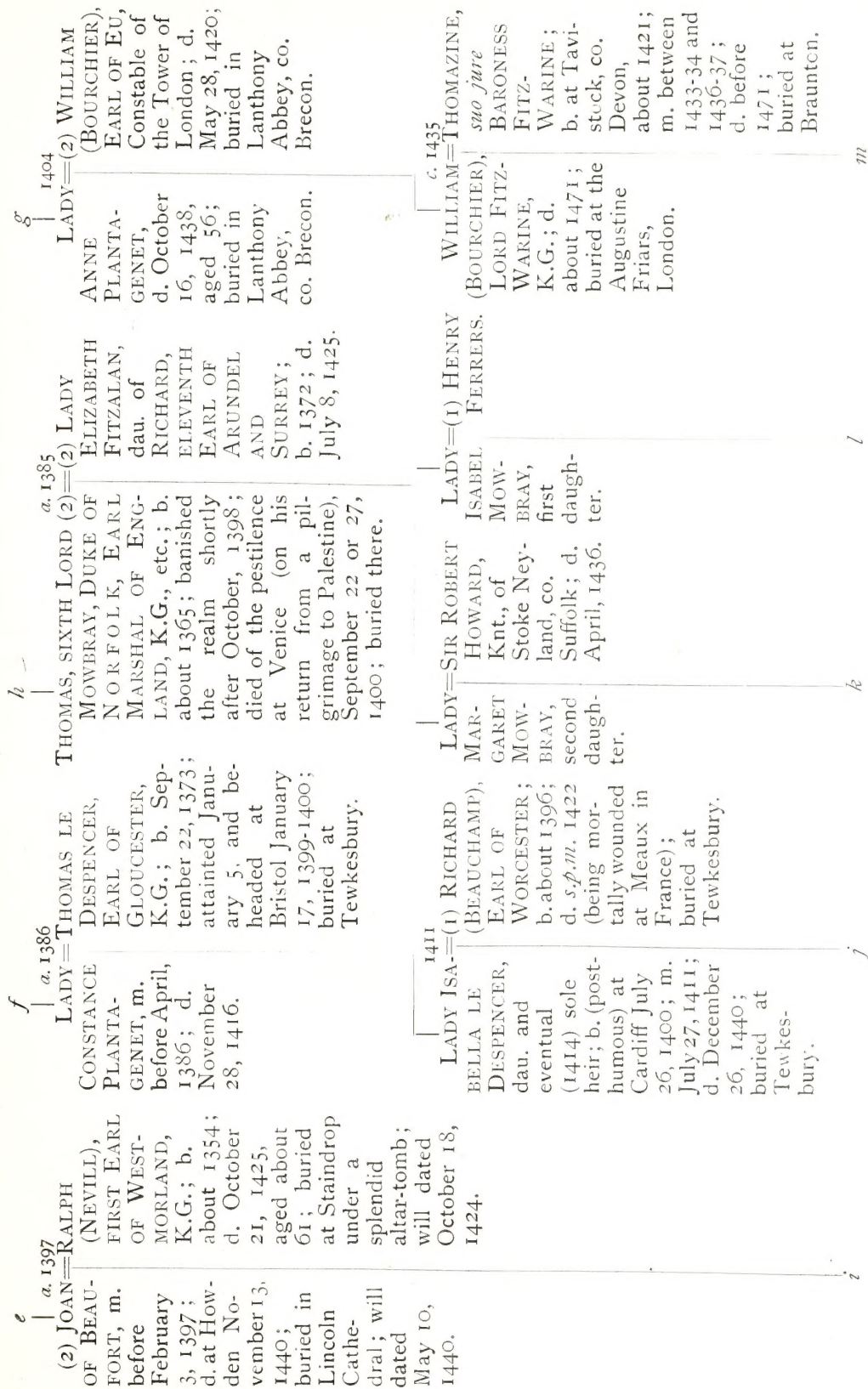
g

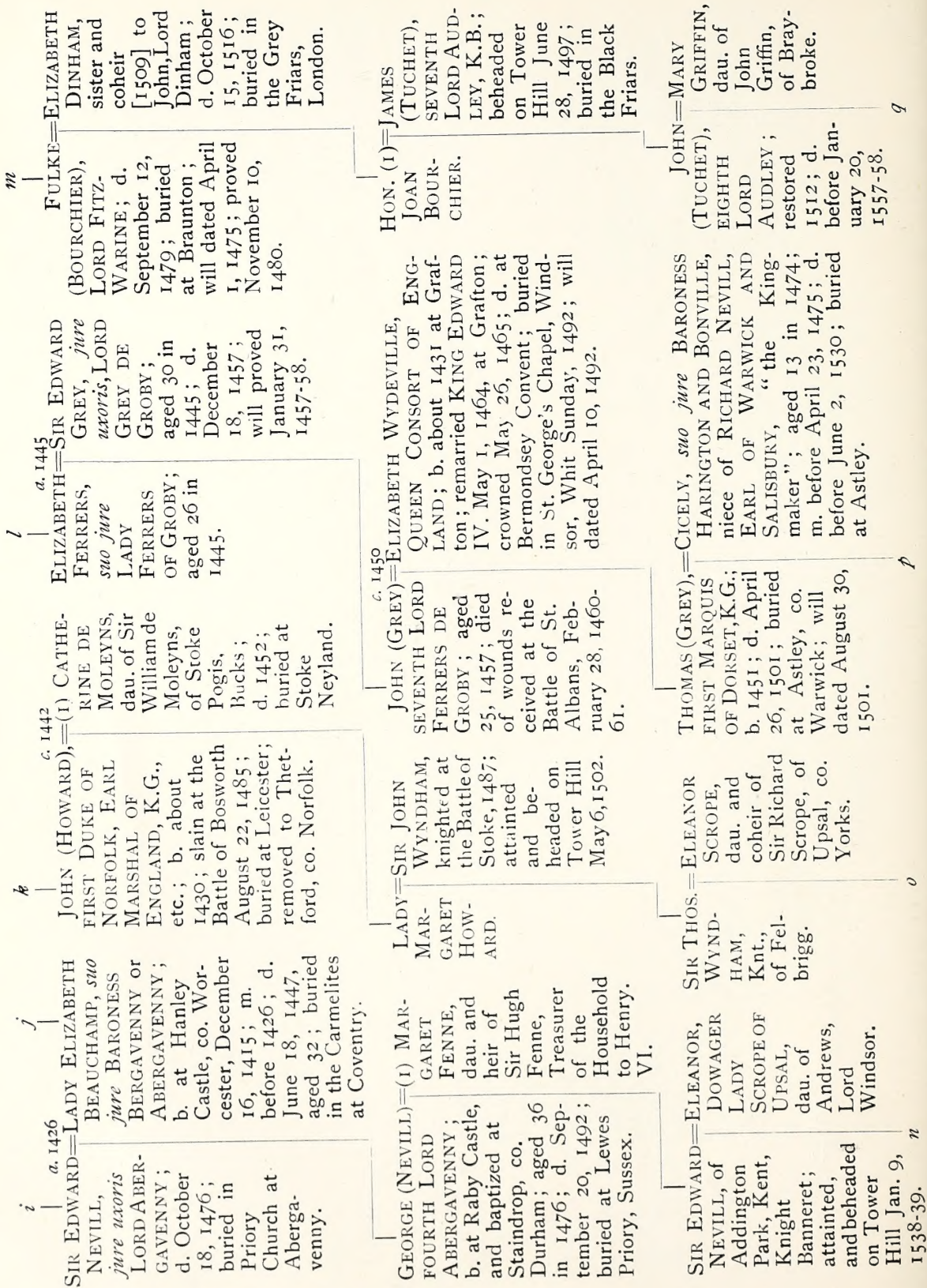
a. 1363

LADY=JOHN (Mow-  
bray), FOURTH  
LORD MOW-  
BRAY; b. 1326,  
at Epworth,  
co. Lincoln;  
joined the  
Crusades, and  
was slain by  
the Turks  
near Constan-  
tinople Octo-  
ber 9, 1368.

h





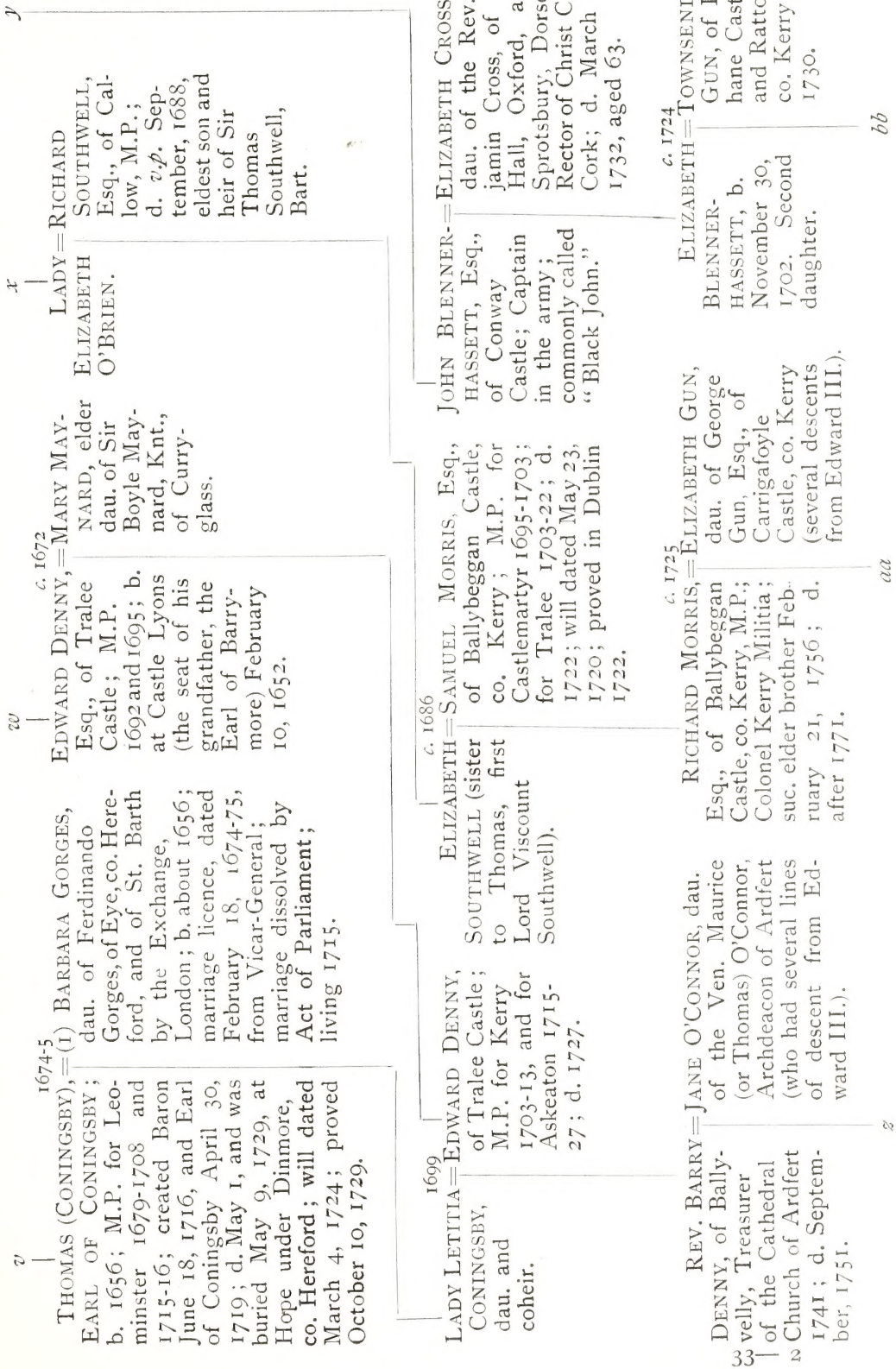












aa

z

URSULA DENNY<sup>1</sup> c. 1770 = SAMUEL MORRIS, Esq., of Ballybeggan Castle, etc., aforesaid; High Sheriff, co. Kerry, 1763; Colonel of the Kerry Volunteers; b. about 1727-28; d. after 1809; buried in family vault in Ratass Church.

c. 1792  
SAMUEL MORRIS, Esq., =  
of Ballybeggan Castle aforesaid, J.P., D.L., co. Kerry, High  
Provost of Tralee, Captain Kerry Militia; b. 1772; d. in  
Tralee April 2, 1838; buried in family vault in Ratass  
Church.

1816

GEORGINA MORRIS, =  
eventual sole heiress; b. at Ballybeggan Castle Novem-  
ber 15, and baptized at Tralee November 26, 1795; m. there  
February 21, 1816; d. May 8, 1888, in her 93rd year.

1867

CHARLES HENRY THEODORE BRUCE (DE MASSUE = (2) MARGARET MELVILLE MOODIE, only dau. of George  
DE RUVIGNY, or DE RUVIGNES), EIGHTH MARQUIS OF  
RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL, Colonel in the British army;  
b. November 18, 1829; d. at Sherborne, Dorset, February 8,  
1883; buried there.

bb

c. 1765

WILLIAM TOWNSEND GUN, = (1) SARAH, dau. of Anthony  
Stoughton, Esq., of Bally-  
horgan, co. Kerry (who  
had several lines of descent  
from Edward III.).  
Esq., of Rattoo, co. Kerry;  
b. about 1730; d. 1812.

c. 1792

SARAH STOUGHTON GUN, second daughter; b. at Rattoo  
House, about 1769; d. in Tralee between October 9 and  
12, 1850, aged 81, buried in family vault in Ratass Church.

1816

LLOYD HENRY (DE MASSUE DE RUVIGNY, or DE RUVIGNES),  
*de jure* SEVENTH MARQUIS OF RUVIGNY, near Béhan, AND  
14TH MARQUIS OF RAINEVAL, near Amiens, both in the  
Province of Picardy, Captain in the British army; b.  
March 26, 1791; suc. his elder brother April 13, 1843;  
d. at Braddon October 14, 1863; buried at Kirk Braddon.

1867

MARGARET MELVILLE MOODIE, only dau. of George  
Moodie, 7th of Cocklaw and Dunbog, co. Fife; b. Febru-  
ary 21, and baptized at Dunbog March 28, 1845; m. June 25,  
1867; d. April 30, 1868 (with several descents from  
Edward III. of England and James I. and Robert the  
Bruce, Kings of Scotland).

1869

(3) HELEN BENNET, second dau. of George Bennet, Esq.,  
J.P., of Dibdale, co. Worcester, and Green Hill, co. Stafford.

<sup>1</sup> See her descent from King Edward I. through the Lady Joan Plantagenet in Foster's "Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent," ii. p. 724.



## RELATIVES OF KINGS.



THE Marquis of Ruvigny, in a book which has just been published under the title of "The Blood Royal," has produced one of the most remarkable books which has ever been issued. It is not by a long way the first volume of royal descents which has appeared, but everything of that nature which has hitherto found its way into print has been nothing more than a collection of isolated descents, the selection invariably comprising only such descendants of royalty as were inclined to pay in order that their names should appear. Such a procedure is, of course, one method of book-making, but it certainly does not seem to have appealed to the writer above mentioned, who in his work has adopted an entirely different principle upon which to base his production.

Starting with the idea of collecting the names of everybody of royal descent, he eventually became aware of the magnitude of the task before him, which has had finally to be split up into a proposed series of some number of volumes. Of this series the first volume which is now issued contains only the descendants of King Edward IV. and King Henry VII. of England, and, as a consequence, the descendants of King James III. of Scotland. Those people who derive from earlier Sovereigns, and not through the Kings mentioned, are relegated to later volumes.

The descendants of King Edward III., for example, other than those included in the issue of the Kings first mentioned, have not yet been touched, though these are far the most numerous; but within the limits with which the present volume has been compiled, no less than 11,723 living persons are already named as descendants of the Royal Family of this country.

Royal descents, as, of course, every genealogist knows, are by no means rare, and though naturally everyone must take some interest in such a matter in so far as it concerns themselves, the attention of *Truth* to a certain gentleman who elaborated royal descents at a figure very remunerative to himself undoubtedly brought the matter at one time into some little disrepute; but one questions if genealogists daily engaged in such investigation really had any idea of the vast number of people now living who could claim and thoroughly establish such pride of descent. We happen

to know that the author of the present book, however, much underestimated his task.

The proposal was submitted to the publishers when the descendants of the elder daughter of King Henry VII.—that is, Margaret, Queen Consort of Scotland—had been worked out. These number some 1,440 people, and it seemed a fair presumption that the descendants of the other sister, Mary, Queen Consort of France, afterwards wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, would run to about the same extent. It merely illustrates the uncertainty of genealogical research when one finds that her descendants total up to 10,283. The striking disparity, however, is easily accounted for. The descendants of the former daughter are in a large proportion members of royal and princely houses, and, as everyone knows, these families intermarry very greatly. The extent of this may be shown when it is mentioned that the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Guise can trace her descent from King Edward IV. in no less than eighty-eight different lines. The children of the Duke and Duchess of Calabria and the Prince of the Asturias have seventy-eight such descents, and the children of the Archduke Leopold Salvator of Tuscany have eighty each. There are few members of these royal and princely houses who can show but a single descent; but each separate descent, however, is carefully tabulated, and can easily be traced. And treating each descent as if it were that of a separate person, there are no less than 36,735 of these lines of descent carefully worked out and tabulated in the book before us, which really, however, owing to these duplicate descents, represent only 11,723 different people. The descendants of the elder daughter were included in the “*Legitimist Kalendar*,” but they have been brought up to date in the work before us. The attempt to continue the work in the pages of the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* by publishing the descendants of the younger daughter threatened to run to such a length that we were compelled to relinquish the attempt and pass the project on to the present publishers. No doubt it is the descendants of the younger daughter, Mary Tudor, Queen Consort of France, which will excite most interest in this country, for whilst in the first part the name of every Christian crowned head, with the exception of the Kings of Sweden, Norway, and Servia, and the Princes of Monaco and Montenegro—and some people will also include the Pope—are mentioned, the descendants of the second daughter bring in a large proportion of the British peerage and aristocracy. The names are all arranged, and the descents tabulated in the correct order in





HENRY (GREY), DUKE OF SUFFOLK, K.G., MARQUESS OF DORSET.

*(Reproduced from "The Blood Royal of Britain.")*



which such descendants stand in priority of right of succession to the throne, the Act of Settlement in this respect being, for purely genealogical reasons, ignored. The result is that whilst King Edward VII. is reigning in this country, No. 1 in the list of names is not King Edward, but Maria Theresa of Modena, Princess Louis of Bavaria, who is the heir and senior lineal representative of the royal Houses of Stuart, Tudor, and Plantagenet.

Her portrait is the first which appears in the volume. The Princess Louis of Bavaria, of course, descends from King Charles I. and his wife Henrietta Maria of France. King Edward descends from the sister of King Charles, Elizabeth, the wife of the Elector-Palatine; and in these days of constant intermarriages amongst royalty it is curious to notice that King Edward VII. descends by two lines, and two lines only, from the ancient Kings of the country which he rules. Queen Alexandra has four descents, but little Prince Edward of Wales has at least ten. It is another somewhat remarkable fact that only three intermarriages have occurred between the legitimate descendants of the two daughters of Henry VII., the first being the marriage of the Duke of Sussex with Lady Augusta Murray, the second the marriage of the Duke of Argyll with Princess Louise, and the third the marriage of the Duke of Teck with Lady Margaret Grosvenor, and the three children of the Duke and Duchess of Teck are the only people now living who can show legitimate descent from both daughters of King Henry VII. The first 858 living people who represent between themselves no less than 15,825 of the thirty-six thousand and more lines of descent were excluded from the throne of England by the Act of Settlement; these are followed by 582 living people, commencing with King Edward VII. (who represent 7,492 lines of descent), who derive primarily from the Electress Sophia, wife of the Elector of Hanover, on whom the crown was entailed by the Act of Settlement. The foregoing comprise the whole of the descendants of the elder daughter of King Henry VII.

The descendants of the younger daughter come next, and with regard to them a passing mention may be made of the old legend which declared that King James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, through whom the whole of the descendants of the elder daughter are traced, was not the child of Mary Queen of Scots, but was really the child of one of her ladies-in-waiting, who have been known so long in song and story as the four Maries. As the old story has it, the child of the Queen died, and was buried at the foot of the stairs leading to the Queen's bedroom in Holyrood Castle,





FRANCES, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ELDER DAUGHTER OF THE PRINCESS MARY (TUDOR), BY CHARLES  
(BRANDON), DUKE OF SUFFOLK, WITH HER SECOND HUSBAND, ADRIAN STOKES.  
(*Reproduced from "The Eldest Royal of Britain."*)



and the child of one of her waiting ladies, who was confined about the same time, was substituted in its place. The obvious necessity of an heir to the throne at that tumultuous period may really have caused such an event to take place, but there seems little real reason to place much credit upon the legend. There is no real evidence, and the story itself cannot be traced back much beyond the end of the eighteenth century. But if it be true, then the heir of line of Mary Tudor should now be on the throne of this country, and the heir of line at the present moment is the Baroness Kinloss. But this lady has a much stronger claim to the throne than results from the truth or falsity of the above scandalous little episode, inasmuch as if the provisions of the will of King Henry VIII. detailing the settlement of the throne—the will being made in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament made for that purpose—were carried out, the Lady Kinloss would have succeeded as the heir of line of Lady Frances Brandon, elder daughter of Mary Tudor, on whom and whose descendants King Henry VIII. entailed the crown. But the descent of Lady Kinloss is traced through Edward Seymour, Lord Beauchamp, through whom all the descendants of Lady Frances Brandon come. Now, there is a good deal of doubt as to whether Edward, Lord Beauchamp, was legitimate. He was the son of Lady Catherine Grey, and Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, and the proceedings on the marriage by the Commissioners appointed to judge the matter resulted on the finding that there had been no marriage, though its validity was afterwards held at common law. But if he were illegitimate, as he has often been considered, then the whole of the legitimate descendants of Lady Frances Brandon came to an end, and under the aforesaid will of King Henry VIII. the throne would have devolved upon the line of Lady Eleanor Brandon, of whom the present representative is believed to be the Earl of Jersey.

Amongst the portraits which appear in the book is an excellent one of Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, the claimant to the throne of Spain. There is no doubt whatever that Don Carlos is the heir of the French Royal House of Bourbon, and the lineal representative of the Kings of France, Navarre, and of Spain. It is, too, interesting to note that if the Princess Louis of Bavaria had died unmarried, Don Carlos would have been also the lineal representative of the English dynasties of Stuart, Tudor, and Plantagenet. As it is, he is No. 19, Nos. 2 to 17 being descendants of the Princess Louis of Bavaria, and No. 18 being the mother of Don Carlos.

The foregoing speculations, however, are all in the region of



what might have been ; but as a definite fact it is of interest to note that the daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Fife are the only persons now living—outside members of Royal Houses, and other than the English Royal Family, certainly the only persons in England—who can show legitimate descent from any Sovereign of England who has sat upon the throne since the death of Henry VII.

And these children (again excepting the Royal Family) are also the only living descendants of British race and nationality of James III. of Scotland or any subsequent Scottish King.

Proof of descent from King Henry VII. of necessity implies descent from William the Conqueror, from Alfred the Great, St. Louis IX. (King of France), from Charlemagne, from the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, from Roderigo diaz de Biva (called the Cid Roy Diaz), from Ferdinand III. (King of Castile and Leon), from the Greek Emperors Isaac II. to Angelos, and from Rudolph of Hapsburg (King of the Romans, founder of the Imperial House of Hapsburg).

Royal descent by no means implies the right to quarter the Royal Arms. There are not many people in Great Britain who have this right, but of those who come within the scope of the present volume the opportunity has been taken to mark this right, where it occurs, in consequence of the descents set out in the present volume ; and the Duke of Atholl, his children, and his cousin, Miss Caroline Murray, curiously enough, have inherited this right through three different lines of descent.

Though, of course, many of the descendants of the younger daughter are members of the Peerage, or closely related thereto, such people by no means exhaust the names contained in the volume, and some of the names which we have picked at random from the volume include Mr. Blount, of Orleton ; Mr. Goff, of Cunningham Hall, Knaresborough ; Mr. Randolph Behrens, of Sidcup, Kent ; Lady Jeune ; Colonel Stewart Tighe ; Mrs. Watts, of Kensworth Vicarage ; Admiral Oxley, of Ripon ; Mrs. Curwen, of Workington Hall ; Colonel Baillie, of Ilston Grange ; Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill ; the late Lady Helen Mellor ; Mr. Baskerville Glegg ; Lady Jutta ; the Pine Coffins ; Mr. Leycester Penrhyn ; Mr. Vaughan Lee, of Dillington Park ; Mr. Baillie, of Dochfour ; Admiral Horatio Maitland ; Captain Desborough ; Lady Harriett Lindsay ; Mr. Farquharson, of Invercauld ; Sir Herbert Oakeley ; Mr. Oswald, of Dunnikier ; Lady Baynes ; Lady Margaret Levett ; Mrs. Heber-Percy ; Colonel Lloyd, of Leighton Knolls ; Lady

Tennyson ; Mr. H. Chaplin ; Mr. Chaworth Musters ; Mr. Ward Boughton Leigh ; Mr. Glynn, of Durrington ; Mr. Dalison, of Hamptons ; Mr. Egerton Green ; Captain Sloane Stanley ; Lady O'Connor ; Major Lambert ; the Archdeacon of Norfolk ; Mr. Thorneycroft, of Thorneycroft Hall ; Mr. Coates, of Woodcote ; Mr. Gifford, of Chillington ; and Mr. Brooke, of Haughton Hall.

The descendants of the Blood Royal are found in all classes of life, for a long chapter treats of the descendants of a farmer who died in 1873. Again, we have the wife of a painter living in Dudley ; a china dealer living in Hartlepool ; a former proprietor of the *Carnarvon Herald* ; we get one man a sailor, he being described as the son of a baker at Islington ; another is an accountant at Bristol ; others a tenant farmer at Oatenfields, and an auctioneer and estate agent at Halesowen, near Worcester. But it is impossible to reprint names of 11,000 people, and we must take our leave of the book with the remark that it is in every way a remarkable production, and a most beautiful piece of book-making. The plan of the book is the same as adopted in the portions of the work which were published in our own pages. The paper and binding are singularly effective, as are the portraits, and some of these, which are reproduced by photogravure plates, are simply exquisite.

The frontispiece of the volume is a facsimile in colours of the Missal of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, which contains at the foot a note in handwriting giving the date of the birth of King Henry VII. The volume, which has been published, by subscription, by Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack, of Edinburgh, is now very nearly out of print, only a very few copies remaining to be disposed of.







OBVERSE OF PENNY OF HOWELL THE GOOD, TITULAR KING OF WALES,  
915-948 A.D., STRUCK AT CHESTER.

## THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.



THE distinguished support which has been given to the Society which has just been formed under the above name, testifies alike to the importance the Society is likely to have, no less than to the indefatigable energies of those responsible for its initiation. The attraction of Numismatics is widespread, and is not limited to the mere collection of impressed discs of metal, but embraces much human interest resulting from the study of the historical circumstances connected with the issue of coins, medals, and tokens. These often disclose intensely interesting historical, heraldic, and genealogical data, which might be sought in vain elsewhere.

That due attention will be given to these subjects is evidenced by the prospectus of the new Society, which has been issued. This is subjoined.



SIMON'S PETITION CROWN.

A thousand years ago the British coinage was, as it is to-day, the popular standard of currency for the civilized world, yet it has often been remarked that British numismatists encourage the study

and elucidation of the money of any other country in preference to that of their own. That there is much truth in the charge cannot be denied, for there is no society, journal, magazine, or publication which has for its primary object the advancement of the study of the coinage of the English-speaking race. Even the Numismatic Society of London devotes but a very small proportion of its work and influence to this object, and for the last twenty years not one-third of the pages of its journal, the *Numismatic Chronicle*,<sup>1</sup> has been devoted to anything directly or indirectly connected with the monetary system of our Empire. If Britain will not write the history of her own coinage, it is scarcely to be expected that any other nation will do it for her, and yet that is what she is doing for all others but herself.

The British Numismatic Society has been formed to meet this requirement, and its object is the encouragement of the historical study of the coins, medals, and tokens of the English-speaking race throughout the globe. Included in the subjects to be considered are the various series of the ancient Britons—Romano-Britons, Anglo-Saxons, Normans, English, Welsh, Scots, Irish, and Anglo-Gauls—also those of the Colonies and Dominions comprised in the British Empire, and of the United States of America, so closely connected with our history in the past, and still allied to us by ties of language and descent.

Whilst thus supplying a long-felt need, it is confidently hoped that the Society will enlist the support not only of those ladies and gentlemen whose interests as students and collectors lie within its special objects, but also of those whose preference and studies may be more general; for all will agree that the study, in accordance with the dictates of modern principles of historical and scientific research, of the coinage of the British Empire is one which has a first claim upon us.

“Finds” of coins, the coins of foreign countries, and objects of antiquity, so far as they respectively illustrate or have any bearing on the main subjects intended to be dealt with by the Society, will be considered to be within its scope.

The science of Heraldry in relation to numismatics opens a field for enquiry of a most interesting and instructive character, and one, hitherto little tilled, which it is hoped will yield a rich harvest.

It is proposed to appoint corresponding members of the Council of the Society in Scotland, Ireland, the principal Colonies and Dominions and in America, to advance the knowledge of the coinage

<sup>1</sup> Series III.



of those countries, and to represent the interests of those of their fellow-countrymen who are members of the Society.

The ordinary meetings of the Society will be held in London, where one of the members has kindly placed a suitable room at its disposal; but for the convenience of members who very naturally prefer to attend and discuss their collections and the results of their studies within the districts in which they reside, it is proposed that a Congress shall be held occasionally in the various centres of numismatic enterprise within the United Kingdom.

The publication of the Society will be called the *British Numismatic Journal*, and will be issued annually, so that it may be delivered to members in a bound form. The journal will be well printed and illustrated, and its contents may be forejudged when it is stated that many of those whose names are most familiar in the annals of British numismatics have promised their best endeavours towards its success.

The subscription to the Society is one guinea per annum, and no entrance-fee will at first be charged.

It is trusted that the objects of the Society are such as will enlist your support, and that you will accordingly sign and return the enclosed form to

THE HON. SECRETARIES OF  
THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,  
43, BEDFORD SQUARE,  
LONDON, W.C.



A COIN BEARING THE NAME OF ÆTHELRÆD II., WEIGHT 40 GRAINS=  
2 PENNIES.

The following are already members of the Society :

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk,  
K.G., Earl Marshal.

President of the Zoological  
Society.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford,  
K.G., F.S.A., Lord-  
Lieutenant of Middlesex,

The Most Hon. the Marquess of  
Ailesbury.  
The Right Hon. the Earl of

- Powis, Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire.  
 The Lord Granville Gordon.  
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<sup>1</sup> Hon. Secs. (*pro tem.*).



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## PEERAGES AT ISSUE (*concluded*).

### "COUNSEL FOR COUNTER-CLAIMANT.

" R. CALVERT was first heard. He traced the descent of the Poulett family and put in the certificates of the marriage of the late Earl with Elizabeth Lavinia Newman and of the birth of his client. Counsel was proceeding to read a statement of the late Earl, when

"The Lord Chancellor asked if counsel had an order for reading such statement.

"Mr. Calvert said that he had not.

"The Lord Chancellor observed that even if the order had been produced he questioned the admissibility of the statement counsel had proposed to read.

"After some discussion, the Attorney-General suggested that the question might stand over, as Mr. Warmington was prepared to open his case.

### "CASE FOR THE PETITIONER.

"Mr. Warmington proceeded to open his case for the petitioner and claimant, and argued the legitimacy or otherwise of a child born in wedlock. He quoted authorities to show that the presumption that a child born in wedlock was legitimate might be upset,



and that a good deal depended on the conduct of the parents towards the child.

“The Lord Chancellor said that there was no law on the subject. It was a question of fact and presumption, which had to be proved, like any other fact, in a court of justice.

“Mr. Warmington then gave the full details of his case. Commenting on the peculiar name of ‘Turnour’ given to the child born six months after the marriage, he said that the name was capable of some explanation. William Turnour were the two Christian names of Captain Granville, of the 48th Regiment, who during the months of February, March, and April, 1849, was stationed with his regiment at Dublin in the Royal Barracks. Captain Granville lived in the barracks, and Elizabeth Lavinia Newman lived with him as his mistress. The acquaintance between Captain Granville and Miss Newman was of long standing, as was evidenced by the birth of the child Frances Granville in 1846. Early in June, 1849, Elizabeth Newman returned to her native town of Portsmouth, and resided with her friend Miss Lock, who afterwards became Mrs. Alexander. Miss Newman was distressed, and, according to Miss Lock, she gave as her reason for her distress the fact that she was about to give birth to a child, and that the father of that child was Captain Granville, who had sent her home. Captain Granville appeared to have been concerned about the marriage, for he went to some trouble to obtain a certificate, and was informed by a solicitor whom he employed of the separation deed which had been drawn up between the late Earl and his wife. The reason, counsel submitted, why Captain Granville was so concerned as to whether the marriage were true or not was that if the marriage had taken place Captain Granville was relieved of what might have become a considerable burden.

#### “SETTLEMENT OF THE LANDS.

“There was no question as to the marriage of William Henry Poulett and Elizabeth Lavinia Newman, and if the late Earl had resumed cohabitation with his first wife any children born would have been legitimate. The fifth Earl made a settlement of the Poulett estates on William Henry Poulett, and they were to go to the children of any marriage of the late Earl after the death of his first wife. Negotiations took place between William Henry Poulett and Mrs. Poulett, who was made an allowance of between £300 and £400 a year. After William Henry Poulett succeeded to the title of Earl Poulett, Mrs. Poulett did not assume the title of Countess

Poulett, neither did the counter-claimant during his mother's lifetime assume the courtesy title of Viscount Hinton. When Elizabeth Lavinia Poulett died the circumstances were entirely changed. Earl Poulett became a free man and the counter-claimant was left entirely without means of subsistence. Applications were made by him to the late Earl for an allowance, but the offer of £100, and more if the counter-claimant would go to the colonies, was refused. Counsel next proceeded to mention the litigation which was commenced by the counter-claimant, but not completed. The late Earl always declared in his answer to the interrogatories of the counter-claimant that he could not by any possibility have been his father and had never acknowledged him as his son. The late Earl always recognised William John Lydston Poulett as Viscount Hinton and his son and heir, and acknowledged him as such in his will.

“ EVIDENCE.

“ Mr. Haldane then read over the testimony of various witnesses now dead.

“ The depositions of Dr. Edward Rogers Perks, of Portsea, referred to his attendance on Mrs. Poulett at the birth of the counter-claimant. Dr. Perks stated that the child was not a six months' child.

“ The statement of Emma Alexander, the wife of General Frederick Llewellyn Alexander, late of the Royal Marine Artillery, was that in 1849 she knew Elizabeth Lavinia Newman at Southsea. Before Miss Newman married Mr. Poulett she told witness in confidence that she was enceinte by Captain Granville. Lieutenant Poulett visited Miss Newman during three weeks before the marriage, but witness was present while Mr. Poulett and Miss Newman were together.

“ Several witnesses were then called, and produced various documents.

“ Colonel West, retired, next gave evidence. He said that in 1848-49 he was in the 48th Regiment of Foot, quartered in the Royal Barracks, Dublin. At that time there was an officer named Captain William Turnour Granville in the regiment. When he joined the regiment he was accompanied by a lady, whose name was Miss Elizabeth Newman, who lived in Captain Granville's quarters. Witness never saw Lieutenant Poulett in Miss Newman's company.

“ Cross-examined by Mr. Calvert: Lieutenant Poulett was acquainted with Captain Granville.

“ At this stage the case was adjourned.”



## SECOND DAY.

“Dr. Champneys was the first witness called, and he gave medical evidence.

“Counsel then proceeded to argue the admissibility as evidence of a statement made by the late Earl in 1884 in a suit in the Chancery Division. The only question in that suit was the paternity of William Turnour Thomas Poulett, the counter-claimant.

“The Lord Chancellor said that, in his opinion, the evidence was properly admissible. The legitimacy or illegitimacy of a child born in wedlock must be treated as a question of fact. Like any other question of fact, it should be answered by evidence appropriate to the issue. He moved that the evidence be received.

“The committee agreed.

## “LATE EARL’S STATEMENTS.

“Mr. Haldane then proceeded to read the late Earl’s depositions. In the course of these the late Earl stated that in 1849 he was a lieutenant in the 2nd Queen’s Royals, and in the early part of that year he was quartered in Dublin. While there he met Miss Elizabeth Lavinia Newman. The only time he saw her in Dublin was at lunch on a car with some friends of his at Phoenix Park races. He could not say that on that occasion he even spoke to her. In the summer of that year he was on leave, and at London, Brighton, Emsworth, and Portsmouth. At Portsmouth he accidentally met Miss Newman. She was staying with Miss Lock at Southsea. He called on her there, and wanted Miss Newman to go to London with him, but she objected, and refused to have anything to do with him unless he married her. After a few days they arranged to be married, and a fortnight afterwards they were married at the registrar’s office at Portsea. They went to London the same day, dined at the Euston Square Hotel, and left by the night mail for Dublin, arriving the following morning, and going to the Pigeon House Barracks. When he married Miss Newman he was not aware that she was enceinte. He lived with his wife for two months, and then discovered her condition. She admitted that Captain Granville was the father. After that witness did not cohabit with his wife, who went to Portsmouth. Witness received a letter from Captain Granville.

“Mr. Calvert objected to the purport of that letter being given.

“The objection was upheld.

## "NON-RECOGNITION.

"Mr. Haldane continued the late Earl's statement, which went on to say that he never saw Mrs. Poulett from the day he parted from her in 1849 until he accidentally met her in the street in August, 1855, at Plymouth. That interview lasted only five minutes, and he never saw her again before her death. Witness succeeded to the title in 1864. His wife never did anything, as far as witness was aware, to claim for her son the position of his child. William Turnour Thomas Poulett did not assume the title of Viscount Hinton until after his mother's death. From the day of his birth until after his mother's death witness never heard of him. In cross-examination, the late Earl stated that there was no bet made with witness about Miss Newman. That was a newspaper story. Witness made Mrs. Poulett an allowance when he left her. He knew that Miss Newman had been living with Captain Granville before he married her, and that she had had one or two children by Captain Granville. When witness met Miss Newman in Portsmouth she was about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age. When witness became Earl he increased Mrs. Poulett's allowance to £400 a year, and that she received till her death. When she died witness was abroad. She died suddenly, and was buried at Portsmouth or Southsea. In re-examination, the late Earl said that he had never recognised the person calling himself Viscount Hinton in any way whatever as his son.

"Formal evidence was then given as to a deed of separation having been drawn up between the late Earl and his first wife, and an arrangement made for providing his wife with an allowance.

## "COUNTER-CLAIMANT'S EVIDENCE.

"William Turnour Thomas Poulett next gave evidence. He said that during his boyhood he lived with his mother, Elizabeth Lavinia Poulett. She told him that his father was William Henry Poulett, the sixth Earl. Witness visited several relations of the sixth Earl Poulett, among them being the late Dowager Countess Poulett, the wife of the fifth Earl, and the late Dowager Duchess of Cleveland. He was introduced as Viscount Hinton. After the death of his mother he received a communication from Earl Poulett addressed to him as Lord Hinton.

"Mr. Calvert: What was the nature of that communication?—  
Witness: He asked me to call on him, and to give my name to the



servants as Mr. Turnour, as he did not wish the servants to know who I was.

“Did you go?—No. I refused to give to the servants a name which was not my own. I had an interview with him in October, 1871, and he asked me to go to India and manage an indigo plantation.

“Did you ever hear from your mother as to the time when she first became acquainted with your father?—She knew him some time before the marriage. They used to meet at Miss Lock’s.

“Cross-examined by Mr. Warmington: Witness saw the sixth Earl frequently before 1871, but not to speak to. Witness never saw the fifth Earl. No payments were ever made to witness before his mother’s death. After his mother’s death he communicated frequently with the late Earl’s solicitor.

“Mr. Warmington: At this interview, was any statement made to you about your parentage?—Witness: It was not mentioned. The conversation was all about going to India.

“The certificate of witness’s marriage in 1869 was produced, and on it witness was described as William Turnour Thomas Poulett, and not as Viscount Hinton. Witness took to himself the courtesy title of Viscount Hinton before commencing proceedings to establish his legitimacy, but he could not produce any document showing that he had done so.

“In re-examination, witness said that his mother asked him not to annoy the Earl in any way. By ‘annoy’ witness meant knocking at the Earl’s front-door and proclaiming himself the Earl’s son.

#### “COUNSEL FOR COUNTER-CLAIMANT.

“Mr. Calvert then addressed their lordships, and submitted that non-access on the part of the late Earl had not been proved. He submitted that the late Earl would not have given Elizabeth Lavinia Poulett practically all that he had if he had not known that the child was his.

“The Lord Chancellor: She was his wife, you know. He was bound to support her.

“Mr. Calvert submitted that she could have been supported on less than the allowance the Earl made her. Counsel referred to the fact that William Henry Poulett and Elizabeth Lavinia Newman were in Dublin nine months before the birth of the child, and he thought it a remarkable coincidence that the two should have been at Portsmouth at the same time. He submitted that the counter-claimant was legitimate, and therefore entitled to the title.

"The Attorney-General submitted that the circumstances pointed to the conclusion that the counter-claimant was not entitled to the title.

"LORD CHANCELLOR'S DECISION.

"The Lord Chancellor, in delivering judgment, said the question was singularly clear. The sixth Earl Poulett, when a young man between twenty-one and twenty-two, married a girl whom he seemed to have admired very much. Shortly after the marriage he discovered the condition of his wife, and thereupon refused to have any further cohabitation with her. The history of what took place afterwards was consistent with that story. From first to last in the course of the case nothing had been said which should cause their lordships to throw any doubt on the statement made by the sixth Earl. It was a simple question of fact, and it seemed to him (the Lord Chancellor) that the counter-claimant, William Turnour Thomas Poulett, was illegitimate. The claimant, William John Lydston Poulett, was legitimate, and was therefore entitled to the title. The Lord Chancellor then moved that the Committee for Privileges do report to the House that William Turnour Thomas Poulett had not made out his claim, and that William John Lydston Poulett had.

"Lords Macnaghten, Davey, Robertson, and Lindley concurred."



## AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT  
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFEFTMENT of Adjudication of the lands and baronie of Cromartie with the office of sheriffship of the said lands and baronie and patronage of the kirk of Cromartie, to Alexander Dunbar, Provost of Inverness, adjudged for the sum of 5,420 lib. 12s. 6d. Composition 80 merks.

Confirmation of ane annual rent of 1,842 merks yearlie out of the lands and baronie of Edingtoune and others, to John Lauder, Merchant in Edinburgh, and his spouse.

Composition 200 merks.



Infetment to Walter Thomson in Meiklesogie, of the third part of the toun and lands of Balingal, holds of His majesty blensch, upon the resignation of umquhile Robert Lathangie, younger, portioner of Balingal. It hath ane confirmation to its authors rights.

Composition 40 lib.

Confirmation to David, now Earl of Northesk, of ane Disposition granted by Sir James Strachan of Thornton, to the deceased John Earl of *Ethie* (?) his guidshire of the toun and lands of Caldhamie holds of His Majesty, feu.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to John, Earl of Cassills, of the Honorable office of Bailiarie of the 100 merk land of Monkland of Melrose in Carrick holds of His Majesty, blensch upon the resignation of Thomas Kennedy of Grange.

Composition 20 merks.

Infetment of Adjudication of the lands and baronie of Ardgraine, the toun and lands of Watertoune, the heritable office of Constabulaire of Aberdeen, and patronage of the kirk of Ellon, to George Leslie, Bailie of Aberdeen, adjudged for 10,000 merks and 3,000 merks of expenses.

Composition 80 lib.

Confirmation of ane annual rent of 222 lib 12s. out of the lands and baronie of Torrie and others, to Captain George Erskine, and Ellen Hamilton, his spouse.

Composition 20 merks.

Infetment to William Blair of Balgillo of the lands of Balgillo holds of his Majesty ward upon the resignation of William Gray of Hastoune and William Gray of Innerightie his son.

Composition 40 merks.

Infetment of Adjudication of the Miln and miln lands, commonly called the over or ward miln and lands of Easter and Wester Badie-hills, to James Maule of Balumbie, brother german to the Earl of Panmure, adjudged for 9,447 lib 13s. 2d.

Composition 30 lib.

Infetment of ane annual rent of 64 lib 8s. Scots out of the mill and mill lands called the ward mill to James Auchterlonie of Gwind upon the resignation of Mr. John Johnstone, Minister of Barrie.

Composition 10 lib.

Infetment of Adjudication of the lands and baronie of Foulden to William Master of Ross. It proceeds also upon several apprisings extending to the sum of 9,006 lib 2s. 2d.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to Archibald Crawford of Auchinames of the superiority of the lands of Corsbie, Minnock and others, holds of his majesty taxt ward, for payment of 102 merks 11s. for the

ward and non entry, als much for the relieffe, and 205 merks 8s. 8d. for the marriage, as ane proportional part of the taxt ward duty of the 34s. land of the baronie of Steinstoune, upon the resignation of Robert Cunningham of Auchinharvie. Composition 100 lib.

Infetment of Adjudication of the superiority and privelege of the Wester just and equal half of the wood commonly called the forresty of Brae and others, and the rights of patronage of the kirk of Cullicuden and Kirkmichael, and that plank of ground or piece muir of the baronie of Cromarty lying above the lands of Ballakure, to George Dallas of St. Martins, Writer to His Majesty's Signet, adjudged for 1,800 lib. The said plank of ground or piece muir holds of His Majesty taxt ward for payment of 40s. Scots for the ward, the like sum for the relieffe and non entry, and 4 lib for the marriage, as ane proportional part of the taxt ward duties of the baronie of Cromartie, upon the resignation of Sir John Urquhart of Cromartie. Composition 20 lib.

Confirmation of ane disposition granted by Mr. Thomas Innes of Struthers, to James Calder of Muirtoune, of the toune and lands of Struthers and others. Composition 100 merks.

Confirmation to Hew Dallas, Commissaire clerk of Ross, of the toune and lands of Meiklebudzett, Newtoune of Budzett, and others, to be holden of Sir Hew Campbell of Cawdor.

Composition 20 lib.

Infetment to John Porterfield of Duchell in liferent, and Alexander Porterfield, his second lawful son in fee, of the lands of Meiklefullwood, Birkenhead and Blackburn and others, holds of His Majesty, as king and as prince, taxt ward, for payment of 200 merks for the ward and nonentry, as much for the relieffe, and 400 merks for the marriage, as ane proportional part of the taxt ward duties of the lands and baronie of Fulwood, upon the resignation of John Sempile of Fulwood. Composition 800 merks.

Infetment to John Porterfield of that ilk in liferent, and William Porterfield, his eldest lawful son in fee, of the 10 merk land of Easter Cochrane and others, holds of His Majesty, as king and as prince, ward, upon the resignation of James Cunningham, brother german and heir male and of Tailzie to the deceased William Cunningham of Quairdstoune and Sir John Shaw of Greenock.

Composition 1,000 merks.

Infetment of recognition of the lands of Guishichan and others to Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, His Majesty's advocate.

Composition 10 merks.



Infeftment to John Inglis of Cramond in liferent, and James Inglis, his only lawful son in fee, of the ten merk land of the toun and lands of Kingscramond, and the half of the lands of Southfield, and others, with the patronage of the vicarage of St. Thomas the Apostle, within the college church of St Geilles in Edinburgh, holds of His Majesty taxt ward blensch and feu, the taxt ward for payment of 100 lib. for the ward nonentry, als much for the relieffe, and 500 merks for the marriage, upon the resignation of Sir John Young of Lenie, Sir John Smith of Grotall (?), and several others.

Composition 500 merks.

Infeftment of apprising of the lands of Raynes, the lands of Brabuster and others to John Buchanan of Sandside apprised for 3,781 lib 11s. 4d.

Composition 50 merks.

Confirmation to Jean, Countess of Sutherland, of her liferent.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation to Dame Anne Ramsay, Countess of Home, of ane annual rent of 500 merks out of the lands and Earldom of Home.

Composition 10 merks.

Infeftment to Robert Barber Bailie of Inverness of the lands and baronie of Mulderg, holds of His Majesty feu. It proceeds also upon several apprisings, thereof one is 1,382 lib 13s. 4d. It hath also ane confirmation of the Thirlage of the mill of Fairne upon the resignation of Hector Douglas, late of Mulderg.

Composition 200 merks.

Confirmation to John Drummond of Milnenab of ane charter granted by unquhile Patrick Drummond of Milnenab, grandsire to the said deceased John Drummond, of the Mill of Milnenab, the lands of Galvalmoir and others.

Composition 10 lib.

Confirmation of ane annual rent of 429 lib 15s. out of the lands and baronie of Finlarig and others to Mungo Campbell, Writer in Edinburgh.

Composition 40 lib.

Infeftment to James Cochrane, nevoy to the Earl of Dundonald, of the five merk lands of Craigenseoch, Sempill and others, holds of His Majesty blensch, upon the resignation of the said Earl of Dundonald.

Composition 10 merks.

(To be continued.)



## Queries and Correspondence.

*Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.*

### CHILDREN OF THE FIFTH LORD PAGET.

The names of the thirteen (?) children of William, fifth Lord Paget, which your correspondent kindly sends, is, I presume, connected extracts from sundry old Peerages, and from which I have already derived exactly the same information; and as these old books are very incomplete, and in numerous instances incorrect, it would be interesting and very useful to me to ascertain in which parish registry (?) in London the baptism of all the children of this fifth Baron and Lady Frances Rich were recorded. Was it either in St. Andrew's or St. Bridget's, Holborn, as, according to the "Letters of Dorothy Osborne," lately published, this Lord Paget had a residence in Shoe Lane—say, from 1633 to 1648? He died in his house in Old Palace Yard in 1678. Was there a portrait of him ever published?

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

### ARMS OF PORTO RICO.

Each of the provinces comprising the Dominion of Canada has a coat of arms. Kindly state how those arms were created—"by grant" or "by legislative action"?

MONOGRAM.

[They were brought into existence by Royal Warrant under the Sign Manual and Privy Seal of the Sovereign.—ED. G.M.]

### THE BURFORD BARONY.

I am indebted to your correspondent (June number, 1903) A. H. for the information that the Mortimers of Richards Castle and Burford must not be identified with those of Wigmore. I should be glad if he could inform me as to the coat that either line bore.

With regard, again, to his assertion that Burford (Salop) was not a barony, all I have to remark is that the monuments in Burford Church show that successive generations of Cornwalls assumed that title. Accepting his evidence that Margaret Mortimer's elder sister held the Barony of Richards Castle in her own right—though why it did not fall into abeyance between the two sisters, coheiresses, surpasses my comprehension—I consider the fact of the Barony of Burford, at all events as a barony by tenure, to be amply verified. A. H. apparently disputes the existence of baronies by tenure. That, I need not say, amounts to much too large a problem for the limits of a letter. Sir Bernard Burke defined in a very lucid manner these baronies, and—I write subject to correction—they appear to be of great antiquity; e.g., the Barony of Boarstall or Bernwood was bestowed by Edward the Confessor on Nigel-âls-Neale, the Forester, for his feat in slaying the wild boar of Bernwood, and it was held by Cornage. Burford, I take it, was one of the baronies of the Welsh Marches, the holder being required to furnish a small contingent of men in case of necessity.

COMPTON READE.



TITLE OF BARONET (No. 76, p. 178).

With reference to the query as to whether a Baronet is entitled to style himself "the Honourable," may I quote the following passage from Dodd on Dignities, etc., 1842, p. 195 :

"On the 15th July, 1840, a 'permanent committee of the baronetage for sustaining the rights and privileges of the order' was founded, and among the claims put forward on behalf of the whole body are the following :

"... To enjoy the style and title of 'the Honourable.'"

"These constitute the majority of claims made in favour of the order, but as yet no steps have been taken by the Crown for granting them."

As the prefix is not in anything like general use, I imagine the concluding sentence still holds good.

Yours faithfully, M. W. H.



# A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

## Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

### THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

April 4, 1902.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 1, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Albemarle Percy Inglis, Esq., to be Consul-General for the Departments of Seine, Seine-et-Marne, Marne, Seine-et-Oise, Oise, Eure-et-Loire, Loiret, Meuse, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Aube, Haute Marne, Vosges, Yonne, Côte d'Or, Haute Saône, Belfort, Nièvre, and Doubs, to reside at Paris ; Martyn Cecil Gurney, Esq., to be Consul-General for the Departments of the Mouths of the Rhone, Eastern Pyrenees, Aude, Hérault, Gard, Var, Vaucluse, Haute Loire, Ardèche, Drôme, Hautes Alpes, Basses Alpes, Lozère, Aveyron, and Tarn, to reside at Marseilles ; Charles Alfred Payton, Esq., to be Consul for the Departments of Nord (with the exception of the town of Dunkirk), Pas-de-Calais, Somme, Aisne, and Ardennes, to reside at Calais ; Lionel Charles Liddell, Esq., to be Consul for the Departments of Allier, Saône-et-Loire, Jura, Creuse, Puy-de-Dôme, Cantal, Loire, Rhône, Ain, Isère, Haute Savoie, and Savoie, to reside at Lyons ; and the Honourable Edward Heniker-Major to be Vice-Consul for the Arrondissement of St. Malo, to reside at St. Malo.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK.

Joseph Edward Moore Gwyn, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 27, 1902.

### THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

April 8, 1902.

DOWNING STREET, April 5, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Francis Henry May, Esq., C.M.G. (Captain Superintendent of Police), to be Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Hong Kong.

DOWNING STREET, April 7, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Edward Daniel Laborde, Esq. (Chief of Police and Inspector of Prisons), to be an Official Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Lucia.

WHITEHALL, April 8, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned Gentlemen His Majesty's Royal license and authority to accept and wear decorations (as stated against their respective names), which have been conferred upon them by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness :

*Medjidieh, Grand Cordon.*

Harry Maule Crookshank, Esq., F.R.C.S., British Controller of the Daira Sanieh Administration.

*Medjidieh, Second Class.*

Arthur Montgomery Harington, Esq. (late Captain in the Rifle Brigade), recently Commandant of Police in Alexandria.

*Medjidieh, Third Class.*

John David Wallich, Esq., Sub-Inspector-General of the Egyptian Telegraphs Administration.

*Medjidieh, Fifth Class.*

John Albert Frater Purvis, Esq., First Engineer of the Egyptian Dredger *Alexandria*; James Dickson Lynn, Esq., Superintendent of the Alexandria City Fire Brigade.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

Frederick George Lloyd, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 2, 1902.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

April 11, 1902.

CROWN OFFICE, April 10, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to present the Reverend Philip Isidore Lach-Szymra, M.A., to the Vicarage of Aldborough Hatch, in the county of Essex and Diocese of St. Albans, void by the death of the Reverend Charles Edward Lathbury, the last incumbent, and in His Majesty's Gift in full right.

CROWN OFFICE, April 9, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to appoint: Herbert Eliot Ormerod, Esq., of the Inner Temple; Samuel Hill Smith Lofthouse, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn; Sir John Rahere Paget, Bart., of the Inner Temple; William Percival Gratwicke Boxall, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn; John Gilbert Kotze, Esq., of the Inner Temple; Arthur Powell, Esq., of the Middle Temple; Ernest Moon, Esq., of the Inner Temple; Charles Montague Lush, Esq., of Gray's Inn; Robert Arthur Germaine, Esq., of the Inner Temple; Frank Gore-Browne, Esq., of the Inner Temple; Stanley Owen Buckmaster, Esq., of the Inner Temple; Dudley Stewart-Smith, Esq., LL.B., of the Middle Temple; Frederick Low, Esq., of the Middle Temple; to be of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, April 10, 1902.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Mr. James Boyle to be Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead.

WHITEHALL, February 17, 1902.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Arthur FitzRoy Hart, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, a Major-General in the Army, now serving in the South African Field Force, and to Mary

Susanna his wife, eldest daughter of Mark Seton Synnot the elder, of Ballymoyer, in the county of Armagh, Esq., in the Commission of the Peace, Deputy-Lieutenant and High Sheriff (1876) for the said county, deceased, and sister and co-heir of Mark Seton Synnot the younger, late of Ballymoyer aforesaid, Esquire, in the Commission of the Peace for the said county, also deceased, His Royal license and authority that they may, in compliance with a proviso contained in a certain Indenture of Settlement, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, take and use the surname of Synnot in addition to and after that of Hart, and that he the said Arthur FitzRoy Hart may bear the arms of Synnot quarterly with his own family arms and that such surname and arms may in like manner be taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal license and permission to be void and of none effect:

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in His Majesty's said College of Arms.

INDIA OFFICE, March 26, 1902.

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Edmund McGildowny Hope Fulton to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, in succession to Sir Edward Ollivant, K.C.I.E., whose term of office expires in April, 1902.

INDIA OFFICE, April 2, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Herbert Batty to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the place of Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, who has been appointed a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

DOWNING STREET, April 9, 1902.

The King has been pleased to appoint William Herbert Greaves, Esq., K.C. (Attorney-General), to be Chief Judge of the Island of Barbados.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

April 15, 1902.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

Henry Owen, Esq., D.C.L., Oxford, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 4, 1902.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

Ernest Lucas Braithwaite, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 31, 1902.



## By the Way.

*[The Editor welcomes cuttings from the Press or short notes for insertion in these pages.]*

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NEW OWNERS FOR CALVERT MANSION.—It is announced that the old Calvert estate, in Prince George's County, known as Mount Airy, is soon to pass out of the hands of the Calvert family and become the property of Mr. William Earl Ambrose, a prominent attorney of Washington. Mount Airy was the home of the Calverts, who settled Maryland. It sheltered the first governor of the colony and all his descendants for more than two hundred years, and it is less than a year ago that the last Calvert died in it. Recently its owners decided to part with it and the land surrounding it. It was put at auction, but, owing to the inclement weather on the day of sale, there were but few bidders, and the property was withdrawn, the highest bid being, it is stated, only \$7,500. Mr. Ambrose's offer of \$10,000 for the property is understood to have been accepted, and in a few days the title of the first home of the Calverts will have passed from the family to strange hands. Mount Airy, with its picturesque mansion and its broad fields, amounting in all to some 850 acres, has always been regarded as one of the most picturesque residences of the South. It represented the true colonial architecture, and architects and artists have visited it again and again to draw inspiration for creation in brick or in fiction. It was built by Leonard Calvert, the first governor of Maryland and brother of the second Lord Baltimore. King James granted the charter for the colony of Maryland to George, the first Lord Baltimore, but he died before the paper reached him, and it was his son Cecilius, the second Lord Baltimore, who sent out the expedition that finally located at St. Mary's, and named the colony it founded Maryland. Lord Baltimore himself never visited the colony, but entrusted its entire management to his brother Leonard, who built Mount Airy. It was originally intended only as a hunting-lodge, but it was soon rebuilt and enlarged, and became the permanent home of the Calverts. Although many times enlarged, the stately lines of the mansion were always retained, and it is to this day one of the handsomest mansions in the country. The last of the Calverts to live on the homestead was Miss Eleanor Calvert, who died about a year ago, aged eighty-three years. Her brother, G. B. Calvert, had lived at Mount Airy until his death, at the age of ninety-six years. Mr. Ambrose, on obtaining possession of the mansion and its grounds, will restore the historic building to all its former glory.

The compromise between the Scott family and Mr. Beamish, who was left such large estates under the late Lord Clonmell's will, has been carried out, and Mr. Beamish has given up possession of the family place, Bishops court, near Straffan, which is historically memorable as the scene of the famous duel between Daniel O'Connell (the Liberator), and Mr. D'Esterre, in which the latter lost his life.

Mr. George Wyndham, the Irish Chief Secretary, is the man of the day; but whether his Land Bill will satisfy the "great expectations" of the Irish people remains to be seen. That he should be the Minister responsible for what is an almost revolutionary measure for Ireland is in accordance with the historical fitness of things, for he is the great-grandson of one of the noblest of Irish rebels. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, son of the Duke of Leinster, was Mr. Wyndham's great-grandfather. Lord Edward's daughter Pamela, who was quite an infant when her father died in Newgate Prison, Dublin, in 1798, from the wounds inflicted on him by Major Sirr, after he had killed one and wounded the other of his would-be captors, married Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., and their daughter, marrying the son of the first Lord Leconfield, was Mr. George Wyndham's mother. Mr. Wyndham's office in Dublin Castle is almost overlooked by St. Werburgh's Church, in the vaults of which rest the remains of his illustrious great-grandsire, Lord Edward Fitzgerald; the grave of Major Sirr, who shot Lord Edward, is near the castle wall in the same churchyard; and not far away, in a church vault that was once the pit of the famous Smock Alley Theatre, lies the coffin of Francis Magan, a barrister, who betrayed Lord Edward Fitzgerald for £1,000. Pamela, Lady Fitzgerald, Mr. Wyndham's great-grandmother, was herself an ardent politician in the troubled times of 1798. Her house in Hamburg was the rendezvous for the United Irishmen. It adds additional piquancy to the rebel ancestry of Mr. George Wyndham to recall that the would-be captor of his great-grandfather, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who was killed by the latter in his attempt to evade arrest—viz., Captain Regan—was an uncle of one of Mr. Wyndham's present colleagues in the Cabinet—namely, Lord Chancellor Halsbury.

In reference to our remarks in our last issue concerning the claim to the barony of Le Power and Coroghmore, we are informed that the petition of Count de la Poer claiming, as heir male, the barony of Le Power and Coroghmore, which was granted by Letters Patent, dated September 13, 1535, to Sir Richard Power, of Coroghmore, Kt., with remainder to the heirs male of his body for ever, has by the King's directions been referred to the House of Lords. We learn, however, that the case cannot proceed before the Committee for Privileges until the attainder against John Power, who had been a Colonel in the army of James II., has been reversed by a special Act of Parliament.







BRASS OF SIR WILLIAM DE  
ALDEBURGH AT ALDEBURGH,  
YORKS.



BRASS IN THE SCARISBRICK  
CHAPEL OF ORMSKIRK CHURCH,  
TO A MEMBER OF THE SCARIS-  
BRICK FAMILY.





# The Genealogical Magazine.

NOVEMBER, 1903.

## HERALDIC BRASSES.



WE have pleasure in reproducing in the present issue as our frontispiece rubbings of two brasses by Mr. Walter J. Kaye, jun., B.A., F.S.A. In connection with them he writes :

“The earlier of the two is a mural effigy to Sir William de Aldeburgh, *circa* 1360, from the north aisle of Aldborough Church, near Borough-bridge, Yorkshire (Fig. E). He is attired, like the ‘veray parfitte gentil knight’ of Chaucer, in a *bascinet*, or steel cap, to which is laced the *camail*, or tippet of chain mail, and a hauberk almost concealed by a *jupon*, whereon are emblazoned his arms : ‘Azure, a fess indented argent, between three crosslets botony, or.’ The first crosslet is charged with an annulet, probably as a mark of cadency. The engraver has omitted the indenture upon the fess, which, however, appears upon the shield. The knight’s arms are protected by *epaulières*, *brassarts*, *coutes*, and *vambraces* ; his hands, holding a heart, by gauntlets of steel. An elaborate baldric passes round his waist, from which are suspended, on the left, a cross-hilted sword in a slightly ornamented scabbard ; on the right, a *misericorde*, or dagger of mercy. The thighs are covered by *cuisse*s—steel plates, here deftly concealed probably by satin or velvet secured by metal studs—the knees by *genouillers*, the lower leg by *jambes*, which reveal chausses of mail at the interstices. Sollerets, or long, pointed

shoes, whereto are attached rowel spurs, complete his outfit. The figure stands upon a bracket bearing the name 'Will's de Aldeburgh.'

"The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries witnessed the greatest profusion in heraldic decoration in brasses, when the tabard and the heraldic mantle were evolved. A good example of the former remains in the parish church of Ormskirk, Lancashire, in the brass commemorating a member of the Scarisbrick family. The arms worn are gules, three mullets in bend between two bendlets engrailed argent."



## TWO NORTHERN EARLS.

By G. A. S.

### II. GEORGE, FIFTH EARL OF CAITHNESS.



SIR ROBERT GORDON was the contemporary of George fifth Earl of Caithness, who succeeded his grandfather in 1582. The Earl's first act was to take summary vengeance on the murderers of his father, the unfortunate Master of Caithness. It appears that one day whilst Ingram Sinclair was playing at football—a game which, as the historian of the Sutherland family tells us, was "much in request then among the Scots, but decayed of late"—he called him aside and deliberately shot him through the head with his pistol. He then rode off as if nothing had occurred, and happening to meet David Sinclair by the way, he ran him through with his sword. Gordon gives a realistic account of what at first sight seems an atrocious crime without any extenuating circumstances, but it is marred at the end by the absurd statement that the reason which induced Earl George to kill them was because (it need hardly be said) they favoured the Earl of Sutherland. It is not sought, however, to palliate the misdeeds of Caithness, who, no doubt, has been rightly named the "Wicked Earl," since official documents seem to show that he had much to account for, and it is not necessary, as in the case of his predecessor, to rely upon the conjectures and suppositions of such a partial historian as Sir Robert. He married Lady Jean Gordon, daughter of George, fifth Earl of Huntly, who, as has been said, had been convicted



of treason along with Sutherland in 1563, but was afterwards pardoned. By this alliance Caithness hoped to strengthen his position, seeing that he was continually at war with his neighbours across the border. As he lived until 1643, he was an opponent of three chiefs of the Sutherland clan—Alexander, twelfth Earl (1567 to 1594), John, thirteenth Earl (1594 to 1615), and John, fourteenth Earl, who survived him. The last-named was only six years old when he succeeded his father, and his affairs were managed during his minority by his uncle, Sir Robert Gordon. In 1586 the rival houses became reconciled, but it was not long before their differences broke out afresh.

The pretext for the quarrel was sufficiently ridiculous, but it was equally disastrous to both sides in its results. In order to spite Lord Caithness, one George Gordon, a kinsman of Sutherland, maltreated his servants on their return from Edinburgh, and cut off the tails of their horses. For this insult Earl George hastened to avenge himself, and the offender was shot in the river at Helmsdale whilst endeavouring to escape. Sutherland was furious, and demanded satisfaction, which was refused. He therefore collected all the forces he could muster, crossed the border, and burnt the town of Wick. He plundered the surrounding country, and murdered many of the inhabitants, but was unable to take the Castle of Girnigoe, in which Caithness had fortified himself. A truce was arranged, yet hostilities soon recommenced. The Earl's brother, James Sinclair of Murkle, was defeated at the river Brora in Sutherland, and the two chiefs were only prevented from meeting in person by the intervention of the Earl of Huntly, who persuaded them to come to Elgin and sign a deed, by which all disputes were to be referred to him. This document has been described as "so much wastepaper," for the rival clansmen were soon again at war. In 1589 a severe but indecisive battle was fought at Clyne, in which both sides suffered heavily. The Caithness men were supported by a body of archers under Mackay of Scourie, and the Sutherland men were led by Patrick Gordon of Garslay and John Gordon of Embo. In all these contests the antagonists appear to have been evenly matched, and neither party could claim the upper hand for long.

No incident in the career of Caithness is too insignificant for the pen of Sir Robert Gordon. Thus he relates how the Earl, in 1608, amused himself by ill-treating certain servants of the Earl of Orkney who had been compelled to touch at Sinclair's Bay, owing to bad weather at sea. He made these unfortunate men drunk, shaved

one side of their heads and beards, and sent them back to Orkney before the storm had abated. King James heard of this outrage, and ordered both parties to appear at Edinburgh, but the matter was settled out of court, and the townspeople were doubtless baulked of some interesting evidence. Gordon has an apt Biblical parallel ready to hand. "Only one example," he gravely writes of this affair, "I do remember: the servants of David, King of Israel, were so entreated by Hannum, King of the children of Ammon. The Earl of Caithness thus far exceeded Hannum that, not satisfied with what himself had done, he forced the Earl of Orkney his servants to take the sea in such a tempest and exposed them to the extremity of the raging waves; whereas Hannum suffered King David his servants to depart home quietly after he had abused them." So much for the Earl's propensity as a practical joker. He next appears in the guise of patron of one Arthur Smith, a false coiner. This man possessed a remarkable history; he had been apprehended in Sutherland for plying his illegal trade, and remained for some time in gaol at Edinburgh. He was a skilful workman, and during his confinement he made a lock of exquisite device, the like of which had never been seen. This marvellous contrivance was shown to the King, and the coiner's execution was delayed. Ultimately, through the influence of Lord Elphinstone, the Lord Treasurer, he was set at liberty. "This Arthur Smith," says Gordon, "went afterwards into Caithness, where he entered the service of Earl George, whom he did serve for the space of seven or eight years, and wrought diligently during that time under the rock of Castle Sinclair, in a quiet, retired place called the Gote, whereunto there was a secret passage through Earl George his own bedchamber, and no man was admitted to go thither by the water-gate but only the Earl of Caithness himself and Arthur Smith, who was often heard working there all night." The northern counties of Scotland became flooded with base coin, and in 1611 the indefatigable Sir Robert obtained a commission from His Majesty for the arrest of Smith, which was entrusted to Donald Mackay and John Gordon of Embo, who entered Caithness with a suitable escort. They found the coiner at Thurso, and were proceeding to carry him off, when John Sinclair of Stirkoke and other relatives of the Earl arrived upon the scene. Sinclair refused to permit the commissioners to remove their prisoner without the sanction of his uncle, who was then at Edinburgh. The disputants came to blows. Smith's guards murdered him to prevent his escape, and the laird of Stirkoke was killed, whilst many of the Sutherland men were



wounded. The matter was referred to the Privy Council, who listened attentively for three days to the evidence submitted by either side, but, so far as is known, no decision was arrived at, although it seems clear that the King's authority had been defied. In connection with this disturbance a fight took place in the streets of Edinburgh one evening between Caithness and Lord Gordon, son of the Earl of Huntly, who both had their followers with them. During the struggle Sir Robert Gordon, Donald Mackay, and their friends joined in, and, overpowered by numbers, Earl George had to beat a hasty retreat down one of the adjoining closes. The combatants were summoned before the Council next day, and became nominally reconciled.

In August, 1614, Caithness was appointed the King's lieutenant for the suppression of the rebellion of Patrick Stuart, Earl of Orkney. That nobleman inherited his estates from his father, Lord Robert Stuart, who was a natural son of James V. of Scotland, and who afterwards became Lord Orkney. He had resided much at Court, but, being supplanted in the King's favour by the notorious Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, he retired in high dudgeon to the Orkneys, where he attempted to establish himself as a despotic and independent Prince. He lived in great state, and his rule was marked by cruelty and oppression. The motto, which he caused to be inscribed on his palace at Birsá, ran as follows: "*Robertus Stuartus, filius Jacobi Quinti, Rex Scotorum, hoc edificium instruxit. Sic fuit, est et erit,*" and it is generally supposed that this writing, which would seem to imply that he regarded his father as the rightful King of Scotland, cost him his head. In any case, he was imprisoned in Dumbarton Castle on the charge of high treason, and whilst there he managed to send a message to his son, Robert Stuart, then at Kirkwall Castle, urging him to hold the islands for him. This stronghold, which was well-nigh impregnable, with walls of immense thickness, had been built in the fourteenth century by the first of the Sinclair Earls of Orkney. Its governor, Balfour, had refused admission to Bothwell when, after parting from the Queen at Carberry Hill, he had fled northwards. Caithness set sail from Leith, and landed not far from Kirkwall on the 23rd of the month. His official despatches are given at length in Pitcairn's "*Criminal Trials in Scotland*" (1833), and show that military preparations on an extensive scale were carried out. Five days later he wrote to Lord Binning, Secretary of State, regarding his assault on the castle: "We marched in good order with colours displayed, and, as we approached, the rebels

made a sortie, boasting that they would fight with us though we had been twenty to one; and, having their ordnance in readiness to have played upon us from the tower, I commanded the cannoners to shoot at the castle, who did their part so well that by the second shot one of the turrets upon the head of the house was pierced and almost beaten down, to the great terror of the traitors." But the task of reducing them to submission was by no means an easy one, and he received little support from the islanders. "There is no bread nor drink nor other victuals to be had for price, prayer, or command," he complained later. In the meantime he occupied himself with capturing the enemy's outposts, and assured the Secretary that there was not one day of the week in which he was idle except the Sabbath. He was also careful to explain that the only persons whom he found in the island favourable to the royalist cause were those of the name of Sinclair.

The castle did not fall till Michaelmas Day, and it was then apparently surrendered to the besiegers by the treachery of one of the garrison. The last letter of Caithness to the Secretary is dated September 30, but it seems to have been commenced whilst the siege was still in progress, for its tone at the outset is despondent. In the middle of his despatch he gave the welcome news with evident delight: "The House is mine; Robert is in my hands. . . . I will assure your lordship it is one of the strongest houses in Britain, for I will bring with me to your lordship cannon bullets broken like goulfe balls upon the castle and clovin in two halves. Presently I am going to drink His Majesty's good health upon the castle head." He followed up this communication by a letter to the King in person, in which he expressed his desire to come to Court, when he hoped to have the honour of "kissing His Majesty's most gracious hand," and it is curious to reflect that the man who signed himself James's "most humble and obedient, devoted servant to the death" was in turn before long a fugitive from his justice. But for the present all was well. Orkney and his son suffered death at the market cross of Edinburgh, whilst Caithness went to Newmarket to meet the King. Sir Robert Gordon, who was then at Salisbury, hastened to Court in order to dissuade James from making any concessions to his hated rival. His eloquence was of no avail, and the King rewarded Caithness for his services by granting him a pension of 1,000 crowns and creating him one of the Lords of the Privy Council of Scotland.

Before long the Earl was again involved in disputes with his neighbours. Two crimes laid to his charge may be mentioned.



It is alleged that he instigated three members of the clan Gunn to burn the corn of Lord Forbes's tenants at Sansett. George Sinclair of Dunbeath had married a sister of Forbes, and as he was childless, he had conveyed the whole of his lands to his brother-in-law. Caithness was annoyed that the property had been left out of the family, and determined to compel Forbes to relinquish his claim to it. The affair gave rise to endless legal proceedings, which were at length compromised by the payment of 2,000 merks Scots to the injured parties. For this act of incendiarism the Earl forfeited the office of hereditary justiciar, which had been bestowed upon his predecessor, as well as his pension and sheriffdom of Caithness; so that, admitting the offence was a serious one, the penalty exacted was by no means slight. He was also forced to surrender part of his property as an additional revenue for the Bishop of Caithness. Again, in 1621, he is said to have been privy to the murder of Thomas Lyndsay, who had obtained a lease of part of the newly-acquired lands from the Bishop's chamberlain. The ejected tenant was Sinclair of Durran, a kinsman, according to Mr. Henderson, of Sir Andrew Sinclair, envoy for the King of Denmark.<sup>1</sup> The laird of Durran meeting Lyndsay in the streets of Thurso, killed him with his sword, and it was believed that, owing to his hatred of the Bishop, Earl George urged him to do the deed. Both delinquents were summoned to Edinburgh for trial, and as neither obeyed, they were denounced rebels. The Earl strongly asserted his innocence, and had to confess that he was afraid to come south lest his creditors might arrest him and put him in gaol.

Perhaps the most disgraceful act recorded of this peer was his treatment of the Bishop of Caithness, whom he deprived of the whole of his income. In 1623 the Archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow informed the King of his lawless conduct, and pointed out that in all probability their unfortunate brother would be forced to relinquish his charge. The Bishop, who was evidently in dire straits, himself wrote: "The hard estate under which I am brought compelleth me to have recourse to your Majesty's most gracious favour and care as to my only refuge, that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to make me some relief for supporting of my present necessities."<sup>2</sup> In addition to this the Earl's creditors, who had kept his son William, Lord Berriedale, in prison for five years at Edinburgh for his father's debts, were laying their claims before the King. James lost patience, and ordered Sir Robert Gordon to

<sup>1</sup> "Caithness Family History," p. 75.

<sup>2</sup> Hill Burton's "History of Scotland," vol. vi., p. 260.

take such steps as he thought necessary for enforcing the rebel's submission. There can be no doubt that Caithness was cordially hated in the county, for his own immediate relatives, Lord Berriedale, Sir John Sinclair of Rattar, Sir William Sinclair of Mey, and James Sinclair of Murkle, with about 300 followers, joined Gordon and his Highlanders on their march to Wick. Meanwhile the bird had flown. In spite of the fact that a ship of war had been sent to Sinclair's Bay to prevent his escape by sea, he managed to reach Orkney by night in a small fishing-smack, whence he proceeded to Shetland. The keys of his castles were surrendered to Lord Berriedale on behalf of the King; but shortly afterwards he was permitted to return, and was granted an annuity out of his estates, the management of which devolved upon his son. Curiously enough, he became quite a model subject. "The quietness and moderation," says one authority, "with which he appears to have conducted himself during the last twenty years of his life plead strongly in his favour." Mr. Calder, too, whose opinions are just and moderate, thinks that many of his faults may have been much exaggerated, and that he, as well as his grandfather, had a very bitter enemy in Sir Robert Gordon.<sup>1</sup> He died in 1643, aged 78, his son Berriedale predeceasing him by a few years. The latter, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Henry, third Lord Sinclair, had a son John, Master of Berriedale, whose name is worthy of mention. He died of fever at an early age in September, 1639, and was buried in Holyrood Abbey. His untimely death was universally mourned, as he took a prominent part in religious and political affairs. In the previous year he had subscribed the National Covenant, and he had succeeded in persuading many others to do the same, including his relative, James Sinclair of Murkle, who, with a body of Caithness men, joined the Covenanters, under the Earl of Seaforth. The Master's eldest son, George, succeeded his great-grandfather as sixth Earl of Caithness, but he unfortunately possessed none of his father's good qualities.

As showing that the violences of the time extended even to schoolboys, an extraordinary story is told of the grandson of the fourth Earl and son of the Chancellor of the Diocese of Caithness, who afterwards became Sir William Sinclair of Mey, and who has already been mentioned in connection with Earl George's rebellion. The incident appears to have created great sensation at the time, and is related in detail in several histories dealing with the period. In 1595 a mutiny took place at the High School of Edinburgh,

<sup>1</sup> "History of Caithness" (1861), p. 145.



owing to the authorities having decided to curtail the usual period of vacation. The scholars objected to this procedure, and were supported by the master, Mr. Hercules Rollock, who was overruled by the Town Council and summarily ordered to teach his pupils "up to mid-day during the eight days of their holiday"—a further restriction which was doubtless added to convince the grumblers that the magistrates' authority could not lightly be set aside. During the absence of the master, sixteen of the scholars, described as the sons of nobility and gentlemen—except two, who belonged to Edinburgh—took possession of the school, laid in a stock of provisions and firearms, and refused entrance to anyone until their demands had been conceded. The negotiations between besiegers and besieged seem to have been carried out with all due formality. When certain of the townspeople appeared and tried to persuade the boys to surrender, they replied that they were "mocked of their eight days' privilege," and claimed an extension of their vacation. As the writer of the "*Historie of King James the Sext*" (Bannatyne Club, 1823) reports, this answer was solemnly "consulted upon by the magistrates and notified to the ministers; and the ministers gave their counsel that they should be letten alone sae that they should be compelled to render by extremity of hunger." But the Town Council preferred bolder measures, and with Bailie John Macmoran at their head, they advanced under escort to the school, which was situated on the site of the Blackfriars Monastery. The garrison, after some parleying, declined to unlock the door for anyone except the headmaster, upon which the bailies proceeded to force an entrance. Let honest Patrick Anderson, who was an eye-witness, tell the sequel in his own words: "The bailies began to be angry, and called for a great joist to prize up the back-door. The scholars bade them beware, and wished them to desist and leave off that violence, or else they vowed to God they should put a pair of bullets through the best of their cheeks. The bailies, believing they durst not shoot, continued still to prize the door, boasting with many threatening words. The scholars perceiving nothing but extremity, one Sinclair, the Chancellor of Caithness's son, presented a gun from a window, direct opposite to the bailies' faces, boasting them and calling them 'buttery carles.' Off goeth the charged gun. The bullet pierced John Macmoran through his head, and presently killed him, so that he fell backward straight to the ground without speech at all." The magistrates were naturally furious, and when captured, the unfortunate boys narrowly escaped lynching. They were marched

off to prison and kept there for a considerable time. By command of the King the case was referred to the Privy Council, as an assize composed of citizens was thought to be partial. In the end Sinclair and the other boys implicated were acquitted.



## THE LATE MRS. BARCLAY-ALLARDICE.

BY COLONEL JAMES ALLARDYCE, LL.D.



HE death of Mrs. Barclay-Allardice seems to deserve something more than a formal reference. It is the breaking of one of the last links connecting the present with the past.

Mrs. Barclay-Allardice passed away at the great age of over eighty-seven. There must be few alive who can recall the time when she appeared in Aberdeen as a young lady. The long period that has elapsed since she left this part of the country, along with other sad circumstances which severed the connection of an ancient race with their ancestral properties, have caused the name to some extent to be forgotten where it was formerly so well known. The decease of this remarkably clever and gifted lady, which took place with startling suddenness while at tea in a tent on the lawn of her house in Cornwall, is a sufficient reason for referring to her early days, and for directing attention to the two ancient families who were united in the person of her father, the late well-known Captain Barclay-Allardice, who died so long ago as 1854.

In her youth Mrs. Barclay-Allardice, when living with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson Gurney, in London, had the advantage of mingling with the most talented and noted people of that day. She was presented at the Court of King William and Queen Adelaide, remembered Disraeli in his young days, and quite lately described meeting with David Wilkie at the house of Chantrey, the sculptor, and she clearly remembered incidents that occurred so long ago as 1823. None who knew her will forget her wonderful clearness of intellect, the brilliance of her conversation, and her powers of description. These remained unimpaired to the last, and within five minutes of her death she had been vividly describing to a caller her travels in Jamaica during the winter of 1891.



To refer to the family history of the late Mrs. Barclay-Allardice : The Barclays were descended from the ancient race of De Berkeley, and their original estate in the North was Mathers, in Kincardineshire. Their tower, or keep, stood on a rocky cliff, washed by the sea, not far from St. Cyrus. It has now almost disappeared, and but little more than the name remains. From the Barclays of Mathers descended the Barclays of Ury, who became possessors of that estate in 1648, after it had been for a long period the property of the Hays. The Barclays of Ury were prominent amongst the families of the Mearns for generations, as the Barclays of Mathers had been before them, and produced many eminent men. The author of the "Apology for the Quakers" is the one of the family whose work made him, perhaps, the most famous of them at a period when the wave of Quakerism spread over the North-east of Scotland. His remains lie in the "Howff" at Ury, where also was laid to rest his descendant, the famous Captain Barclay-Allardice. It is gratifying to record that the "Howff" of the Barclays is cared for and respected by their successors, the Bairds of Ury, for on the death of Captain Barclay-Allardice the old inheritance of the Barclays was acquired by the late Mr. Baird, the uncle of the present proprietor.

The Allardices of Allardice can trace back to a date as old as, if not older than, the Barclays. They held the lands from which they took their name from the time of King William the Lion. The estate of Allardice lies in the parish of Arbuthnott, and the burial aisle of the family is in the very ancient, and now beautifully restored, church of Arbuthnott, where a brass tablet inserted in the wall indicates the position of the Allardice Aisle. Allardice Castle, the old seat of the family, dates back to about 1540, or earlier. A charter by King James V., dated May 28, 1540, refers to it as "the Manor House of Allirdes, built and building" (Hist. MSS. Comm., 5 Rept., App., p. 631). It is one of the most notable of the castles of Kincardineshire, and although, as stated in the "Castellated Architecture of Scotland," by M'Gibbon and Ross (vol. ii.), it has been very much modernized, still, enough remains to show the beautiful character of its architecture. The label mouldings of the corbellings are a remarkable feature of the building. Those on the staircase tower and the entrance gateway into the courtyard remain as they came from the builders' hands. The castle, which is still habitable, is romantic in its situation, standing on high ground overlooking the Bervie Water, about two miles from the sea, where, doubtless, the older keep of the Allardices of that ilk had stood for

centuries. When the Allardice estate was sold, eighteen years after the death of the late Captain Barclay-Allardice, it was acquired by Lord Arbuthnott, and now forms part of the Arbuthnott estate.

The Allardices of that ilk held at one time considerable property in the parish of Auchterless in Aberdeenshire, and the name frequently occurs in the old history of Bon-Accord. It is not a very common name, but all who hold it believe in their descent from the old family which was settled for so long a period on the banks of the Bervie Water in Kincardineshire.

There is another interesting fact connected with the family : The late Mrs. Barclay-Allardice was the undoubted representative, through her grandmother, of Prince David, Earl of Strathearn, son of King Robert II. of Scotland, having been served and retoured heir-general to his descendant, William Graham, eighth Earl of Menteith and second Earl of Airth, and claimed the titles held by him under the letters patent of March 21, 1633, to him and his heirs ("sibi et hæredes suos"), which claim will doubtless be revived by her eldest son, who is an Alderman of the borough of Lostwithiel in Cornwall, and was Mayor from 1899 to 1901.

Mrs. Barclay-Allardice is survived by two sons, six grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.



## HOW AN ARMORIAL ANCESTRY WAS SUCCESSFULLY TRACED.

BY AN AMATEUR GENEALOGIST.



ANY amongst us have at some time or other felt a more or less ardent desire to discover our ancestral history ; but of those who start upon the fascinating search, how few there must be who can truthfully claim to have attained complete success ! The writer of this is one of the fortunate few.

I am of a family bearing the same surname, slightly varied in spelling, as is borne by a race of gentlemen of coat armour of ancient lineage, of which a noble Earl is now at the head, and the genealogical record of which in England originated in the county of Lincoln, and has for centuries had its abode in the counties of Hertford and of Essex. The crest and coat of arms



used for generations by my forbears are also identical with those borne by that ancient race.

Under these circumstances, it occurred to my mind several years ago—as long ago, indeed, as the year 1879—that I would, at least, have a good try to trace the point of connection, and to ascertain whether and how my own family were in very truth entitled to bear the crest and coat of arms we had for so long been using.

At that time the ascertained genealogy of our branch went no further back to my knowledge than to my great-great-grandfather, described as a yeoman, a small landowner in Essex, whose will, made in 1712, was proved in P.C.C. in 1713, and contained considerable genealogical information about his collateral relations as well as about his descendants. The evidence of our right to bear the family arms before mentioned rested mainly in the fact that one of our kin—descendant also from the Essex yeoman above mentioned—possessed, presumably through lineal inheritance, a very ancient silver armorial seal engraved with those arms, quartering the arms of other—to us then unknown—families, and charged on the fess point, for difference, with the crescent cadency mark, indicating a second son. Consequently, I found that it would be necessary, as regarding our genealogy, to trace our pedigree backwards from 1713, and, as regarding our right to bear the arms, to discover the origins of the quartered arms and crescent respectively displayed upon the ancient silver seal.

The first step taken was an inquiry about the arms through the medium of the columns of that valuable publication *Notes and Queries*, resulting in my receiving a communication from a professional genealogist, who directed my attention to the fact—previously unknown to me—that the arms about which I had inquired, as also the names of the families to whom the several quarterings were attributed, were to be found in pedigrees given in certain of the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. He also pointed out to me that there was much information obtainable from pedigrees given in several county histories which he specified, of the extent and value of which as a source of information I had not previously been fully aware. These clues I followed up, and thereby ultimately succeeded in establishing an unbroken pedigree from a very early date—showing all the alliances by which the quarterings had been acquired—down to one Thomas of our name, living in 1633, who was shown to have been lineally descended from a second son who had died in 1470, whilst the noble Earl, to whom allusion has already been made, derives his lineal descent from the eldest brother of that second son.

My next important discovery was the will of that Thomas, proved in P.C.C. in 1636. This will gave much valuable genealogical information, and showed, moreover, that the testator owned lands, therein named and described, situated in the very identical Essex parish in which our ancestor, the testator of 1712, subsequently lived and died. Some of those lands were of copyhold tenure, and later on I was fortunate enough to obtain inspection of documents relating to the manor of which such copyholds were held, entries in which documents conclusively proved, to my great satisfaction, the particularly important fact that our ancestor of 1712 died possessed of some of the very same copyhold lands as had formerly belonged to the testator of 1636. Subsequent discovery of the will proved at Colchester in 1681 of the only son of the testator of 1636 established beyond possibility of doubt the fact that the testator of 1636 was the grandfather of our known ancestor, the testator of 1712. Searches of parish registers, conducted in great part by myself personally, resulted in confirmation of the facts otherwise ascertained.

Success was thus complete; but more proved to be yet in store. In 1897 I purchased a copy of the Harleian Society's publication, "*The Visitation of London of 1633-34*," and in it, to my great delight, found recorded the pedigree of my ancestor, the testator of 1636, traced back to the second son before referred to, and headed, moreover, by a tricking of his crest and shield of arms, which, when compared with the crest and shield engraved upon our old silver seal, proved to be an exact facsimile, leading to the inevitable inference that the seal itself was more than probably produced in evidence to the Heralds of 1633-34, when they allowed our ancestor his crest and arms at that Visitation.

I was now inclined to rest satisfied with success attained; but it so happened that in 1899 I became acquainted with a gentleman connected with the College of Arms—a kinsman by marriage of one of my brothers—and he, after hearing an outline of what I had already done, strongly advised me to crown the edifice by recording at the College our pedigree from 1636 to the present time. This, after obtaining an estimate of the probable cost, which proved to be very reasonable, I proceeded to do.

The Herald to whom I entrusted the preparation of the required pedigree completed his work upon it by the end of 1900, the evidences passed the test of scrutiny by the official examiners, and the pedigree and armorial bearings were in due course approved and allowed, and are now on record in the books of the College.



Some may think that I must necessarily have spent a very large sum of money to bring about such results. Such has not at all been the case: from first to last £100 more than covers my expenditure, inclusive of printing for family and private information.

The foregoing history reads almost like romance; it is simply a true narration of marvellous success attained by one who is nothing more than an amateur genealogist.



### CURIOUS CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.



IN the annals of old-time charities there is often to be found a considerable amount of curious and interesting lore relating to customs now either totally forgotten or fast departing into the oblivion of the past. There is, too, a pleasing element of fellow-feeling about some of these bequests which come down to us with a flavour of other days, recalling many quaint modes of life and peculiar superstitions which prevailed when the world moved slowly, when folks in the still backwaters had time to develop strange and grotesque characteristics wellnigh forgotten in modern years.

Probably provision for gifts of food were among the commonest charitable bequests, and small legacies, the proceeds of which were intended to provide Christmas dinners, are plentifully to be met with. A house and lands at Clavering, in Essex, were left to Robert Cockerell and his heirs on condition that they gave to the poor of the parish, on the first Friday in Lent, "one barrell of white herrings, and a cade (half a barrel) of red herrings." The fish in question was usually distributed in the church in the following proportions: Four to each married couple, two to each widow and widower, and one to each child. In many instances, when these charities are obviously out of date, or where the moneys can be more satisfactorily expended, the original purpose of the testator has been disregarded. An Oxfordshire village is an example where it was once customary to give away veal and apple pies on Easter Day, but where now bread has taken the place of the two other items. At Harlington, in Middlesex, still lingers the memory of an old bequest, for a certain parcel of land, known as the Pork Acre, was left by a forgotten local worthy more than two centuries ago to

provide the bell-ringers with a leg of pork for ringing on every fifth of November. A Yorkshire village possessed a similar charge on a portion of land called Petticoat Hole, which is held subject to providing a petticoat yearly for a poor woman of the parish. In recent days, however, a blue serge gown has been considered of greater utility. In 1736 an unknown donor gave to the parish of Boxted, in Essex, a piece of ground to be used as a football field for the inhabitants of the village. George Staverton, no doubt a good sportsman of his day, gave out of his Staines house a yearly sum of £6 "to buy a bull, which bull he gave to the poor of Wokingham town and parish, being baited, and the gift-money, hide, and offal to be sold and bestowed upon the poor children in stockings of the Welsh, and shoes." From 1661 until 1823, nearly two hundred years from its first institution, this bull-baiting annually took place in the market-square, but at that date it was finally discontinued by order of the Corporation. Some years later, nevertheless, the inhabitants, enraged at the cessation of their ancient rights, took the law into their own hands, and baited their bull in spite of all opposition. In the light of a later age one is inclined to marvel at the fact that so barbarous a sport as the baiting of animals should have been so hard to entirely eradicate. King Edward III. included these sports among "dishonest, trivial, and useless games"; but in 1802, when a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to finally abolish the practice, the opposition described it as "the first result of a conspiracy of the Jacobins and Methodists to render the people grave and serious, preparatory to obtaining their assistance in the furtherance of other anti-national schemes."

In parish and municipal accounts we find many entries referring to the purchase of bulls and bears, and a well-known town in Cheshire is credited with the following bad character in rhyme:

" Congleton rare, Congleton rare,  
Sold their Bible to pay for a bear."

Among charitably-minded testators there was often a considerable leaven of self-gratification and family pride. Henry Dixon gave all his lands to the Drapers' Company, the proceeds to be applied to the apprenticing of any boys bearing his own Christian and surnames, "wherever born." Imagine for a moment the case of a fourfold millionaire named Ishmail Isaacs, who might choose to leave an annuity of £50 under the same conditions! Why, in a few years' time half the baptismal registers in the county would relate to youthful Ishmail Isaacs. As a matter of fact, the wealth



of this Hebrew clan would be as great as that of the parishes of Bredwardine and Litten, the population of which consisted of 1,180 souls, who, owing to the will of George Tarvis, in 1812, enjoyed the proceeds of £92,496, to be spent on physic and clothes!

The charming old custom of curfew ringing in many cases, where it still survives, has been provided for by the will of some dead and gone resident. At St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, one can still—

“ On a plat of rising ground  
Hear the far-off curfew sound,  
Over some wide-water'd shore,  
Swinging slow with sullen roar,”

and echoing over the surrounding downland. Tradition, supported by an old register, attributes its origin to a memorial to a shepherd, who, losing his way, was dashed to pieces over the cliffs. Sandwich, delightful among old English towns, a very maze of picturesque alleys, also retains the old fancy, and “tolls the knell of parting day” from one of its several fine churches.

Many of these charities have in the course of time lost much of their actual evidence, and only exist through the vague memories of “the oldest inhabitants.” The following epitaph at Shaugh, in Devonshire, records a bequest which apparently was never paid, or has long since been neglected:

“ Here lies that pious, loving wife and mother,  
With her three sons, you'll scarce find such another;  
Her course to Heaven full well she knew to steer,  
Leaving the poor about forty pounds a year;  
Her flesh it will, her memory ne'er can rot;  
And if you'd know her name—'twas Ellen Mabbott.  
Died November 13, 1711, aged 24 years.”

Another pleasant old custom occasionally provided for by will was the strewing of rushes in the aisles of parish churches, reminding one of the day when the floors were yet unpaved. St. Mary's Redcliffe, at Bristol, rich in associations of Chatterton, the boy poet, still reverts to the old fancy on every Whit Sunday, when the Mayor and Corporation attend the service. To preserve this ancient right, in some districts a small quantity of grass is cut annually from lands specified, thus fulfilling, at least in the letter, the original intention of the donor.

Many indeed were the strange and out-of-the-way bequests unearthed by the Charity Commissioners in the course of their investigations on the subject.

An Exeter worthy who left by will certain moneys which were to be used for the purpose of shrouds for condemned murderers must surely have been a man of somewhat morbid tastes. We find, however, that several other individuals had a soft corner in their hearts for those in "durance vile." Frances Thornhill, of York, set aside part of her income for the purpose of supplying straw for the prison beds; whilst a Northamptonshire native wished the inmates of the county gaol to participate in the Christmas joys of "good roast beef and plum-pudding." To insure the remembrance of some public event, it was a common thing to provide payment for an annual commemorative sermon. A thanksgiving for the destruction of the Spanish Armada, and for the "happy delivery of our King, Nobles, and State from the pestilent design of the Papists in the Powder Plot," were thus instituted. Mr. Thomas Tuck, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, who died in 1670, was so affected by the tragedy of the Great Fire of London that he left 40s. in payment of a discourse on every fourth day in September to deplore the awful calamity.

Certain testators were wont to be exceedingly careful lest their charities might be wasted on those whose conditions were not sufficiently unfortunate to warrant assistance. Valentine Goodman, native of a town in Lancashire, bequeathed £800 to be spent only on "the most indigent, poorest, aged, decrepit, miserablest paupers." One wonders almost if it were not a hard matter to find recipients capable of qualifying in all these respects!

The endowment of almshouses was a frequent event in days of yore, but, as a rule, they do not present much interest beyond the exteriors, and these have often been rebuilt to suit the requirements of the present age. Those founded at Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, in 1699, are curious, owing to the restrictions as regards uniform, which is carefully described by the founder. The men were to have "a new green hat, edged about with red narrow silk galloon lace: the hat so laced to cost 5s. and no more. One plain neck-cloth and dowlas shirt, both to cost 5s. A loose-bodied coat (with the letter E cut large in blue cloth, and well sewed on the right sleeve, and the letter S on the left sleeve, plain to be seen) and a pair of long breeches made of red cloth at 6s. a yard. A large waistcoat made of white cloth or linsey-woolsey; a pair of blue, strong yarn stockings; a pair of tusset leather shoes, with a pair of blue leather points to tie the shoes." Surely an equipment that Beau Nash might have envied in his latter days, when the Corporation of Bath were constrained to allow their ex-monarch an income



of ten guineas a month to support the remnants of ancient magnificence!

Henry Green and Thomas Grey must have been confirmed punsters in their lifetime. The former in 1679 gave certain lands in Derbyshire to his wife on condition that she did distribute four green waistcoats edged with green galloon lace to four poor women every year, to be delivered and worn on Christmas Day, whilst the latter added coats to the waistcoats, both of which were to be of a gray material. John Troutbeck, of Dacre, in Cumberland, is an excellent example of the proud benefactor, whose charities, whilst proving very acceptable to the poor, at the same time reflect to his own honour. This gentleman left by will certain funds which were to be distributed on his family tomb, "if fine," on every Easter Sunday "by the hands of a Troutbeck of Blencowe, or those next in descent having prior right, if none living by a Troutbeck, if one could be found, otherwise by the minister or churchwardens."

Having returned to the subject of charities connected with the village church, we cannot pass over the bequest of Richard Dovey, of Farmcote, who granted premises in Claverly to one John Sanders, on condition that he did place in a room of one of the cottages a poor man, to be paid 3s. for undertaking to wake sleepers, and to whip dogs out of the sacred premises during divine service. There are several parishes which have a record of this curious profession, which was generally paid for at the rate of 10s. a year. At Chislet, in Kent, two acres of lands went by the name of "Dog-Whippers' Marshes," owing to the fact that they were held by the right of providing a person to keep order during the time of prayer and sermon. An old plan of Great Ham Church marks the special seat of the dog-whipper; and at Cyffylliog, in Denbighshire, are still preserved a primitive pair of oak tongs, made to extend, with nails in the claws, which were used for the purpose of dragging dogs out of church. In some instances, the post of dog-whipper carried with it the additional subsidy of "hatts, shoes, and hose." The latter covering, one would imagine, might be required of especially stout material to render the duties entirely pleasant, particularly where tongs were the instruments employed! In 1550 the churchwarden's book of Louth contains this entry: "To the bellman, for beating dogs out of the church, two pence"; whilst Worksop, Ash-next-Sandwich, and many other registers, might be quoted with interest on the same subject.

In America similar duties were in vogue, and fell to the lot of the parish beadle. In Obadiah Turner's Journal, dated 1646, we

read that "Allen Brydges has been chose to wake the sleepers in meeting, and, being much proud of his place, must needs have a fox taile fixed to the end of a long staff, wherewith he may brush the faces of them that will have naps in time of discourse." This energetic individual was likewise armed with "a sharpe thorne," for the benefit of those who "be most sounde." Obadiah relates an instance of its use upon Mr. Tomkins, who was sleeping comfortably in the corner of his pew when Allen "thrust his staff behind Dame Ballard to give him a grievous prick upon the hand, whereupon Mr. Tomkins did spring up much above the floor, and with a terrible force did strike his hand against the wall, and also, to the great wonder of all, prophanelie exclaim in a loud voice, 'Buss the wood chuck!' he dreaming, as it seemed, that a wood chuck had seized him and bit his hand."

Obadiah Turner's meeting-house must have been indeed an entertaining place of worship, with so many and varying distractions. The minister himself, we are told, pleasantly stated that, from the pulpit, he seemed, by reason of the huge bonnets of the ladies, to be preaching to stacks of straw, with men jotted here and there among them. The dog-whipper alone is needed to finish the picture; but he or she—for at Barnsley Richard Hodgson's wife undertook the work—was quite a necessary personage, as we have seen, in every parish church.—*From the "Sunday Times."*



## SOME EXTINCT IRISH BARONETCIES.

BY C. M. TENISON.

### HARTSTONGE.<sup>1</sup>



**F**RANCIS HARTSTONGE, of Catton, Norfolk—whose ancestry is given in Norfolk Visitations (Harl. Soc.)—married one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Standish, of Bruff, co. Limerick, and had issue a son and heir :

- I. SIR STANDISH HARTSTONGE, Bart., admitted Middle Temple December 1, 1657;

<sup>1</sup> The appended pedigree is gathered from various sources, and is in some respects defective. The notice of this baronetcy given by Burke is entirely wanting in genealogical details, and it does not appear that the pedigree has hitherto been compiled and published.



called to the Bar about 1659; Recorder of Limerick, and held other minor local judicial offices in Munster; M.P., Limerick City, 1661; Puisne Baron of the Exchequer, 1679, from which he was removed by James II., 1686; reappointed 1690; attainted by James II.'s pretended Parliament, 1689, as Sir Standish Hartstonge, "Knt.," of Bruff; created a Baronet, February 20, 1681; died after 1704, probably at Hereford. He married, first, before 1651, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Jermy, of Gunton, Norfolk, by Alice, daughter of Sir Anthony Irby; she died July 5, 1663, and was buried in St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick, "having had eleven children, of whom seven now (*i.e.*, 1677) survive" (memorial inscription). He married, secondly, in 1664, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Bramhall; she died *s.p.s.* 1682; will proved 1682. He married, thirdly, Johanna, daughter of Sir Richard Gwynne.

Of the issue by his first wife :

(1) FRANCIS (see below).

(2) JOHN,<sup>1</sup> born at Catton aforesaid, December 1, 1654; entered Dublin University, May 20, 1672; Glasgow University, 1674; Caius College, June 19, 1676, then "aged 18" (*sic*); B.A., Dublin, 1677; B.A., Cambridge, 1678; M.A., Dublin, 1680; M.A., Cambridge, 1680; Fellow of Caius; D.D., Oxford, 1693; ordained at Norwich, 1682; Archdeacon of Limerick, June 24, 1684, till April 8, 1693; attainted (as "Henry"), 1689; Chaplain to the Dukes of Ormonde; Bishop of Ossory, 1693-1714; Bishop of Derry, 1714-17. Died in Dublin January 30, 1717, and buried at St. Andrew's. Married, May 9, 1710, Isabella, daughter of — D'Anvers, of St. James's, Westminster (she was then aged 26).

(3) STANDISH, born at Catton, Norfolk, about 1657; admitted Trinity College, Dublin, where he studied for three years, and removed thence to Glasgow University, where he graduated M.A., thence to Caius College, Cambridge, July 19, 1676, then "aged 19"; M.P. Kilmallock, 1695; Recorder of Kilkenny; attainted, 1689; died June 1, 1704; will proved 1705; buried in Kilkenny Cathedral (memorial inscription).

<sup>1</sup> Called THIRD son in "Dictionary of National Biography."

- (4) ALICE, married, February 20, 1671, Anthony Maude, M.P., Cashel, 1695-99 (his second wife). Ancestor of Viscounts Hawarden and Earl de Montalt.
- (5) ELIZABETH, married, 1669, Adam Warren, of co. Cork.
- (6) MARY, died unmarried 1738 (? by third wife).
- (7) JANE, married, December, 1679, Arthur Brownlow (formerly Chamberlain), M.P., Armagh, 1692-95, 1695-99, and 1703-12; he died 1712. Ancestor of the Lords Lurgan.

By his third wife Sir Standish had issue :

- (8) GWYNNE, born in Dublin about 1685; educated at Hereford (where his father went to reside on his retirement from official life in Ireland), 1696-1700; admitted Caius College, Cambridge, April 3, 1700; admitted Middle Temple, July 3, 1699; entered at Baliol, October 19, 1701, then aged 16; died 1710.
2. FRANCIS HARTSTONGE, eldest son, born about 1651 at Norwich; entered at Dublin University, April 10, 1668; at Caius, October 10, 1668, then "aged 17"; entered Middle Temple, August 10, 1668; died *v.p.* 1688; will proved 1688. He married Maria, daughter of Roger Brettridge, of Castle Brettridge, co. Cork, and by her—who died about 1683, and was buried at St. Peter's, Cork, "about the middle of the Chancel"—had issue :  
 STANDISH, who follows.  
 ARTHUR.
  3. SIR STANDISH HARTSTONGE, succeeded his grandfather as second Baronet after 1704; M.P., Ratoath, 1703-13; St. Canice (Kilkenny), 1713-14, and again 1727. Died July 20, 1751; will proved 1751. Married ———, and had issue :
  4. PRICE HARTSTONGE, eldest son; LL.D., *honoris causâ*, Trinity College, Dublin, 1730; died February, 1743, having married Alice, daughter and coheir of Henry Widenham, of Court, co. Limerick, High Sheriff of said county, 1702, by Mary his wife (her sister, Mary Widenham, her coheir, married, about 1716, Valentine Quin, of Adare, ancestor of the Lords Dunraven). He had issue by her, who, with her husband, was buried at St. Anne's, Dublin :  
 (1) SIR HENRY HARTSTONGE, who follows.  
 (2) MARY, married, March, 1757, Henry Ormsby, of



Clogher, co. Mayo (he living 1766). She died January 29, 1792, aged 68 (?), having issue :

JOHN ORMSBY, died young and unmarried ; buried St. Anne's, Dublin (memorial inscription).

MARY ALICE (or Alice Mary), only surviving child, who married, January 29, 1783, Edmond, first Earl of Limerick, who inherited the Hartsonge estates. She died June 13, 1850, aged 87, leaving issue (see Peerages, *sub* Limerick).

(3) ANNE, married, 1764, Rev. Fowler Comyngs, Prebendary of Swords, co. Dublin, who died September 30, 1782, aged 59 (memorial inscription below).

5. SIR HENRY HARTSTONGE, succeeded his grandfather as third Baronet, 1751; M.P., co. Limerick, 1776-83 and 1783-90. He married, 1751, Lucy, daughter of Rev. Stackpoole Pery and sister of first Viscount Pery (see Limerick in Peerages). She was living in 1785. He died *s.p.* 1797; will proved 1797. He was a well-known and somewhat eccentric member of the Irish Parliament. He "made an embankment at Sluice Island (Limerick) in the year 1775 at great expense, and built several good houses on the Mall that now bears his name," *i.e.*, "Sir Harry's Mall." At his death the title is said to have expired, but of this there appears to be some doubt.<sup>1</sup>

Copy of memorial inscription in St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick (north side) :

"This small monument was erected by STANDISH HARTSTONGE, Esq., Recorder of this city, in memory of his dear wife, ELIZABETH, daughter of FRANCIS JERMY, of Counton (*sic*), in the county of Norfolk, Esq., by Alice, his wife, the daughter of Sir Anthony Irby, of Boston, Knt., who died the 5th of July, 1663, and lyeth buried in this church, who had issue eleven children, whereof seven are living, 1677."

#### Memorial inscription in Kilkenny Cathedral :

"Hic sepultus est STANDISIUS HARTSTONGE, armiger filius natu tertius STANDISH HARTSTONGE baronetti et scaccarii regis baronis. In agro Norfolciensi oriundus qui in hac civitate recordatoris et in palatinatu Tipperariensi custodis

<sup>1</sup> A John Hartstonge, Esq., died 1769 ; a Henry Hartstonge married, 1788, Mary Hartstonge. Anne Hartstonge, apparently an heiress, married Weld, who assumed her name. Early in the last century a watchmaker of Dublin named Hartstonge claimed, it is said, to be the heir to the title.

rotulorum muneribus diu et præclarè functus, obiit primo calendarum Junii, anno MDCCIV.

"Clarissimo fratri posuit Johannes Episcopus Ossoriensis fœlicem, et ipse resurrectionem, sub hoc olim marmore expectaturus."

### Memorial inscriptions in St. Anne's, Dublin :

1. "Here lie the remains of the REV. FOWLER COMYNGS, Prebendary of Swords, descended from a respectable family in Derbyshire. Ingenious, etc., etc., etc. Having enjoyed for 18 years the most perfect conjugal happiness with ANN, sister of Sir Henry Hartstonge, Bart., on Sept. 30<sup>th</sup>, 1732, aged 59, he suddenly departed."

2. "Here lieth interred the body of PRICE HARTSTONGE, Esq., eldest son of SIR STANDISH HARTSTONGE, BART., who departed this life the . . . day of February, 17 . . , aged . . . years.

"Here also lieth the body of ALICE his wife, daughter and coheirss of HENRY WIDENHAM, Esq., who departed this life the . . . of November, 17 . . , aged . . . years.

"Here lie interred also the bodies of their (grand) child, JOHN ORMSBY, Esq., only son of Henry Ormsby, Esq., and (Mary) eldest daughter (of above) Pryce and Alice his wife. A youth adorned with every virtue, who departed this life. . .

"Here also lieth the body of the above-mentioned MRS. MARY ORMSBY, who departed this life 29 January, 1792, aged 68 years (? 58)."

The blanks in the foregoing are illegible portions of the inscriptions.



## CREST CORONETS AND CHAPEAUX.

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.

### CREST CORONETS.



THE present official rules are that crests must be upon, or must issue from, a wreath (or torse), a coronet, or a chapeau. It is not at the pleasure of the wearer to choose which he will, one or other being specified and included in the terms of the grant. If the crest have a lawful existence, one or other of them will unchangeably belong to the crest, of which it is now considered to be an integral part.

In Scotland and Ireland, Lyon King of Arms and Ulster King of Arms have always been considered to have, and still retain, the right to grant crests upon a chapeau or issuing from a crest. But the power is (very properly) exceedingly sparingly used ; and except



in the cases of arms and crests matriculated in Lyon Register as of ancient origin and in use before 1672, or "confirmed" on the strength of user by Ulster King of Arms, the ordinary crest coronet and the chapeau are not now considered proper to be granted in ordinary cases.

Since about the beginning of the nineteenth century the rules have been very definite, and have been very rigidly adhered to in the English College of Arms.

Crests issuing from the ordinary "ducal crest coronet" are not now granted under any circumstances. The chapeau is only granted in the case of a grant of arms to a peer; a mural coronet is only granted to officers in the army of the rank of General or above; and the naval coronet is only granted to officers in His Majesty's Royal Navy of the rank of Admiral and above.

An Eastern coronet is now only granted in the case of those of high position in the Imperial service who have served in India and the East.

The granting of the other forms of crest coronets—the "crown vallary" and the "crown palisado"—is always discouraged, but no rule exists denying them to applicants; and they are to be obtained if the expectant grantee is sufficiently patient and pertinacious. Neither form is, however, particularly ornamental, and both are of modern origin.

There is still yet another coronet, the "celestial coronet." This is not unusual as a charge, but as a coronet from which a crest issues I know of no instance, nor am I aware of what rules, if any, govern the granting of it.

Definite rank coronets have been in times past granted for use as crest coronets; but this practice, the propriety of which cannot be considered as other than highly questionable, has only been pursued in the more lax days of the past on rare and very exceptional occasions, and has long since been definitely abandoned as improper.

In considering the question of crest coronets, the presumption that they originated from coronets of rank at once jumps to the mind. This is by no means a foregone conclusion. It is difficult to say what is the earliest instance of the use of a coronet in this country as a coronet of rank. When it is remembered that the coronet of a Baron had no existence whatever until it was called into being by a warrant of Charles II. after the Restoration, and that differentiated coronets for the several ranks in the peerage are not greatly anterior in date, the question becomes distinctly com-

plicated. From certainly the reign of Edward the Confessor the Kings of England had worn crowns; and the great territorial Earls, who, it must be remembered, occupied a position akin to that of a petty Sovereign (far beyond the mere high dignity of a great noble at the present day), from an early period wore crowns or coronets not greatly differing in appearance from the crown of the King. But the peerage as such certainly neither had nor claimed the technical right to a coronet as a mark of their rank in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. But coronets of a kind were used, as can be seen from early effigies, long before the use of crests became general. But these coronets were merely in the nature of a species of decoration for the helmet, many of them far more closely resembling a jewelled torse than a coronet. Parker, in his "Glossary of Terms used in Heraldry," probably correctly represents the case when he states: "From the reign of Edward III. coronets of various forms were worn (as it seems indiscriminately) by Princes, Dukes, Earls, and even Knights, but apparently rather by way of ornament than distinction, or, if for distinction, only (like the collar of SS.) as a mark of gentility. The helmet of Edward the Black Prince, upon his effigy at Canterbury, is surrounded with a coronet totally different from that subsequently assigned to his rank."

The instance quoted by Parker might be amplified by countless others; but it may here with advantage be pointed out that the great helmet (or, as this probably is, the ceremonial representation of it) suspended above the Prince's tomb has no coronet, and the crest is upon a chapeau. Of the fourteen instances in the Plantagenet Garter plates in which the torse appears, twelve were Peers of England, one was a foreign Count, and one only a commoner. On the other hand, of twenty-nine whose Garter plates show crests issuing from coronets, four are foreigners, seven are commoners, and eighteen were Peers. The coronets show very great variations in form and design, but such variations appear quite capricious and to carry no meaning; nor does it seem probable that a coronet of gules or of azure, of which there are ten, could represent a coronet of rank. The Garter plate of Sir William de la Pole, Earl of (afterwards Duke of) Suffolk, shows his crest upon a narrow black fillet. Consequently, whatever may be the conclusion as to the wearing of coronets alone, it would seem to be a very certain conclusion that the heraldic crest coronet bore no relation to any coronet of rank or to the right to wear one. Its adoption must have been in the original instance, and probably even in subsequent generations, a matter of pure fancy and inclination. This is borne



out by the fact that, whilst the Garter plate of Sir Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, shows his crest upon a torse, his effigy represents it issuing from a coronet.

Until the reign of Henry VIII. the Royal crest, both in the case of the Sovereign and all the other members of the Royal Family, is always represented upon a chapeau or cap of dignity. The Great Seal of Edward VI. shows the crest upon a coronet, though the present form of crown and crest were originated by Queen Elizabeth. In depicting the Royal arms, it is usual to omit one of the crowns, and this is always done in the official warrants controlling the arms. Like the rest of the Royal achievement, the Royal crest is, of course, not hereditary, and consequently it is assigned by a *separate* Royal Warrant to each male member of the Royal Family ; and the opportunity is then taken to substitute for the Royal crown, which is a part of the Sovereign's crest, a coronet identical with whatever may be assigned in that particular instance as the coronet of rank. In the case of Royal bastards, the crest has always been assigned upon a chapeau.

The only case which comes to one's mind in which the Royal crown has (outside the Sovereign) been allowed as a crest coronet is the case of the town of Eye.

The Royal crown of Scotland is the crest coronet of the Sovereign's crest for the kingdom of Scotland. This crest, together with the crest of Ireland, is never assigned to any member of the Royal Family except the Sovereign. The crest of Ireland (which is on a wreath or and azure) is, by the way, confirmatory evidence that the crowns in the crests of Scotland and England have a duplicate and separate existence apart from the crown denoting the sovereignty of the realm.

The ordinary crest coronet, or, as it is usually termed in British heraldry, the "ducal coronet" (Ulster, however, describes it officially as "a ducal crest coronet"), is quite a separate matter from a Duke's coronet of rank. Whilst the coronet of a Duke has upon the rim five strawberry-leaves visible when depicted, a ducal coronet has only three. The "ducal coronet" is the conventional "regularized" development of the crest coronets employed in early times.

Unfortunately, it has in many instances been depicted of a much greater and very unnecessary width, the result being inartistic, and allowing unnecessary space between the leaves, and at the same time leaving the crest and coronet with little circumferential relation. It should be noted that it is quite incorrect for the rim of

the coronet to be jewelled in colour, though the outline of jewellery is indicated.

Though ducal crest coronets are no longer granted (of course, they are still exemplified, and their use permitted where they have been previously granted), they are of very frequent occurrence in older grants and confirmations.

It is quite incorrect to depict a cap (as in a coronet of rank) in a crest coronet, which is never more than the metal circlet, and consequently it is equally incorrect to add the band of ermine below it which will sometimes be seen.

The coronet of a Duke has, in one or two isolated cases, been granted as a crest coronet. In such a case it is not described as a Duke's coronet, but as a "ducal coronet of five leaves."

The colour of the crest coronet must be stated in the blazon. Crest coronets are of all colours, and will be sometimes found bearing charges upon the rim (particularly in the cases of mural and naval coronets). Though the tincture of the coronet ought to appear in the blazon, nevertheless it is always a fair presumption (when it is not specified) that it is of gold, coronets of colour being very much less frequently met with. On this point it is interesting to note that in some of the cases where the crest coronet is figured upon an early Garter plate as of colour it is now borne by the present descendants of the family gold. For example, on the Garter plate of Sir Walter Hungerford, Lord Hungerford, the crest ["A garb or, between two silver sickles"] issues from a coronet azure. The various Hungerford families now bear it or. The crest upon the Garter plate of Sir Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham ["A demi-swan argent, beaked gules"], issues from a coronet gules. This crest is now borne (by the present Lord Stafford): "Out of a ducal coronet per pale gules and sable," etc.

Probably, however, the most curious instance of all will be found in the case of a coat of arms which is figured in Gelre's "Armorial." Here the crest coronet is of *ermine*.

A very general misconception—which will be found stated in practically every text-book of armory—is that when a crest issues from a coronet the wreath must be omitted. There is not, and never has been, any such rule. Instances where both occur are certainly uncommon, and the presence of a wreath is not essential if a coronet occurs; but the use or absence of a wreath when the crest issues from a coronet depends entirely upon the original grant.

If no wreath is specified with the coronet, none will be used or needed, but if both are granted both should be used. An instance



of the use of both will be found on the Garter Hall plate of Sir Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers. The crest (a talbot's head silver) issues from a coronet or, which is placed upon a torse argent and sable. Another instance will be found in the case of the grant of the crest of Hanbury. A certificate of this crest under the hand of Camden was reproduced in the last edition of "Armorial Families."

A quite recent case was the grant by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, of a crest to Sir Richard Quain, Bart., the blazon of which was: "On a wreath argent and azure, and out of a mural coronet proper, a demi-lion rampant or, charged on the shoulder with a trefoil slipped vert, and holding between the paws a battle-axe, also proper, the blade gold."

No crest is now granted without either wreath, coronet, or chapeau.

An instance of the use of the coronet of a Marquess as a crest coronet will be found in the case of the Bentinck crest.

There are some number of instances of the use of an Earl's coronet as a crest coronet. Amongst these may be mentioned the crests of Sir Alan Seton Steuart, Bart. ["Out of an Earl's coronet a dexter hand grasping a thistle, all proper"], that granted to Cassan, of Sheffield House, Ireland ["Issuant from an Earl's coronet proper, a boar's head and neck erased or, langued gules"], James Christopher Fitzgerald Kenney, Esq., Dublin ["Out of an Earl's coronet or, the pearls argent, a cubit arm erect vested gules, cuffed, also argent, the hand grasping a roll of parchment proper"], and Davidson ["Out of an Earl's coronet or, a dove rising argent, holding in the beak a wheatstalk bladed and eared, all proper"].

I know of no crest which issues from the coronet of Viscount, but a Baron's coronet occurs in the case of Forbes of Pitsligo and the cadets of that branch of the family: "Issuing out of a Baron's coronet a dexter hand holding a scimitar, all proper."

Foreign coronets of rank have sometimes been granted as crest coronets in this country, as in the cases of Sir Francis George Manningham Boileau, Bart., Norfolk ["In a nest or, a pelican in her piety proper, charged on the breast with a saltire coupé gules, the nest resting in a foreign coronet"], Henry Chamier, Esq., Dublin ["Out of a French noble coronet proper, a cubit arm in bend vested azure, charged with five fleurs-de-lis in saltire or, cuffed ermine, holding in the hand a scroll, and thereon an open book proper, garnished gold"], John Francis Charles Fane De Salis, Count of the Holy Roman Empire ["1. Out of a Marquis's coronet or, a demi-woman proper, crowned or, hair flowing down the back,

winged in place of arms and from the armpits azure. 2. Out of a ducal coronet or, an eagle displayed sable, ducally crowned, also or. 3. Out of a ducal coronet a demi-lion rampant, double-queued and crowned with a like coronet, all or, brandishing a sword proper, hilt and pommel of the first, the lion cottised by two tilting-spears of the same, from each a banner paly of six argent and gules, fringed, also or"], and Mahony, Ireland ["Out of the coronet of a Count of France a dexter arm in armour embowed, grasping in the hand a sword, all proper, hilt and pommel or, the blade piercing a fleur-de-lis of the last "].

An unusual crest coronet will be found with the Sackville crest. This is composed of fleurs-de-lis only, the blazon of the crest being: "Out of a coronet composed of eight fleurs-de-lis or, an estoile of eight points argent."

A curious use of coronets in a crest will be found in the crest of Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart. ["A dexter hand apaumée reaching at an astral crown proper"], and Sir Alexander James Dunbar, Bart. ["A dexter hand apaumée proper reaching to two Earls' coronets tied together "].

Next after the ordinary "duc al coronet" the one most usually employed is the mural coronet, which is composed of masonry. Though it may be, and often is, of an ordinary heraldic tincture, it will usually be found "proper." In the crest of Every-Halstead ["Out of a mural coronet chequy or and azure, a demi-eagle ermine, beaked or"] it is chequy.

Care should be taken to distinguish the mural crown from the "battlements of a tower." This originated as a modern "fake-ment" often granted to those who have been using a mural coronet and desire to continue within its halo, but are not qualified to obtain in their own persons a grant of it. It should be noticed that the battlements of a tower must always be represented upon a wreath. Its facility for adding a noticeable distinction to a crest has, however, in these days, when it is becoming somewhat difficult to introduce differences in a stock pattern kind of crest, led to its very frequent use in grants during the last hundred years.

Care should also be taken to distinguish between the "battlements of a tower" and a crest issuing from "a castle," as in the crest of Harley; "a tower," and upon the "capital of a column.

Abroad—*e.g.*, in the arms of Paris—it is very usual to place a mural crown over the shield of a town. This at first sight may seem an appropriate practice to pursue, and several heraldic artists have followed it and advocate it in this country. But the correct-



ness of such a practice is strongly and emphatically denied in this country, and whilst we reserve this privilege for army officers, it does not seem proper that it should be available for casual and haphazard assumption by a town or city. That being the case, it should be borne in mind that the practice is not permissible in British armory.

The naval coronet, though but seldom granted now, was very popular at one time. In the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries naval actions were constantly being fought, and in a large number of cases, where the action of the officer in command was worthy of high praise and reward, part of such reward was usually an augmentation of arms. Very frequently it is found that the crest of augmentation issued from a naval coronet. This is, as will be seen, a curious figure, composed of the sail and stern of a ship repeated and alternating on the rim of a circlet. Sometimes it is entirely gold, but usually the sails are argent.

Any future naval grant of a crest of augmentation would probably mean that it would be granted issuing out of a naval coronet, but otherwise it is now confined to those grants of arms in which the patentee is of the rank of Admiral.

The crest of Lord St. Vincent ["Out of a naval coronet or, encircled by a wreath of oak proper, a demi-pegasus argent, maned and hooped of the first, winged azure, charged on the wing with a fleur-de-lis gold"] is worthy of notice, owing to the encircling of the coronet; and in some number of cases the circlet of the coronet has been made use of to carry the name of a captured ship or of a naval engagement.

The Eastern coronet is a plain rim heightened with spikes. Formerly it was granted without restriction, but now, as has been already stated, it is reserved for those of high rank who have served in India or the East. Instances of its occurrence will be found in the arms of Lord Roberts, which were granted to his father, Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., and of Rawlinson, Bart. ["Sable, three swords in pale proper, pommels and hilts or, two erect, points upwards, between them one, point downwards, on a chief embattled of the third an antique crown gules. Crest: Out of an Eastern crown or, a cubit arm erect in armour, the hand grasping a sword in bend sinister, and the wrist encircled by a laurel wreath proper."].

Of *identically* the same shape is what is known as the "antique coronet." It has no particular meaning; and though no objection

is made to granting it in Scotland and Ireland, it is not granted in England.

The crown vallary, or vallary coronet, and the palisado coronet were undoubtedly originally the same, but now the two forms in which it has been depicted are considered to be different coronets. Each has the rim, but the vallary coronet is now heightened only by pieces of the shape of vair, whilst the palisado coronet is formed by high "palisadoes" affixed to the rim. These two are the only forms of coronets granted to ordinary and undistinguished applicants in England.

A recent instance of the grant of a palisado coronet will be found in the case of the town of Dukinfield.

The form of the celestial crown is well known; but though one of the regularly recognised heraldic crowns, I know of no instance in which a crest issues from one.

The circlet from the crown of a King of Arms has once, at least, been granted as a crest coronet, this being in the case of Rogers Harrison.

#### THE CHAPEAU.

Some number of crests will be found to have been granted to be borne upon a "chapeau" in lieu of wreath or coronet. Other names for the chapeau, under which it is equally well known, are the "cap of maintenance" or "cap of dignity."

There can be very little doubt that the heraldic chapeau combines two distinct origins or earlier prototypes. The one is the real cap of dignity, and the other is the hat or "capelot" which covered the top of the helm before the mantling was introduced, but from which the lambrequin developed. The curious evolution of the chapeau from the "capelot," which is so marked and usual in Germany, is the tall conical hat, often surmounted by a tuft or larger plume of feathers, and usually employed in German heraldry as an opportunity for the repetition of the livery colours, or a part of, and often the whole design of, the arms. But it should at the same time be noticed that this tall conical hat is much more closely allied to the real cap of maintenance than our present crest "chapeau."

Exactly what purpose the real cap of maintenance served or of what it was a symbol remains to a certain extent a matter of mystery. The "cap of maintenance"—a part of the regalia borne before the Sovereign at the State opening of Parliament (but *not* at a coronation) by the Marquesses of Winchester, the hereditary



bearers of the cap of maintenance—bears in its shape no relation to the heraldic chapeau. The only similarity is its crimson colour and its lining of ermine. It is a tall conical cap, and is carried on a short staff. Whilst crest coronets in early days appear to have had little or no relation to titular rank, there is no doubt whatever that caps of dignity had. Long before, a coronet was assigned to the rank of Baron. In the reign of Charles II. all Barons had their caps of dignity of scarlet lined with white fur; and in the old pedigrees a scarlet cap with a gold tuft or tassel on top and a lining of fur will be found painted above the arms of a Baron. This fact—the fact that until after Stuart days the chapeau does not appear to have been allowed or granted to others than Peers, the fact that it is now reserved for the crests granted to Peers, the fact that the velvet cap is a later addition both to the Sovereign's crown and to the coronet of a Peer, and, finally, the fact that the cap of maintenance is borne before the Sovereign only in the precincts of Parliament—would seem to indubitably indicate that the cap of maintenance was inseparably connected with the lordship and overlordship of Parliament vested in Peers and in the Sovereign. In the crumpled and tasselled crown of the velvet cap, and in the ermine border visible below the rim, the high conical form of the cap of maintenance proper can be still traced in a Peer's coronet; and that the velvet cap contained in the crown of the Sovereign and in the coronet of a Peer is the survival of the old cap of dignity there can be no doubt. The present form of a Peer's coronet is undoubtedly the conjoining of two separate emblems of his rank. The cap of maintenance or dignity, however, as represented above the arms of a Baron, as above referred to, was not of this high conical shape. It was much flatter.

The high conical original shape is, however, preserved in many of the early heraldic representations of the chapeau, as will be noticed from an examination of the ancient Garter plates.

Of the chapeaux upon which crests are represented in the early Garter plates, the following facts may be observed: They are twenty in number of the eighty-six plates reproduced in Mr. St. John Hope's book. It should be noticed that until the end of the reign of Henry VIII. the Royal crest was always depicted upon a chapeau gules, lined with ermine. Of the twenty instances in which the chapeau appears, no less than twelve are representations of the Royal crest, borne by closely-allied relatives of the Sovereign, so that we have only eight examples from which to draw deductions. But of the twenty, it should be pointed out that nineteen are Peers; and

the only remaining instance (Sir John Grey, K.G.) is that of the eldest son and heir-apparent of a Peer, both shield and crest being in this case boldly marked with the "label" of an eldest son. Consequently, it is a safe deduction that, whatever may have been the regulations and custom concerning the use of coronets, there can be no doubt that, down to the end of the fifteenth century, the use of a chapeau marked a crest as that of a Peer. Of the eight non-Royal examples, one has been repainted, and is valueless as a contemporary record. Of the remaining seven, four are of the conventional gules and ermine. One only has not the ermine lining, that being the crest of Lord Fanhope. It is plainly the Royal crest "differenced" (he being of Royal, but illegitimate, descent); and probably the argent in lieu of ermine lining is one of the intentional marks of distinction. The chapeau of Lord Beaumont is azure, semé-de-lis, lined ermine, and that of the Earl of Douglas is azure lined ermine, this being in each case in conformity with the mantling. Whilst the Beaumont family still use this curiously-coloured chapeau with their crest, the Douglas crest is now borne (by the Duke of Hamilton) upon one of ordinary tinctures. Chapeaux, other than of gules lined ermine, are but rarely met with, and, unless specifically blazoned to the contrary, a cap of maintenance is always presumed to be gules and ermine.

About the Stuart period, the granting of crests upon chapeaux to others than Peers became far from unusual, and the practice appears to have been frequently adopted prior to the beginning of this century. Some of these crest chapeaux, however, were not of gules. An instance of this kind will be found in the grant in 1667 to Sir Thomas Davies, then one of the Sheriffs of the city of London, but afterwards (in 1677) Lord Mayor. The crest granted was: "On a chapeau sable, turned up or, a demi-lion rampant of the last." The reason for the grant at that date of such a simple crest, and the even more astonishingly simple coat of arms ["Or, a chevron between three mullets pierced sable"], has always been a mystery to me.

The arms of Lord Lurgan (granted 1840) afford another instance of a chapeau of unusual colour, his crest being: "Upon a chapeau azure turned up ermine, a greyhound statant gules collared or."

There are some number of cases in which Peers, whose ancestors originally bore their crests upon a wreath, have subsequently placed them upon a chapeau. The Stanleys, Earls of Derby, are a case in point, as are also the Marquesses of Exeter.



The latter case is curious, because, although they have for long enough so depicted their crest, they only comparatively recently (within the last few years) obtained the necessary authorization by the Crown.

At the present time, the official form of the chapeau is with the turn up split at the back into two tails. No such form can be found in any early representation, and most heraldic artists have now reverted to the earlier type.

Before leaving the subject of the cap of maintenance, reference should be made to another instance of a curious heraldic headgear often, but *quite incorrectly*, styled a "cap of maintenance." This is the fur cap invariably used over the shields of the cities of London, Dublin, and Norwich. There is no English official authority whatever for such an addition to the arms, but there does appear to be some little official recognition of it in Ulster's Office in the case of the city of Dublin. Ulster King of Arms states that he would, in the case of Dublin, have no hesitation whatever in certifying the right of the city arms to be so displayed.

In the utter absence of anything in the nature of a precedent, it is quite unlikely that the practice will be sanctioned in England. The hat used is a flat-topped brown fur hat. It is merely (in London) a part of the official uniform or livery of the City sword-bearer. It does not even appear to have been a part of the costume of the Lord Mayor, and it must always remain a mystery why it was ever adopted for heraldic use.



## TO THOSE ABOUT TO MARRY.



WE do not propose to repeat the advice of *Punch*. Time-honoured the advice may have become, but few there be who pay heed to it. Rather would we be assisting parties by giving advertisement of the advantages to be derived by judicious geographical selection.

Queen Elizabeth was much struck by the ugliness of the women of Bristol, and decreed that any person who would marry the daughter of a Bristol burgess should thereupon receive with her a dowry of £20. These fortunate circumstances no

longer exist—let us hope because the original necessity has passed away ; but Bristol still has dowries at its disposal.

Bristol, so rich in quaint customs, has two charities for giving portions to maids, and both are administered by the trustees of the municipal charities. One worthy citizen, the Rev. Thomas White, D.D., in 1622 bequeathed money to provide marriage portions. Four portions of £10 each were given yearly, but the depreciation in value of agricultural lands has brought the portions down to £8 each.

Dr. White's marriage portions by preference are awarded to poor maidens of honest fame and account who have accrued some savings in the bank, and who have lived the longest period in one service. The applicants have to show that the marriage in view is prudent, the intended husband being industrious and of good moral character. The election takes place on the second Friday in January. The applicant must not be married before she is informed that she is elected to receive the gift.

John Whitson, an alderman of the city of Bristol, founded a Red Maids School. Since 1634 the trustees of the charity have given marriage portions to meritorious girls educated in the school. The "dot" is £5. The marriage certificate has to be produced before the money is paid.

The Poor-Office and the London School Board, and many other establishments having both pension funds and a female staff, have alternative schemes which provide for a cash payment on marriage, which is naturally equivalent to a dowry.

The Corporation of London has the management of "a bequest for endowing on their marriages three poor but honest girls between sixteen and twenty-five years of age, to be drawn by lot." This bequest is called Signor Pasquali Favale's Charity, but it will not be in active operation now for a year or two, pending the settlement of a scheme.

Arnold's Marriage Gift is another London charity. This is administered by the United Synagogue, and the dowry is given to a Jewish bride, who must belong to either of the German congregations in London.

The founder of Raines's Charity, St. George-in-the-East, ordered that a sum of £100 should be given to a maiden chosen by lot from the twenty-two years old pupils of a school he provided. He arranged a very quaint programme. Each girl draws a sealed ticket out of a quaint canister. Elaborate ceremonials are set out for the breaking of the seals and what not.



After the wedding a dinner is provided for the bride and bridegroom and their friends. The governors and friends of the foundation also dine together at their own expense. At an appointed time after the dinner the bride and bridegroom and their friends enter the room.

A choir of boys and girls sings an ode, after which an address of congratulation and admonition is delivered. Then another ode is sung, and the proceedings are brought to an end by the company rising and drinking to the health and happiness of the fortunate couple. At present, after 164 awards, the marriage portions are in abeyance, but for some years a train was engaged to convey the wedding party and the company from Shadwell to the Crystal Palace, where a banquet was held in the "Garden Hall."

An unfortunate marriage charity is Thomas Howell's, managed by the Drapers' Company. It was originally for the grant of marriage portions to Welsh maidens, but the Court of Chancery took it in hand some years ago. Now the money is applied for the support of schools and for educational purposes.

Any couple who are members of the Society of Friends and do not possess £100 at the time of their marriage may apply for the "marriage portion." Curiously enough the application is seldom made. The Society of Friends often have some difficulty in properly disposing of the charitable funds they administer.

Cardiff possesses the third Marquis of Bute's Silver Wedding Dowry Fund, founded in 1897. The patronage is vested in the Mayor alone. One of the stipulations is that, on the presentation of the dowry after the marriage, the couple are to be reminded of the origin of the fund. The Mayor then has to read to them the first eleven verses of the second chapter of the Gospel according to St. John.

In one year there were thirty applicants, so the Mayor has a difficult task. The total money amounts to about £30 a year, and the Mayor gives each girl a Bible. All the fortunate girls have been domestic servants, bearing excellent characters. The donor's heart was buried in the Mount of Olives. There are counterparts of the dowry at Rothesay and at Glasgow. Westmorland has its Dean Barwick's Charity at Witherslack.

The royal and ancient borough of Sutton Coldfield has long awarded a sum of £96 a year in the form of poor maidens' portions. It is paid under a scheme over a hundred years old.

The justices of the town, who are the trustees of the municipal charity, meet at ten o'clock in the forenoon of every May Day to elect four women to portions of £24 each. These women are paid

the money on the following May Day, on production of their marriage certificates and evidence that their characters and conduct are worthy of approbation. Last year there were seven applicants. The fortunate four had lived in Sutton a goodly number of years, and their ages were twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-nine, and forty-two years respectively.

The Sutton Coldfield charity is administered under an adequate scheme. Not so a similar charity at Windsor. The Windsor charity is an old one, and the chosen marriageable maidens receive marriage portions on simple application to the trustees of the fund, it being the custom to make the grants at the time of application.

This has led to misdirection of the money, for it has happened that maidens who have received the grant have not married after all. The trustees now wish to alter this, so that the money may be withheld until the ceremony has taken place. Last year three young persons were awarded £16 13s. 4d. each.



## AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

### A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFESTMENT to Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, President of the Session, of the lands of Dalmelington, holds of His Majesty ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 100 lib for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 200 lib for the marriage, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment to John Malcolm of Balberdie and his son, of the lands of Innerkeill and others, holds of His Majesty blensch and taxt ward.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment to David Erskine of Dun of the lands of Gwynd, holds of His Majesty's feu, upon the resignation of James Beaton of Balfour.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of John Mackenzie of Aplecroce, Kenneth Mackenzie of Kinnoch, Hector Mackenzie of Assint, Alexander



Mackenzie of Hilltoun, Alexander Dunbar of Bennedgefield, and John Dunbar younger of Bennedgefield, to Colin, Earl of Balcarres, upon his own horning. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of George Simpson of Edoor (?) to James, Earl of Dundonald. It is also sought by the party himself, the party preferred. Composition 20 lib.

Escheat and liferent of Mr. William Scrogie, Commisar of Argyle, to Sir John Falconer of Balmakellie, Master of His Majesty's Mint, upon his own horning. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Thomas Ogilvie of Little Kethick to John Mackie, eldest lawful son to umquhile Henry Mackie, Secretary to the Duke of Rothes, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, upon his own horning. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Donald Forbes, Merchant of Inverness, to James Dunbar, Merchant there, upon his own horning. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of John Miller, Portioner of Smeithgloune, to James Willock in Mauldshead. Composition 40 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Robert Mitchell, elder, of Borgwood, and Robert and John Mitchell, his lawful sons, to the said Robert Mitchell, younger. Composition 20 lib.

Escheat and liferent of the deceased John, Lord Belhaven, to the Lady Belhaven, his relict. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Alexander Glennie, Tailzeor burgess of Aberdeen, to Robert Abercrombie, Writer there. Composition 20 lib.

Escheat of George Stewart in Craighearb and James Stewart in Kindrught, to James Hamilton, fiar of Cowbardie, upon his own horning. Composition 40 lib.

SIGNATURES PASSED NOVEMBER 12, 1680, BEING THE FIRST  
THAT PASSED THIS SESSION.

Infeftment of recognition of the lands and baronie of Glenmaire to James Riddoch in — holds of His Majesty as Prince and Steward in Scotland taxt ward on payment of — for the ward — for the relieffe and — for the marriage. It hath ane denovodamus, and of new erects the said lands in ane haill and free baronie to be called the baronie of Glenmuir, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of Charles Maitland of Haltoun, His Majesty's Treasurer Depute, of the patronage of the provostrie of the college kirk of Corstorphine, and the prebendary thereof in so far allanerlie as it may be extendit to the teinds and teinds sheaves, parsonage and vicarage teinds of the lands within the parochin of Ratho with the patronage of the kirk of Ratho, holds of His Majesty blensch, upon the resignation of the deceased James, Lord Forrester, under the King's hand. Composition gratis.

Infetment of the lands of Brooksfeld to William Fairlie of Bruntsfeld, oy and aire, served and retoured, to the deceased Sir William Fairlie of Bruntsfeld his guidshire holds of His Majesty's ward and changed to taxt ward, for payment of — for the ward and — for the relieffe and — for the marriage. It proceeds upon ane adjudication for implement of ane disposition granted by the deceased Alexander Lauder of Hattoun, and his spouse, to the deceased John Fairlie, Merchant Burgess of Edinburgh, father to the last deceased Sir William Fairlie, of the said lands of Bruntsfeld, under the King's hand.

Composition gratis.

Remission to John Nevin Skipper or Captain of the ship called the Fortune, of railing and leasing-making, against His Royal Highness James, Duke of Albany and York, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Gift of Pension to Mr. Andrew Forrester, Secretary to the Duke of Lauderdale, His Grace, of ane hundred lib sterling yierlie, under the King's hand. The first term's payment on —.

Gift of pension of 50 lib Sterling to Captain Thomas Blair the first terms payment at Martinmas 1680, under the King's hand.

SIGNATURES PASSED NOVEMBER 19, 1680.

Infetment of the lands and baronie of Tullyallan, with the teinds thereof, to Robert Milne of Barntoune, holds of His Majesty ward, changed to taxt ward for payment of — for the ward and — for the relieffe and — for the marriage upon the resignation of Umquhile Alexander, Earl of Kincardine, and James Loch of Drylaw. It proceeds also upon an adjudication adjudged for 30,991 lib 6s. 8d. and of new erects the said lands and baronie in ane haill and free baronie to be called the baronie of Tullyallan, under the King's hand. Composition 10 merks.

(To be continued.)



## Queries and Correspondence.

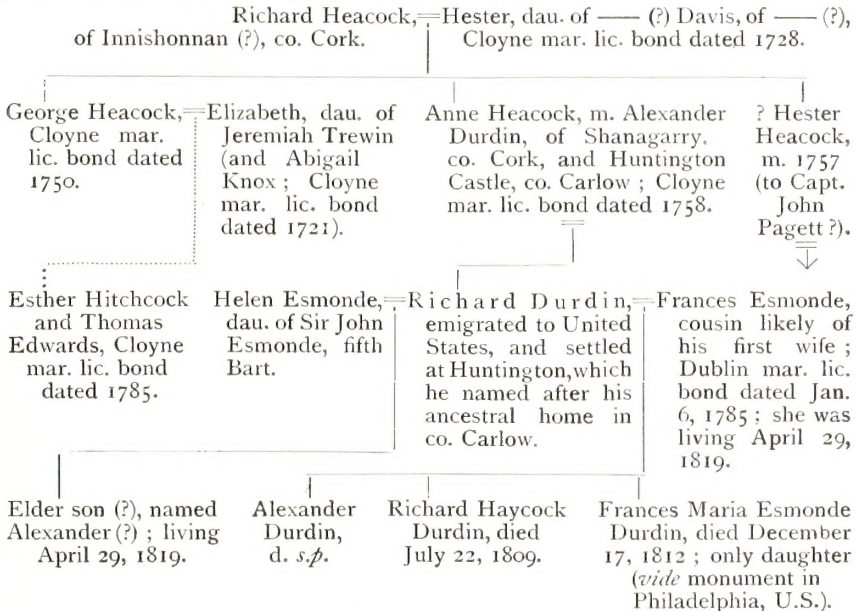
*Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.*

### THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S ANCESTRY.

Captain Ryan—not *Regan* (see GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, October, 1903, p. 282)—was not an uncle of the Lord Chancellor, but a first cousin on the mother's side of the Lord Chancellor's father, Stanley Giffard, LL.D. In your reference to Mr. Wyndham, however, it would have been correct to say that he and the Lord Chancellor are distant kinsmen, inasmuch as the Lord Chancellor's great-great-great-great-grandmother—namely, Joan Wyndham, of Orchard-Wyndham, who married Colonel John Giffard, of Brightleigh, in Devonshire—was the sister of the Irish Secretary's direct male ancestor. DEVONIENSIS.

### HEACOCK, DAVIS, AND DURDIN FAMILIES.

Can any of your readers kindly assist me in adding to the following short pedigree, or giving the lineage of Richard Heacock, viz.:



Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

WILLIAM JACKSON PIGOTT.



## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

## Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

April 15, 1902.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST.

JAMES'S PALACE, April 15, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the King's Birthday will be celebrated in London and at all home stations on Friday, the 30th May next—*i.e.*, as being the most suitable time of year for military display. At all foreign stations His Majesty's Birthday will this year be celebrated on the 9th November next.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S OFFICE, ROYAL

MEWS, BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

April 15, 1902.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Balfour Haig, C.M.G. (late Royal Engineers), formerly Equerry to His late Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh, to be an Extra Equerry to His Majesty.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 12, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Joseph Constantin Pilinski as Consul in charge of the French Consulate-General at Calcutta; Mr. Hans Eschke as Consul of

Germany for that portion of the Island of Borneo which is under British protection, for the Colony of Labuan, as well as for the United Protected States of the Peninsula of Malacca; Mr. Louis Pierre Vossion as Consul of France at Bombay; Mr. Heinrich Hansing as Consul of Portugal at Salisbury, Rhodesia; Mr. John Richard Goodridge as Consul of Portugal in Newfoundland, to reside at St. John's; and of Mr. W. R. Lloyd as Vice-Consul of the Argentine Republic at Liverpool.

*2nd Volunteer Battalion the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).*

Captain W. A. H. Vincent. Dated March 24, 1902.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

Edward Windsor Richards, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 11, 1902.

[The following Notification is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of April 4, 1902.]

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK.

Joseph Edward Moore-Gwyn, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 27, 1902.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," April 18, 1902.

WAR OFFICE, April 18, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify his intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name:

| Corps.                      | Name.                  | Act of Courage for which recommended.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| South African Constabulary. | Sergeant James Rogers. | On June 15, 1901, during a skirmish near Thaba'Nchu, a party of the rearguard of Captain Sitwell's column, consisting of Lieutenant F. Dickinson, Sergeant James Rogers, and six men of the South African Constabulary, was suddenly attacked by about sixty Boers. Lieutenant Dickinson's horse having been shot, that officer was compelled to follow his men on foot. Sergeant Rogers seeing this, rode back, firing as he did so, took Lieutenant Dickinson up behind him, and carried him for half a mile on his horse. The Sergeant then returned to within 400 yards of the enemy, and carried away, one after the other, two men who had lost their horses, after which he caught the horses of two other men, and helped the men to mount. All this was done under a very heavy rifle fire. The Boers were near enough to Sergeant Rogers to call upon him to surrender; his only answer was to continue firing. |



## INDIA OFFICE, April 15, 1902.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Reverend Reginald Stephen Copleston, D.D., Bishop of Colombo, to be Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan Bishop in India and the Island of Ceylon, in succession to the Most Reverend James Edward Gowell Welldon, D.D., who has resigned.

## WAR OFFICE, April 18, 1902.

The King has been pleased to direct that the appointment of Captain W. Butler, 6th New South Wales Imperial Bushmen, to be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, which was notified in the *Gazette* of April 19, 1901, be cancelled.

## COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE WEST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, AND OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF YORK.

Thomas Henry Morris, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 7, 1902.

Captain Charles Staniforth Greenwood to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 7, 1902.

George Bryan Cooke Yarborough, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 7, 1902.

## COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

The Right Honourable Osbert Cecil Molyneux, Earl of Sefton, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 15, 1902.

Sir William Bower Forwood, Knt., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 15, 1902.

## LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, April 22, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the King's Birthday will be celebrated in London and at all home stations on Friday, the 30th May next, *i.e.*, as being the most suitable time of year for military display. At all foreign stations His Majesty's Birthday will this year be celebrated on Monday, November 10 next.

## TREASURY CHAMBERS, April 18, 1902.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Edwin Hughes to be Steward and Bailiff of the Three Hundreds of Chiltern.

## GENERAL ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

## CELEBRATION OF THE CORONATION OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

(COUNCILS.)

To the County Councils of the several Administrative Counties in England and Wales ;—

To the Council of the Isles of Scilly ;—

To the Councils of the several Metropolitan Boroughs ;—

To the Councils of the several Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts in England and Wales whose accounts are subject to audit by a District Auditor ;—

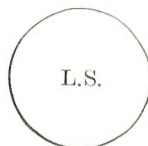
To the Councils of the several Rural Districts in England and Wales ;—

To the Parish Councils of the several Rural Parishes in England and Wales having Parish Councils and of the several areas comprising groups of Rural Parishes ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the Seventh has by Royal Proclamation appointed Thursday the twenty-sixth day of June next, being the occasion of the Solemnity of His Majesty's Royal Coronation, and Friday the twenty-seventh day of that month, as special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the United Kingdom, and it is expedient that provision should be made as hereinafter mentioned ;

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby sanction any reasonable expenses which may be incurred by any of the under-mentioned Local Authorities in England and Wales, that is to say, the County Councils of the several Administrative Counties, the Council of the Isles of Scilly, the Councils of the several Metropolitan Boroughs, the Councils of Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts whose accounts are subject to audit by a District Auditor, the Councils of the several Rural Districts, and the Parish Councils of the several Rural Parishes having Parish Councils and of the several areas comprising groups of Rural Parishes, in connection with any loyal address to His Majesty on the occasion of the said Solemnity, or otherwise in connection with any public local celebration of that occasion.



Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this eighteenth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

WALTER H. LONG,  
President.  
S. B. PROVIS,  
Secretary.

## COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUNDEE.

Alexander Dick Grimond, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

Edward Cox, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

John Sharp, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

George Ritchie, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

# THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

April 25, 1902.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 28, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Lionel Charles Hopkins, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Provinces of Chihli and Shansi, to reside at Tientsin.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 10, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier to be a Third Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 23, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of Dr. Edgar Wolfhagen as Consul of Germany at Hobart, Tasmania.

WAR OFFICE, April 25, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers during operations in East and West Africa :

# TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brigadier-General) George Vere Kemball, Inspector-General of the West African Frontier Force (Kontagora and Bida Expeditions); Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lethbridge Napier Morland, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Captain and Brevet-Major Augustus McClintock, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's) (expedition against the Emir of Yola); Major George Edward Phillips, Royal Engineers (expedition against the Mullah in Somaliland); Major Charles Louis Rowe Petrie, the Manchester Regiment (expedition into the Lango country); Major Edmund Howard Gorges, the Manchester Regiment (Turkana Punitive Expedition); Captain Charles Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps (Ashanti Expedition).

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, April 24, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition praying for the grant of a Charter of Incorporation under the title of "The Kennel Club," has been presented to His Majesty in Council; and His Majesty having referred the said Petition to a Committee of the Lords of the Council, notice is further given, that all petitions for or against such grant should be sent to the Privy Council Office, on or before the 31st day of May next.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, April 24, 1902.

Notice is hereby given, that a Petition has been presented to His Majesty in Council by

William Bennett Rogers and others, the Present and Past Presidents of the Auctioneers' Institute of the United Kingdom, praying for the grant of a Charter of Incorporation to the said Institute. And His Majesty having referred the said Petition to a Committee of the Lords of the Council, notice is further given, that all petitions for or against such grant should be sent to the Privy Council Office on or before the 31st day of May next.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, April 24, 1902.

Notice is hereby given, that a Petition has been presented to His Majesty in Council by certain Inhabitant Householders of the Urban District of Bromley, in the County of Kent, praying for the grant of a Municipal Charter of Incorporation; and notice is hereby further given, that the said Petition will be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the 31st day of May, one thousand nine hundred and two.

WAR OFFICE, April 25, 1902.

The King has been pleased to authorize the Right Honourable the Earl of Morley, the Right Honourable Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, and the Right Honourable Lord Poltimore, Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Devon, to execute the office of Lieutenant of the said county during the illness of the Lord-Lieutenant, under the Militia Act, 1882, Sec. 31.

# COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SALOP.

James Augustine Harvey Thursby-Pelham, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 22, 1902.

CROWN OFFICE, April 29, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to present the Reverend John Edmund Sedgwick, M.A., to the Rectory of Fobbing, in the county of Essex and Diocese of St. Albans, void by the death of the Reverend William Stephen Thomson, the last Incumbent, and in His Majesty's Gift in full right.

CROWN OFFICE, April 25, 1902.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament, Parliamentary Borough of Woolwich: Rear-Admiral Charles William de la poer Beresford, C.B., commonly called Lord Charles William de la poer Beresford, in the place of Colonel Edwin Hughes, who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of the Three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, in the county of Buckingham.

CROWN OFFICE, April 28, 1902.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament, County of Donegal (West Donegal Division): Hugh Alexander Law,



Esq., in the place of James Boyle, Esq., who has accepted the Stewardship of His Majesty's Manor of Northstead, in the county of York.

WHITEHALL, April 28, 1902.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wilson, K.C.I.E., late Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, to be a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, under the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 William IV., Cap. 41.

WHITEHALL, April 28, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto John Edward Foley, Esq., Traffic Manager of the Imperial Chinese Railways, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class (Third Grade) of the Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon, which decoration His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China has conferred upon him in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Imperial Majesty.

WHITEHALL, March 26, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to grant unto Gerard James Barnes, of Icklington Hall, in the parish of Icklington and county of Suffolk, Gentleman, and to Maud Isabel, his wife, elder daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Jacob Buxton, late of Shadwell Court, in the county of Norfolk,

Baronet, deceased, His Royal license and authority that they may take and use the surname of Buxton in lieu of that of Barnes, that he, the said Gerard James Barnes, may take and bear the arms of Buxton quarterly with his own family arms, and that such surname and arms may in like manner be taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage, the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal license and permission to be void and of none effect :

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in His Majesty's College of Arms.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1902.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Sir Charles Bennet Lawes, of Rothamsted, in the parish of Harpenden and county of Hartford, Baronet, his Royal license and authority that he may take and henceforth use the surname of Wittewronge in addition to and after that of Lawes, and that he may bear the arms of Wittewronge quarterly with those of his own family, and that such surname and arms may in like manner be taken, borne, and used by his issue, the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal license and permission to be void and of none effect :

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in His Majesty's said College of Arms.



## By the Way.

[The Editor welcomes cuttings from the Press or short notes for insertion in these pages.]

M. LEBAUDY'S official flag bears "three golden bees on a field of violet, above being a closed crown." If by this symbolical device M. Lebaudy wishes to indicate that he has a bee (or even three bees) in his bonnet, far be it from us to disagree with him.

Is it the natural right of the Englishman abroad to hoist the Union Jack over his local habitation and abode? That is a question raised by the sad story of Mr. Hendrick, the Archdeacon of Panama, as set out in a letter to the *Times*. Mr. Hendrick has been in the habit of hoisting the Union Jack on Sundays and national holidays. The British Vice-Consul objected. He objected so much that he actually

got, after considerable trouble, a Colombian official at Colon, the Prefect of the town, to forbid Mr. Hendrick to use the Union Jack. It appears that there is a Colombian decree which permits of the Prefect doing this, but Mr. Hendrick says it has never before been enforced in Panama. So far as we can see, we welcome the fact that the British Consul should have exerted himself to set the Colombian authorities in motion. It is much to be thankful for that Lord Lansdowne should have "approved" of his action. In this particular case Colombian law must prevail, and that happily seems to be against unauthorised flag-flying.

It is a well-known fact that many orders, titles, decorations, etc., of foreign origin can be purchased more or less openly and directly for hard cash. Indeed, there are quite a considerable number of "agents," mostly resident in Holland and Germany, says "T. A. T.," who make a regular business of dealing in these strange wares. The contents of a "catalogue," which was sent by one of these agents to the writer made queer reading, almost every State being represented. One can, for instance, become a Knight of the Swedish Order of the Polar Star on payment of £180. "The insignia of this Order," says the agent in a footnote, "is a very handsome gold cross of eight points, with a blue pole star in the centre of a medallion. It is intended to be worn by Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, magistrates, and literary celebrities." Further down on the same page is a Barony of the Papal See, price £250. The title of Papal Count, however, is very much dearer, costing £1,000, and the candidate must produce the "necessary qualifications"—whatever they may be.

Under the title "The Ancestry of Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., a Chapter in Scottish Biography," the Rev. Adam Philip will shortly publish through Mr. Elliot Stock a history of the lineage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It will be fully illustrated with portraits and photographs of the localities mentioned in the book.

St. Mary Aldermary, the rectory of which is vacated by the death of Dr. Borrett White, was so called, according to Stow, "because the same was elder than any church of St. Marie in the City." But an ingenious suggestion derives Aldermary from "*Altera Maria*," the church being dedicated to "the other Mary" of the Gospels, whose identity has always puzzled the commentators. St. Mary Aldermary was the scene of a romantic ceremony in 1622, when the Earl of Berkshire's daughter made a runaway match with "Mr. Wray of the Bedchamber" to avoid being forcibly married to "Kit" Villiers. This beautiful church has associations with three famous poets. It was rebuilt in the Middle Ages by Lord Mayor Keble, ancestor of the author of the "*Christian Year*," endowed with a tavern(?) by the father of Chaucer, and witnessed the third marriage of Milton.







G. AMBROSE DE L. LEE, BLUEMANTLE PURSUIVANT OF ARMS.

*(Reproduced from the "Illustrated Peerage.")*





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THE HERALDRY OF SHAKESPEARE'S  
"RICHARD II.," AT HIS MAJESTY'S  
THEATRE.

BY G. AMBROSE LEE (*Pursuivant of Arms*).



HE generous reception which has been accorded by the play-going public to Mr. Beerbohm Tree's painstaking labours after heraldic and ceremonial accuracy in connection with the revival at his theatre of this gloomy tragedy, cannot fail to be most gratifying to all those concerned with him in the production.

The fact that the majority of the characters who appear in the play can be identified in real life, and duly furnished with the armorial bearings rightly appertaining to them, as well as the fact that the scene in the lists at Gosford Green provides an unrivalled opportunity for heraldic and ceremonial display, renders the play a peculiarly interesting one to the heraldic student, and as far as the exigencies of the drama and the resources of the theatre itself permit, these facts have in this case been taken the fullest advantage of.

In the opening scene at Westminster, the King—whose tunic is reproduced from the inner garment shown in the contemporary

portrait of Richard in Westminster Abbey, powdered with crowned "R's" and conventional roses—his followers, and attendants, all wear the badge of the "white hart lodged." John of Gaunt's page and bargemen are distinguished by his badge of an "antelope passant argent, armed, unguled, tufted and chained or," and Mowbray's page and bargemen by his "canting" badge of "a mulberry-tree fructed proper," each on a circular plate, party per pale of their respective "colours." The Pursuivant of Arms, who is in attendance, wears, over a fantastic costume in the taste of the period, a tabard of the Royal arms, with the sleeves back and front and the body of the tabard hanging over the arms.

In the "Lists scene" the south side of the enclosure is shown, with the Royal pavilion—corresponding to the bench in a court of law—in the centre. In this pavilion is a canopied throne of cloth of gold for the King and Queen, and beneath it the "place" for the Officers of Arms, with a seat for the Marshal and the Constable and a stool and table for the Marshal's clerk. The pavilion is reached by a flight of steps, and the decorations consist entirely of the badges of the King, interspersed with his initial and that of the Queen, both surmounted by a crown. The throne and the supports of the pavilion have also the motto *Dieu et mon Droit*. The badges shown are "the white hart," "the sun in splendour," the broom plant, or *Planta genista*, "the sun behind or issuing from a cloud," a white falcon, and the stump of a tree. The Constable—the Duke of Aumerle—wears over armour a rich mantle of crimson velvet and bears a golden staff of office. The Marshal—whom Shakespeare in the play distinguishes from the young Duke of Surrey (subsequently put to death by Henry IV.), who on the occasion represented actually filled the office—also wears red robes and carries a staff. Both also wear the King's badge. The heralds have white staves, the King of Arms a jewelled collar and a sceptre. The "Marshal's men" are in armour, without bascinets, but are armed merely with poles or truncheons; their jupons are red, with the Marshal's badge, or red "semée of white garters," such as were really worn by these officials on the occasion represented.

The Queen, attended by a page, a chamberlain, the mistress of her household, and two graceful girls (introduced in imitation of the twin Maids of Honour to Queen Alexandra), enters on horseback, riding in the fashion of the time; her saddle is decorated with fleurs-de-lys and with her crowned initial, her kirtle of blue velvet, "semée of fleurs-de-lys or," represents the arms of France—her paternal coat—and her mantle is sumptuously embroidered with



her husband's arms, as King Richard used them towards the close of his reign—viz., "per pale, on the dexter the arms of St. Edward the Confessor, on the sinister France and England quarterly." The King's banner of his badges—"per pale, the dexter argent, the sun in splendour, the sinister vert, a white hart lodged armed, unguled, collared and chained or"—with the sword of State and the crest and helmet, are carried before him when he enters in due course, wearing over golden robes the mantle of the Garter, with the device thereof embroidered on the left shoulder. On his horse's trappings are his arms, as above described. He wears a cap of dignity and carries the gold and red "warder" or staff of the judge of the "trial by battle." The Duke of Norfolk enters—as arranged by Shakespeare first—in full armour, and wearing over his bascinet a tilting helmet, with his crest of a white lion between two dragon's wings. He is attended by a herald in a tabard of his arms, a chamberlain with his banner, and a page carrying his shield and lance. His arms are "Mowbray" quarterly, with the Royal coat of Brotherton. His horse's trappings are of red velvet, semée of white lions alternately with the mulberry-tree already referred to.

Bolingbroke then enters, similarly armed and attended. On his jupon, his banner, and the tabard of his herald, he bears "England, with a label of France," as used by him before his father's death on February 3, 1399. His horse's trappings are of blue and green velvet, semée of antelopes and swans, and he wears throughout the play the collar of SS, as does his father, John of Gaunt. In the "Coast of Wales" scene King Richard wears a jupon embroidered with his arms, as before described; Salisbury bears "Montacute and Monthermer quarterly," and Scrope—who was summoned to Parliament as Baron Scrope, and is therefore in the playbill called "Lord Scrope"—bears "azure, a bend or," each on his respective jupon. "The Duke of Aumerle" bears "France and England quarterly, a label per pale of Castile and Leon," in commemoration of his mother, Isabel of Castile and Leon. Vincent has been followed as the authority for this arrangement. In the scene of "Bolingbroke's Encampment" Henry appears now in a jupon of "France and England quarterly, with a label of five points per pale of Brittany and of France, the three dexter points being ermine and the two sinister points azure, charged with golden fleurs-de-lys." "The Duke of York" bears "France and England quarterly, with a label of three points argent, charged on each point with torteaux, three on each point." "Bushy" and "Green" when they appear to receive sentence wear jupons with coats of their

arms, the former "argent, three bars sable"; the latter "argent, on a cross engrailed gules, five crescents of the field."

Each of the Lords Beaumont, Rosse, Willoughby, and Berkeley wears a jupon of the arms properly appertaining to him. "Neville" and "Mortimer" also appear amongst the followers of the triumphant Bolingbroke. The Duke of Northumberland and his son "Harry Hotspur" have jupons of: "1st and 4th, or, a lion rampant azure; 2nd and 3rd, gules, three lucies or pikes haurient argent," the latter's being "differenced" by a label argent.

The numerous banners and trumpet-banners which occur in the "Lists scene," in that of "Flint Castle," and elsewhere, need not be individually specified. Each is a genuine coat of the period in question, designed to indicate the presence of members of many noble and gentle families on the occasions represented. The Royal pennons, or lance flags, bear St. George's Cross; those of the Percies are "gules a crescent argent," and those of Bolingbroke "per pale argent and azure"; and also, as the last, but charged with "a rose gules." Bolingbroke's tent is decorated with his badges, the antelope, swan, stump of a tree, and ermine ostrich-feathers. Westminster Hall shows us the wall hangings, badges, and initials of the deposed Richard, whose arms occur on the shields held by carved angels in the woodwork of the roof. In this scene the temporal Peers wear the earliest form of those robes, which are still, with modifications, worn at the present day; the Dukes and Earls have on their right shoulders three and a half, the barons one and a half, rows of gold lace and fur, the custom of thus marking the rank of the wearer being apparently, at about this period, derived from France.

In the ceremonial of the "Lists scene" some departure from accuracy has already been noticed, and the necessity of not unduly retarding the action of the drama reduces very materially the long, leisurely, and elaborate ceremonial, which actually took place on such occasions. The identification of, and declaration by, the combatants, which really took place at the entrance to the lists, is necessarily transferred to the centre of the stage before the Royal pavilion. The oaths as to good faith with his respective adversary, that each was the possessor of no hidden charm,<sup>1</sup> etc., are dispensed

<sup>1</sup> The parties were to swear that they had no other weapons about them except those—usually lance, sword, and dagger—assigned to them by the Marshal's Court, "*nec lapidem potentem, nec herbam, nec carmen, nec experimentum, nec characterem, nec ullam aliam incantationem juxta te aut puo te, per quam speres quod facilius vincas . . . adversarium tuum.*"



with altogether; but the delivery and noting of the blazon of the banners—which are then displayed by the King of Arms—the comparison of the combatants' lances with the standard lance, the proclamation as to non-interference with the lists—in the play made by the Marshal, but which was really made by a King of Arms and repeated by heralds at each corner of the enclosure—and the final proclamation and defiance by the herald of each combatant, are carried out in due order. The "traverses" and chairs of the combatants, being at the entrances of the lists, are not shown in the scene as represented.

On his journey to Ireland, King Richard, intending probably to hold a Parliament there, took with him the regalia, being, in the fourteenth "Article of Accusation" against him, accused of having "carried with him towards Ireland, without the consent of the estates of the kingdom, the treasures, reliques, and jewels of the Crown"; and when he came down to encounter Bolingbroke at Flint Castle, the faithful Scrope carried in front of him the sword of State, as a last mournful relic of departing regal dignity. This incident, as well as that of the unfaithful dog, has been illustrated in the play.

The Coronation of Henry IV. in the Abbey of Westminster shows the King in his robes, without the mantle; the clergy in their vestments; the Peers in their robes; the Royal Dukes in purple; the others in crimson velvet; the little Prince Henry—afterwards Henry V.—with the "Sword of Mercy," on the King's right hand; and Northumberland, with the "Lancaster sword," which Henry wore when he landed at Ravenspur. The Archbishop places the Crown on the King's head, the Peers and the King of Arms put on their coronets, the *Te Deum* is sung, and the brief vision dies away.

Throughout the play special attention was given to those points to which hitherto little attention had, upon the stage, been paid. No herald is also a trumpeter, no trumpeter is attired as a herald. Nor do the heralds—in defiance of the statute of Edward I. (cited in English by Robson)—wear armour or carry lethal weapons, and the use of coats of arms is not confused with the use of devices or badges. A revolution cannot be effected in a day, but Mr. Tree has led the way in the right direction, and it will, we may trust, be difficult for others to wander as far afield as has been the case too often before on the stage, in these and kindred matters.

\* \* \* The writer desires to take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude for, and sincere appreciation of, much help and many kindnesses received from Mr. Tree himself, his company and staff; Mr. Percy Ander-

son, who designed, and Messrs. B. J. Simmons and Co., who made and supervised, the beautiful costumes; the scene-painters, Messrs. Hemsley, Hann, and Harker; the stage-managers, Mr. Varna and Mr. King; and all who with patience and skill did much to make the writer's task, in connection with the production of this play, a real labour of love, materially contributing to the success attained.



## MODERN ENGLISH HERALDIC ART.



T is one of the curious anomalies of heraldic art that at a period when all that is noisiest in the great world of art in general is shouting for realism the greatest authorities in armory are equally vehement in the advocacy of the distorted, but possibly more artistic and undoubtedly more pleasing, conventionalism of early heraldic examples; or, at least, whilst we are to be realistic in our shields, our helmets, and our wreaths, we are advised to go to the farthest limits of conventionalism in our lions, eagles, and other charges. Some of us are getting there slowly and by degrees, but I for my part decline to see the beauty in an eagle merely because it is copied from an ancient example, and when it is difficult to distinguish the bird from a double-headed duck. The world of heraldic art sadly needs the exercise of a little discrimination in the teachings of its prophets and patriarchs. The manifestations of the armory of Plantagenet and Tudor days, of course, we all take as exemplary.

The most noticeable manifestation of heraldry and heraldic art which the Stuart period produced is undoubtedly "A Display of Heraldry," by John Guillim, a large folio volume of several hundred pages. It is an intimate and detailed account of practically everything within the scope of the word "heraldry"; and though much that Guillim wrote we now admit to be mythical, his work, nevertheless, will remain for all time one of the standard works upon the subject. The best illustrations in the book are the woodcuts, but these reach no very high level of excellence. The copperplate engravings are not of great merit, but they are highly characteristic of the period.

It is customary to observe that at the beginning of the eighteenth



century heraldic art in this country was steadily on the downward grade. It has been remarked elsewhere in these pages that it would seem to be questionable how far anyone is justified in comparing or "ranking" in the same fixed scale of merit the manifestations of art in any particular period with those of another, or in judging different periods with the aid of the particular yard-tape and foot-rule affected as the standards in our own particular period. We are always inclined to do so, forgetting that the taste of one man varies from that of another, and that the general taste of one period is never in accord with that of a different period. We can rest comfortably and calmly, assured that our little tin immortals—by whose opinions we swear at the moment—will be certainly succeeded by others (equally immortal, but equally of the little and the tin variety) who will preach the things we now condemn. Art is long, but no particular artistic canon is eternal. Far more important to armory than the present revival in heraldic art is the greater revival in armorial truth. The art is a fashion which will change; the truth must in the end prevail. However, whether the art be adjudged good or bad, there is no doubt that the bold and free draughtsmanship of the Plantagenet and Tudor days had begun to lose some of these characteristics before we borrowed our first Sovereign from Scotland. Through the Stuart and early Georgian periods the heraldic art of this country slowly but steadily developed in its floral and other accessories a wealth of detail and minutiae, the highest development being considered a shield crowded with unnecessary quarterings, the whole painted in the latest period with the care and intricate and minute detail properly belonging to the province of the miniature painter. But the same feeling is noticeable in the design itself of so many of the coats of arms granted. This development of the miniature culminated in the reign of Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, of which the curious "landscape" augmentations of Lord Exmouth, Lord Nelson, and Brisbane, are examples of the extreme point reached by official heraldry. These coats are simply typical of the art of the period. There is a class of mind which is always "agin the Government," and which (like the missionary who disagreed with everybody—even the natives who ate him) must always be carping at anything official. The "landscape" augmentations to which allusion has been made are a ready opportunity to the pen of the objector, who forgets that the whole of European heraldry has passed through a similar period, and that coats of this character are being *officially granted at the present time* both in Russia and Germany.

The coats themselves have since in recent grants somewhat improved; and with Scottish and Irish grants at the present day no fault can be found, either in their composition or emblazonment. But English coats—the result of so much differencing on stock models (there must be fifty or more coats for the name of Wilson, all modelled upon the original: Sable, a wolf salient, and in chief three estoiles or)—when considered *en masse* are overcrowded with detail, and with the same stereotyped details used over and over again for the purposes of differentiation. The emblazonment, like so much official work, though excellent in execution, is stereotyped in design—all of it executed in the careful style of the “miniaturist” type of herald painting.

Far be it from me to decry the work of the “miniaturist” type of herald painter, although under the cloak of that school there has been an enormous amount of “stationer’s-shop” work turned out—good, bad, and indifferent, chiefly of the last-named. For work of the “miniaturist” character, the illuminated pedigree of the Royal Family, formally “recorded” under the statutes of the Order of the Bath, and now remaining in the custody of the College of Arms, is probably the finest piece of work which has ever been executed. The name of the artist responsible for it does not, however, appear to be known. The pedigree is in the form of a bound volume, the value of which is enormously enhanced by the large number of Royal autographs which it contains.

But the greater freedom from stereotyped models which outside artists enjoyed lead one to unofficial work for evidence of the progress of heraldic art. But most outside work was equally formal and stereotyped in its character.

Early in the nineteenth century Berry published his well-known “Encyclopædia Heraldica,” the most important heraldic work which had been issued since Guillim’s “Display of Heraldry.” This book was and still remains one of the most charming and valuable heraldic books, and has always been one of my favourites. It was in three volumes—the first a volume of heraldic terms, containing an immensity of information, far more accurate than much which has since been issued; the second a list of armorial bearings; and the third a volume of illustrations, all from engraved plates. Of the style in which they are executed the engravings are very excellent, but they are no more than good engravings of the “miniaturist” type of thought.

No other heraldic work of such a monumental character was issued in this country until towards the close of the century which



has just ended. Heraldic interest and armorial art were kept alive by the coach painter, the seal engraver, and the peerage books. Seals of any size had long since gone out of general use; heraldry flourished for such purposes in the cheaper and more devious paths of embossed heraldic stationery, one of the fashionable cults being the collection of these embossed designs—all, monograms included, generally known as “crests”—which were pasted in albums or upon ladies’ fans. With every desire for kindly impartiality, one cannot find anything good to say for the “cuts” of arms from the peerage books published before the last few years.

The coach painter we are accustomed to turn up our noses at. His heraldry, from the point of view of science and an understanding adherence to rules, was frequently contemptible; but there is no denying the fact that in the finer examples of his work upon State carriages, etc., the execution reached in the “miniaturist” type a very high and very unusual pitch of excellence. Mr. Manley, who must now be of advanced age, is probably the greatest herald painter of that class. Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, thought highly of his work, and for a long period many of the patents issued under the hand and seal of Ulster were painted by Mr. Manley.

Many heraldic books of more or less limited scope, of course, contained illustrations of arms, amongst which reference should be made to Burke’s “Extinct Peerage” and Burke’s “Heraldic Illustrations.” The illustrations for these works were copperplate engravings, which, however, differed little, if anything, in design or quality from the crowd of inartistic bookplates which were being poured out broadcast from the shops of heraldic stationers. In the seventies and eighties Mr. J. B. Payen-Payne was engaged in the production of various works, the chief of which were his “Jersey Armorial” and his “Roll of High Sheriffs.” As heraldic and genealogical works, it must be admitted they merited and obtained universal condemnation, but there can equally be no doubt that the execution of the heraldic plates (for which the Messrs. Baker, father and son, were responsible) was of a high standard for work of that character.

But other forces and other ideas were being brought into play. The first to break away from the miniaturist type of heraldic design was Pugin, whose heraldic decoration of the Houses of Parliament is beyond all praise. To Pugin must the honour belong of being the first in the praiseworthy list of heraldic artists to whom we owe the happier position to which heraldic art has been raised in this

country. But Pugin was not a herald painter by profession, and his heraldic work was—if one may so describe it—a by-product of his ordinary professional practice as an architect.

Another architect by profession is Mr. Charles Alban Buckler, Surrey Herald Extraordinary. Studiously remote from the "propagation" of heraldic ideas (and the objectionable tone of personal controversy amongst themselves into which so many now writing upon heraldic subjects have fallen), the work of Mr. Buckler is but little known as of his creation, and his name will be unfamiliar to many even of those interested in heraldry. But when it is stated that he alone is responsible for the armorial decoration in the modern additions and restoration of Arundel Castle, and for the heraldic decoration upon and in Mowbray House, on the London estate of the Duke of Norfolk, his claim to be ranked as one of the foremost heraldic artists of his day will be readily conceded. A few—but a very few—bookplates have been executed from his designs for different personal friends of his. Mr. Buckler was also responsible for the heraldic part of the decoration of the hall, staircase, gallery, and dining-room of Allerton Park, the seat of Lord Mowbray and Stourton. These contain several hundred carved and painted shields, and, modern though this decoration is, it would be difficult to surpass its beauty of design. The execution is equally good.

The premier position, however, is generally conceded to Père Anselm, who, in the quiet seclusion of his monastic home, executed a large number of the drawings for Foster's "*Peerage*," a work which after a brief career became defunct. This was the first book ever issued in recent times the illustrations of which were a reversion to the medieval type of heraldic art. Whilst ungrudgingly conceding the high position merited by the illustrations in that work, the credit must entirely belong to the artists employed by Mr. Foster; and though this credit would nowadays appear to be usurped by him, many of the illustrations in later books which have been issued under the name of Mr. Foster fall very far short of the high standard set by Père Anselm and Mr. Forbes Nixon, who were responsible for practically the whole of the illustrations for the "*Peerage*." Père Anselm is best known to the public by his illustrations for that book.

To hark back a little, reference should be made to a book little known to the public, but which had a very marked influence on the heraldic art of the period. The book referred to, Knight and Rumley's "*Heraldic Illustrations*," appears to be undated, but it is inscribed to Edmund Lodge, Esquire, Norroy King of Arms, which



in a measure supplies the omission. As stated in the preface, the book was "not intended as a work of general reference, but merely for the use of artists." It contained specimen engravings of crests, shields, and supporters, and a careful study of the plates in the book will show what an extremely large proportion of the finest work of the herald painter and engraver must have been executed with the aid of these specimen plates. They are all executed, however, in the "miniaturist" type and in the most naturalistic form, and though they will no longer appeal to the devotees of the latest ideas in heraldic art, they certainly, of their kind and for their excellence of execution, have never been surpassed. The book was published by Mr. T. C. Jack, the founder of the firm responsible for the publication of several of my works. When Fairbairn's "Book of Crests" was revised under my editorship, the specimen crests from the plates in Knight and Rumley were transferred to that volume, these illustrations being a prominent feature of the new edition.

Two, and the most important, of the manifestations of modern heraldic art will be found in the present Lyon Register and in the many heraldic bookplates which have been executed in recent years.

Dr. George Burnett, the late Lyon King of Arms, was admitted in his own lifetime to be one of the foremost and most learned heralds of his period, and since his death this judgment has in no way diminished; but, like many other distinguished heralds, his artistic judgment was defective, and the emblazonments in the Lyon Register in Scotland (and, of course, the contemporary paintings upon the patents issued from Lyon Office) were of the same (or of a worse) stereotyped form still adhered to in the Heralds' College, whilst upon the score of execution the less said the better. Ill execution of emblazonments is not a charge which can ever be laid at the doors of the College of Arms. At the death of Dr. Burnett in 1890, Mr. James Balfour Paul (now Sir James) was appointed Lyon King of Arms, and to his strength of mind in breaking away from the "artistic ruts" of mind and the ill execution of former days, and initiating the emblazonment of arms in a nearer approach to ancient Gothic examples, armory and heraldic art owe much. His example has been one of the greatest, if not the greatest, influence at work for the betterment of heraldic art. He, unlike many reformers, happily has lived to see a large measure of the results of his efforts, and he himself has had a larger share of responsibility than as a non-executant he would be likely to be credited with. The subject of bookplates has on some number of occasions been treated in these pages, and I do not propose to again

allude to it at length, beyond the passing mention of the marvellous etched plates of Mr. Eve, the engraved plates of Mr. Sherborn, Miss Helard, and Mr. W. P. Barrett, the wood blocks and zinco reproductions from pen-and-ink drawings of Mr. Forbes Nixon and Mr. Graham Johnston, and the half-tone blocks from wash drawings produced by Mr. Vinycomb, all of which, when taken together, amply evidence the strides which heraldic art has made in the last few years.

A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



## THE BARONIES OF FAUCONBERG AND DARCY DE KNAYTH.



As referred in a former issue to the petition of the Countesses of Yarborough and Powis for the determination in their favour of the abeyances existing in the Baronies of Fauconberg, Darcy, and Meinill.

The result of the hearing has been before the public for some time, and in the words of the resolution, "With respect to the Barony of Meinill, it is not proved to the satisfaction of the committee that any person ever sat in this House under that title."

It is probable that at a later date I may have occasion to recur to the subject of the necessity of proof of sitting; here it will be sufficient to remark that the decision, which was by no means unexpected, merely upholds the precedent which is fast becoming crystallized.

The other two baronies have since been given to the petitioners by Letters Patent dated in September, 1903, the Barony of Fauconberg going to the Countess of Yarborough, and the Barony of Darcy de Knayth being assigned to the Countess of Powis.

To the student of peerage matters there were many points of interest in the case, and not the least interesting is the manner in which the Committee carefully avoided the necessity of a decision upon the 1283 writ.

For the first time the letter of the Barons to the Pope was pressed home to a decision, the decision finally being that this document could not be accepted as evidence of sitting in Parlia-



ment, thereby rather contradicting the opinion expressed upon the value of the document for that purpose in the report of the Committee on the dignity of a Peer.

But from the point of view of peerage law, by far the most important decision was on a point which, whichever way it had been settled, would not have greatly affected the petitioners. This lay in the interpretation of the Darcy Letters Patent dated in 1641.

The position of affairs at that date was that the barony was in abeyance, Conyers Darcy being the junior coheir by female descent. He received Letters Patent by which he was made Baron Darcy, with the original precedence, but with remainder to his heirs male. This Patent has always hitherto been accepted and acted upon, as creating a new Barony of Darcy. It is so treated by "G. E. C." in his "Complete Peerage."

The petitioners put forward the entirely novel view that the Patent merely determined the existing abeyance in the existing barony, and that therefore the altered limitation to the heirs male was *ultra vires*, and wholly inoperative. The effect of the resolution which adopted that view is of considerable importance, and the interest the matter must naturally possess affords ample excuse for adding herein a translation of the Warrant for the Patent (the Patent itself was never enrolled, but presumably was in the same terms), together with the arguments upon the matter which were submitted to the House in the printed case lodged by the petitioners.

TRANSLATION OF PRIVY SEAL (AUGUST 17, CAR. I.).

Memorandum that on the tenth day of August [in the seventeenth] year of King Charles this bill was delivered to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England at Westminster, to be executed.

*Charles the King.*

Charles by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender, etc., to the Archbishops, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Bishops, Barons, Knights, Bailiffs, free men and all our servants and subjects whomsoever to whom these present letters shall come, Greeting. It is well established by general opinion that the basis of the throne stands firm in proportion to the nobility of the courtiers by whom it is surrounded, and is the more exalted in proportion to the number of peers of eminent lineage and renown; moreover a false and thankless oblivion lies too closely in wait for the merits of our ancestors; We, therefore, reviewing with

our mind's eye the most ancient race of the Darcys, Barons of this our Kingdom of England, are unwilling that the tomb should close so fast upon the ashes of these heroes that their memory should perish among their descendants; *and whereas John Darcy was Baron Darcy of this our Kingdom of England to him and his heirs, in the time of Henry, King of England, fourth of his name (our predecessor of most famous memory), and on his death left sons, Philip the elder, who, after his father's death, was his father's heir and Baron Darcy of this our Kingdom of England, and John, the younger; and to this Philip (also long since deceased) were born only daughters and coheirs, so that after his death as aforesaid this same ancient Barony of the Darcys, in right of our prerogative, fell into our hands and there; to be granted (if such should be our pleasure) according to the practice of our predecessors in similar cases, to any one of the coheirs of the aforesaid John Baron Darcy; and whereas John Conyers, Baron Conyers, in the time of Henry, King of England, eighth of his name, our predecessor of good memory, was kinsman and heir of Margery, one of the daughters and coheirs of the aforesaid Philip Baron Darcy, and on his death left issue only daughters and coheirs (to wit Anne, the eldest, who died without issue, Elizabeth, the second, and some others); and whereas our beloved and faithful subject Conyers Darcy of Horneby Castle in the county of York, Knight, is a descendant through long generations of the aforesaid ancient race of the Barons Darcy, and also son and heir of the said Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of the aforesaid John Baron Conyers; and, moreover, whereas John Baron Darcy, of the new creation, last of his name, has lately died without issue, after whose death as aforesaid the direct male line of the name and family of the first said John Baron Darcy centres in the said Conyers Darcy, Kt. (to wit, through the abovesaid John Darcy, second son of the first said John Baron Darcy). And the said Conyers Darcy, Kt., now remains the chief branch of the race and name of his ancestors; Know therefore that we, in consideration both of the renown and splendour of the family of the aforesaid Conyers Darcy, Kt., and the services rendered by his ancestors to our predecessors, and also the praiseworthy good services rendered by himself to ourself and our predecessors, of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have declared, accepted, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do declare, accept, ratify and confirm the aforesaid Conyers Darcy, Kt., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, to be Barons Darcy; and moreover for the greater caution to avoid all risk of doubt that might hereafter arise as to the efficacy in law of this our declaration (which we trust will not*



be the case) We (if these our Letters Patent should in any way be ineffectual or invalid) by these presents erect, make, create and confirm the said Conyers Darcy, Kt., Baron Darcy, and have confirmed, restored, assigned, given and granted, and by these presents do confirm, restore, assign, give and grant to him the name, style, status, rank, dignity, title and honour of Baron Darcy, to have, hold and enjoy the said name, status, rank, dignity, title and honour to the said Conyers Darcy, Kt., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten for ever ; Willing and by these presents granting, for us, our heirs and successors, that the aforesaid Conyers Darcy, Kt., and his heirs male aforesaid, and each of them successively shall bear and have the name, status, rank, style, dignity, title and honour aforesaid, and they and each of them shall be named and called by the name of Baron Darcy ; and that the said Conyers Darcy, Kt., and his heirs male aforesaid, and each of them, successively, shall be held, considered and reputed as Barons of this our Kingdom of England, and they and each of them shall have, hold and possess seat, place and voice in our Parliaments and public assemblies and councils, and in those of our heirs and successors, in our Kingdom of England among the other Barons, as Barons of Parliament and of public Assemblies and councils ; also that the said Conyers Darcy, Kt., and his heirs male aforesaid and each of them shall enjoy and use, by the name of Baron Darcy, all and singular such rights, privileges, places, pre-eminences and immunities to the status of Baron of this our Kingdom of England in all things duly and rightfully belonging, which other Barons of this our said Kingdom of England have heretofore well, honourably and quietly used and enjoyed, or now enjoy and use. And moreover of our further grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we will and declare, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, declare, approve, confirm and restore to the aforesaid Conyers Darcy, Kt., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, that he and his said heirs male, and each of them successively, shall and may lawfully and honourably have, hold and possess all such seats, places, ranks and precedencies of Barons Darcy, as well in the Parliaments, public Assemblies and councils of ourself, our heirs and successors, as elsewhere in our Kingdom of England, and those things which the first-named John Baron Darcy during his life had held and possessed, and likewise that, by reason of the Barony of Darcy aforesaid, they and each of them successively shall enjoy and use, by the name of Baron Darcy, all and singular such and the same statuses, honours, dignities, rights, privileges, places, pre-

eminences, precedencies and immunities to the status of Baron in all things rightfully and lawfully pertaining, and in the same ample manner and form, as the said John Baron Darcy, as Baron Darcy, at any time heretofore honourably used and enjoyed. Moreover we will, and by these presents grant to the aforesaid Conyers Darcy, that he shall and may have these our Letters Patent under our great seal of England duly made and sealed, without fine or fee great or small thereon in anywise to be rendered, paid or made to us in our Hanaper or elsewhere to our use. In witness whereof, etc. Witness myself, etc.

Though in King Charles's reign no decisions of your Lordships' House at that period are in conflict with the Peerage Law accepted by your Lordships' House at the present time, there can be no doubt that then Peerage Law was neither so well known nor so well understood as at present. The precise interpretation of the term "at the disposal of the Crown" (though acted upon in precisely the method in which it is now understood, as far back as the reign of King Richard III.), was not fully decided by your Lordships' House until the same had been evolved by various later decisions. For instance, though in the case of Ros in 1575 the doctrine was acted upon that, without any intervention of the Crown, dignities created by writ were heritable by female heirs in default of males, and though this same point was acted upon in the case of Grey of Ruthin in 1640, it was not until 1674 that the House of Lords referred the point to the Judges to determine, when (in the case of Clifton) the matter was "more fully considered and solemnly established." And it was not until the Clifford Case in 1691 that it was held and established that a Barony by writ which might have fallen into abeyance, re-emerged on the cessation of the abeyance, being affected by such abeyance only during its existence, and not permanently. The point is here alluded to to show the uncertainty then existing concerning the effect of an abeyance upon a Peerage.

It will be seen that the two Patents determining the abeyances then existing in the Baronies of Darcy and Conyers recognised the said Conyers Darcy to be Lord Darcy and Lord Conyers. It will have been noticed that in the Journals of the House of Lords the Patent is styled a Patent of Restitution and Creation. That clearly is a mistake, for in no sense is it a restitution as we now understand the word, because the Peerage had never been forfeited. It had simply fallen into abeyance, as has been shown. But the use of the word restitution affords the "key" to much, inasmuch as it clearly demonstrates that the theory of the abeyance of a Peerage was then



but imperfectly understood. Peerage Law as we now know and understand it has been in no case the interpretation of definite Acts of Parliament, but in its entirety is the result of successive decisions and resolutions of your Lordships' House, which in themselves have been deductions from precedents drawn from known facts that have happened and known instances of actual successions that have occurred.

That a Peerage heritable by heirs general, when the succession devolved upon two or more daughters and coheirs, fell into abeyance amongst those daughters or coheirs equally, has been admitted and acknowledged from earliest times. That the Crown possessed the right of calling a Peerage out of abeyance or of leaving it in abeyance at its pleasure can be shown to have been the established and recognised custom from the earliest period. But however the action of the Crown may have been expressed, and however it may have been given effect to, one cardinal principle has remained, that where a coheir has had a Peerage called out of abeyance in his favour, the Peerage he has enjoyed has been the same identical Peerage, unaltered and unchanged, as the one which fell into abeyance, with its original precedence and its original limitations. But the definite knowledge of Peerage Law which exists at the present time, the result of the many cases which have been considered and decided up to this present date, necessarily did not exist in the reign of King Charles I., for the very simple reason that the Peerage Cases which by their decision have codified and constituted Peerage Law had at that time been neither considered nor decided. From the very earliest times to which the records concerned date back down to the present time of the reign of His Majesty King Edward VII., the term applied to a Peerage in abeyance was that it "had devolved into the hands of the Crown," or as your Lordships will be asked to resolve in the present case, in the words which are the modern equivalent of that phrase, that the Barony is "at His Majesty's disposal." But a Barony "at His Majesty's disposal" it is well understood—so well understood that no one has as yet ventured to suggest any alternative procedure—is only at His Majesty's disposal within certain limits. His Majesty can at his absolute pleasure leave it in abeyance or call it out; but if His Majesty elects to call it out, he can only do so in favour of one—though of *any* one—of the coheirs, and with the original precedence and the original limitations which were attached, and inseparably attached, to that Peerage. It is submitted that what is now the law of the Peerage was equally and identically the law of the Peerage in the reign of

His Sacred Majesty King Charles; what could be done then can be done now, and what can be done now could be done then. Consequently, Conyers Darcy either possessed the old Baronies of Darcy and Conyers, or he possessed new ones by virtue of the Letters Patent, or he possessed both new and old. The only way known to the Practice of Peerage Law of determining the date of a Peerage in such a case is by its precedence and the position assigned to it on the roll of Barons. The point was raised and considered by your Lordships' House immediately upon the issue of the writ following the delivery of the Letters Patent. This was proved under Propositions Nos. 53 and 54, where it was shown that he was placed between the Lords Dacre and Stourton, the precedence of whose Peerages was respectively 1321 and 1448. The date of the Barony of Darcy has been shown to be 1332. Consequently there can be no doubt that Conyers Lord Darcy was so placed on account of that 1332 precedence. In the Parliament of 1661 the Lord Darcy is again between the Lords Dacre and Stourton. In 1674 Lord Dacre was created Earl of Sussex. But in 1679 Lord Darcy and Conyers was placed next after Lord Ferrers, whose precedence was 1299. By writ tested 1st March, 1679-80, the eldest son (also named Conyers) was summoned in his father's lifetime in his father's junior Barony of Conyers. Now, the Barony of Conyers, as has been seen, was held under a Patent identical with the Darcy Patent. But a reference to the Journals of the House under date 3rd November, 1680, clearly shows that the precedence of the Barony of Conyers was at once called in question, "and because there was a question about the proper place his Lordship was to be placed in, his Lordship withdrew in regard the matter would take up some debate. And the opinion of the House was that his Lordship ought to be placed in the ancient seat of the Lord Conyers. His Lordship being called in again was placed in the ancient place of the Lord Conyers next below the Lord Stourton." The latter's precedence was 1448. Consequently it is evident that he sat in the original precedence of Conyers—namely, 1509—because Lord Conyers was placed above Lord Cromwell, whose precedence was 1539. The original precedence of Conyers was again allowed in 1798. But from the precedence given in 1641, 1661, and 1679, there can be no doubt that the Lords Darcy did hold, occupy, and enjoy the original Barony of Darcy and its original precedence.

There is one possibility, however, which may occur to your Lordships—namely, that the Patents of 1640 may have created new Peerages, to which new Peerages was attached the precedence



of the older Baronies. One moment will suffice to show that this cannot be so. In the Standing Orders of your Lordships' House is printed a resolution of the Lords assembled relating to a message from the King addressed to your Lordships' House, and bearing date in 1628, but thirteen years before, giving a solemn assurance and undertaking that he would not do this very thing.

It has been shown that Conyers Lord Darcy was recognised by your Lordships' House as possessing the original Barony of Darcy, and from the wording of the Letters Patent it was clearly the intention of the King to give that original barony of Darcy to Conyers Darcy, then one of the coheirs to it. To give a Barony in abeyance to one of the coheirs to it, with the definite enjoyment of that Barony and its original precedence, is nothing more or less than what is now termed the determination of the abeyance. The original Barony of Darcy was a Barony by writ, and therefore descended to the heir general, and in the draft of the Letters Patent it is recited that it was so held. Yet, nevertheless, in this draft of the Letters Patent, the Barony is only recognised and accepted as to Conyers Darcy and the heirs male of his body, and herein lies the whole difficulty. In other words, the King determined the abeyance of the ancient Barony of Darcy and altered its limitations. It is submitted that no such power was vested in the Crown. The only theory and sequence of reasoning by which such a conclusion can be arrived at would rest upon the supposition that a Peerage, when it fell into abeyance, fell actually into the *possession* of the King, to do with as he chose. If such a supposition were correct, it follows that the original Baronies of both Darcy and Conyers had come to a definite end, and become vested in the Crown. They were both in that condition in 1641, when the Crown, supposedly possessing those two ancient Baronies, dealt with them alike, conferring them, with a new limitation, on Conyers Darcy and his heirs male. Therefore, if the Crown possessed the power of altering the limitations of the Peerages, it *did* so alter them, and *both* of them being governed by identical Patents, must have come to an end when the heirs male of the body of Conyers Darcy failed in 1778 at the death of the last Earl of Holderness. Yet, in 1798, the Marquess of Carmarthen, by proving himself sole heir of the first Lord Conyers, was admitted by your Lordships' House to be Baron Conyers. Consequently your Lordships' House has already decided that these Patents could not, and did not, alter the original limitations of the Baronies.

If at the death of the last Earl of Holderness, leaving a daughter and sole heir, who was consequently heir general of Conyers Darcy,

and whose son was proved in 1798 to be Baron Conyers, there had been also an heir male, then the heir general would have succeeded, as she did (and as she was admitted by your Lordships' House to have done), and the heir male would *also* have succeeded under the Patent of 1641 to the *same* Barony of Conyers, with the *same* precedence. In other words, two persons in the next generation would have been sitting in your Lordships' House in 1798 in the *same* Peerage, and with the *same* precedence, which is impossible, and, in the words of Euclid, is absurd. Therefore it is submitted that the Crown could not alter the limitations of a Peerage when calling it out of abeyance, because the rights of the Crown, though the Peerage during its abeyance was "at the disposal of the Crown," were only partial—namely, to leave it in abeyance, or else to call it out in its entirety and unaltered in favour of one of the coheirs; for it was decided in 1691, in the Clifford Case, that a Peerage on falling into abeyance—*i.e.*, into the hands of the Crown—did not become actually vested in the Crown.

It should be noticed, in the consideration of the wording of either of the Patents, that each is in two parts; the first part recognises and confirms and accepts Conyers Darcy in the ancient Barony to him and his heirs male. There is no hint of *creation* in the earlier part; this is followed (probably by reason of uncertainty as to what the powers of the Crown really were) by the words "and moreover"; and then follows an actual and definite *creation* to him and his heirs male, with the addition of the gift and grant of the precedence of 1332.

The alternatives of interpretation of the Letters Patent are these: (1) The Crown determined the abeyance, but altered the limitations. The two are incompatible, and, consequently, either (a) **the Crown determined the abeyance, and by so doing *ipso facto* put it beyond its own powers to alter the limitations, which is the interpretation which it is submitted is the correct one**; or else (b) the Crown, having attempted to do more than was within its constitutional powers, the first part of the Patent is wholly expunged and becomes inoperative, in which case the latter and *creative* clause provides the alternative (2) that the Crown created a new Barony, attaching to it a precedence very much earlier than the date of the Letters Patent. The House (see Standing Orders) has decided that this was beyond the power of the Crown, and the same King who conferred these Patents had himself expressly undertaken not to attempt to do this very thing, consequently either (a) the creative clause stands, and the gift of precedence is inoperative (whereas in every



case it is shown that the Lords Darcy all had and enjoyed the precedence of 1332), which, therefore, cannot be correct, or else (b) the creative part, being faulty, the whole of this latter clause is also expunged and inoperative. Consequently, unless the interpretation which has been submitted as the correct one is accepted, it being the only alternative which has not been rejected in principle by your Lordships' House at some time or other, both parts of these Letters Patent are inoperative. The result is that the Letters Patent are then discarded altogether, and the writ itself is all that is left, in which case the issue of the writ of itself determined the abeyance of the original Barony with its original limitations.

But if your Lordships arrive at the conclusion that the alteration of the limitation from heirs general to heirs male in the Patents of 1641 was operative, your Lordships are confronted with one or other of two grave alternatives. These are, that your resolution to that effect would place in the hands of the Crown the right to alter the limitations of an existing Peerage, or else place in the hands of the Crown the right to create a Peerage, and attach thereto a precedence other than that accruing from the date upon the Letters Patent. The revolutionary consequences from such a resolution are apparent; and the constitutional rights attaching to the privilege of the Peerage—rights with which it has been decided the Sovereign cannot interfere—would be surrendered to the arbitrary and personal pleasure and privilege of the Sovereign.

The whole of these considerations have been submitted to your Lordships in the belief that the explanation—namely, that the Crown determined the abeyance of the original Barony, and consequently, with or without intention, determined it with its original limitations—which has been put forward is the correct one, and not with the intention of bolstering up a weak case for the Petitioners. The position of the Petitioners will not be materially affected by your Lordships' decision, whatever that may be. It would have greatly simplified the case on behalf of the Petitioners in relation to the Barony of Darcy to have taken the Barony as having fallen into abeyance in 1418 at the death of Philip Lord Darcy, and to have so remained in abeyance until the present time, ignoring the Patents of 1641 under the presumption that they created entirely new Peerages; for whatever your Lordships' decision concerning the Patents of 1641, that cannot affect the position of the Petitioners as coheirs of Philip Lord Darcy, who died in 1418, and in whom was undoubtedly vested the Barony of Darcy, created by Writ of Summons in 1332.

## AN INTERESTING PEDIGREE.



MARY TUDOR, younger daughter and coheir of King Henry VII., married in 1537 Henry Clifford, second Earl of Cumberland. Their only daughter and heir, Lady Margaret Clifford, married Henry, fourth Earl of Derby, and their son Ferdinando, the fifth Earl, had three daughters and coheirs.

The eldest, Lady Anne Stanley, married Grey, fifth Lord Chandos, having, with other issue, a son George, sixth Lord Chandos. His eldest daughter and coheir, Hon. Margaret Brydges, had by her first husband, William Brownlow (the issue of her second marriage became extinct), an only daughter and eventual heiress, Elizabeth Brownlow, who married Philip Doughty, of Westminster. Of that marriage there is known to have been issue. The pedigree of the descendants of the eldest son, George Doughty, is known, but the younger issue and their descendants need elucidation, and any real evidence relating to them, if forwarded to the Editor of this Magazine, will be passed on to an interested quarter, and will, he understands, be well remunerated.



## A JACOBITE PEERAGE.



I N a letter to *Notes and Queries* (January 27, 1866) the late Mr. B. B. Woodward, the Librarian at Windsor Castle, wrote :

“ One of the publications recommended by the Royal Commission appointed for the examination of the Stuart Papers in its second report in the year 1827 was a work which should contain *inter alia* a full account of the Grants of Honour, Peerages, Baronetcies, and Knighthoods bestowed upon the adherents of the Stuarts by James II. after his abdication, and by his son and grandson. Some progress was made by the Commission towards the carrying out of this recommendation ; but the dissolution of the Commission in 1829 and the death of the King the following year seems to have brought it to an abrupt close. A few additions to the collections of Mr. Pulman made by Mr. Glover, lately Librarian to the Queen



at Windsor, are all the indications which remain to show that the project did not die with the Commission. The interest awakened by the publication in the *Times* of December 28, 1864, of some passages from the Stuart Papers relating to Prince Charles Edward shows, however, that there are many persons and families for whom this proposed publication would have more than an antiquarian value, whilst it needs must possess a peculiar value both for heralds and genealogists.

"The Commissioners add, after speaking of the valuable genealogical material to be found in the warrants for the household, other civil appointments, the naval and military commissions, and the appointments and instructions of the agents at foreign courts, the following :

" 'The Certificates of Gentility are very numerous, and appear to have been issued in reward for services and with a view to secure to the individuals who are the objects of them certain privileges, which in France and Italy were limited to persons who were of the class of noblesse. Many of these documents contain considerable genealogical details, which are curious, if not important, as matters of family interest.' "

In a speech delivered by Lord Rosebery before the Scottish Historical Society in Edinburgh, he remarked :

"Before the history of the Stuarts can be written there is a book which must be compiled, and which will not easily be compiled. I suppose you all know the book called Haydn's 'Book of Dignities,' which has been continued in a later edition by Mr. Ockerly, and published by Messrs. Allen and Sons. It contains all the prominent honours and dignities and ministries which have been conferred by the monarchy during the whole period of our history ; but what is wanted is a book of those dignities that were conferred by the Stuarts after their departure from England in 1689. During almost all that time they had their Secretaries of State, their peerages, their knighthoods, and dignities, and a list of that kind would be of the most invaluable assistance to any historian of the Stuarts. I quite admit that the first edition might not be a very complete book, because I can see there would be some difficulty in the compilation ; but the first edition would bring out so many suggestions and put their editor on the track of so many papers that the second, third, and fourth editions would be works of incalculable value to historians. I dare say you may say, What is the use of such a book, when the dignities died with the people, and when they were not of much interest while they existed ?

But that is not the fact. Historians, with all respect be it said to them, are not sufficiently careful in matters of detail. They do not give us the actual date of resignations of power and accessions to power, and in the majority of histories, if anybody wishes to read them accurately, they have to read them with some sort of calendar of dignities, with exact dates by their side. And I think with such a book as I suggest there is also this to be said, that whereas dignities and ministries are perhaps of an ephemeral interest when conferred by dynasties that are actually existing, there is an element of sympathetic pathos about them when they represent nothing but a faded, abdicated, and banished past. I am not sure that the whole calendar of the melancholy Court of the Stuarts, their shadowy Secretaries of State, and their purely nominal dignities, would not be of greater interest both for the historian and the student of human nature than that book of Haydn's to which I have referred, which tells you of those who enjoyed power and substantial reign."

It is with the greatest pleasure that we learn that an attempt is about to be made by the Marquis de Ruigny to produce the work which Lord Rosebery so pointedly asked for. The basis of the book is, of course, extracted from the Warrant Books of James II. and VII. and James III. and VIII. amongst the Stuart Papers at Windsor Castle. To this has been added a vast amount of biographical and genealogical information.

The first part of the volume is to contain an alphabetical list of all the hereditary titles (some two hundred in number) granted by the exiled Princes of the House of Stuart between December 11, 1688, the date on which James II. and VII. was (by the English Convention) declared to have abdicated the throne, and November 4, 1784, the date of the last title conferred by Charles III. (Prince Charles Edward). There will be, as far as obtainable, a biographical and genealogical account of each Peer and Baronet, together with the names of their children, except in the few cases of those Peers (like the Dukes of Mar and Perth) who already appear under some other title in the ordinary Peerages.

The second part of the book will contain lists of Knights created by the Stuarts; of persons to whom certificates of noblesse were granted; of the Household, Diplomatic, and Consular appointments; of the Irish Archbishops and Bishops nominated by Kings James II. and VII. and James III. and VIII., and of those who received Military and Naval Commissions, etc. The work, which is to be limited to 250 copies, will be published very shortly by Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack at £2 2s.



## HERALDIC ILLUMINATION.

[Reprinted from "*The Art of Heraldry*."] 

BY JOHN VINYCOMB, M.R.I.A.



THE art of illuminating, when allied with heraldry, forms at once the most brilliant and effective of all the decorative arts, and its practice the most fascinating and delightful. The wide range of styles or periods of art, as well as of subjects, gives the fullest scope and play of fancy in the treatment of the work both as to design and colouring.

It must, however, be kept in mind, while it is admitted that heraldry may be truly and fitly introduced, with all its brilliant tinctures, in conjunction with illuminating, regard must be paid to the congruity of style or period of both, so that no apparent anachronism may be made in the work. In this the knowledge and good taste of the artist will frequently be put to a severe test, so to reconcile the heraldic treatment of the shield and its accessories with the style of decoration and printing used in illuminated MSS. of a given period in the past, or with the seminatural ornament of the present day.

The artistic treatment of heraldic subjects has for many years past been a somewhat neglected subject, a crude formality being the prevailing idea of its capabilities. A revival in this respect has taken place, and in the works of many of our leading designers heraldry is assuming its rightful place in the decorative arts of the present day.

## FIRST PRINCIPLE OF HERALDIC ART.

The leading principles adopted by the old heralds of the fourteenth century may be briefly noted. That the devices and charges upon the shields and banners of the warriors might be recognisable at a distance, they must be clearly defined, which would not be the case if painted naturally as a picture. To attain this end, the first principle was the contrasting of tinctures—light upon dark and dark upon light, the metals (or and argent) partaking of light, and the furs, as opposed to the heraldic colour proper, pertaining to darkness; that is, metal may not be upon metal, nor colour upon colour, but only colour upon metal, and *vice versâ*, and the furs, by contrast, with either or both colours and metals.

## SECOND PRINCIPLE.

A severe conventionalism and somewhat exaggerated forms of animals and things served best the purpose intended. Each object being of its special tincture was outlined for greater clearness and precision, shading being but slightly made use of.

Another rule has grown into use from early times in heraldic emblazonment. The shield, helmet, mantling, crest, supporters, and all adjuncts of an achievement of arms, must be painted with the light coming from the dexter side, with the shadows on the sinister.

## GOOD DRAWING ESSENTIAL.

Good heraldry does not, as some people imagine, imply bad drawing—quite the contrary. A certain amount of conventionalism is necessary, and the better and more characteristic the drawing, the more effective will be the result.

## PROPER OR NATURAL COLOUR.

The above remarks apply especially to those parts of an achievement tintured of the heraldic colours. Those animate and inanimate charges which appear in heraldry termed “proper”—that is, in their proper or natural colour—the artist will naturally so conventionalize their forms as to adapt them to heraldic conditions, tinturing them in their own true and proper colours in such a way as they may show clearly and distinctly, and in harmony with the rest of the work.

It may here be stated that, while the various forms of shields and helmets, the quaint and often fantastic forms of the mantling, and other accessories, afford the artist exercise for his originality and taste, it is advisable in most cases to maintain a modest reticence rather than display an exuberant fancy. A simple dignity of treatment, combined with true heraldic feeling, will be found generally preferable.

PRACTICAL NOTES ON EMBLAZONING AND  
ILLUMINATING.

It is presumed the student understands the rules and principles of heraldry, and has acquired the habit of careful and accurate drawing, as well as some practice in the use of the brush, etc. Heraldry and illuminating are so intimately related in practice, the same materials and methods of work are applicable to both branches



of art. The following practical notes, it is hoped, will be of assistance in putting the student in a fair way of working.

### APPLIANCES AND MATERIALS.

At first the student need only provide those most needful at the start, and which can be added to as required, from the artist-colourman, or a complete outfit for heraldic illuminating may at once be procured. The following list includes only the most necessary. A few hints on the colours to be used and their qualities will be of service.

#### MATERIALS.

*Vellum, Paper, etc.*—Vellum, Bristol board, cardboard, or paper, as may be preferred. Bristol board is perhaps the most suitable and pleasant to work upon by the beginner. Vellum is only required for important works of permanent value, and would be needless expense to practise upon.

*Implements required.*—Pencils, compasses with pen and pencil legs, draw-pen, tracing-point, agate burnisher, small parallel rulers, several small sable brushes, tracing-paper, and a limited stock of moist water-colours in tubes, are about all that are required by the beginner.

#### THE TINCTURES: COLOURS TO BE USED.

*Gules = Red.*—The best colour to use is *vermilion*. It is a bright red opaque body, and for the local colour may be used pure and without any admixture. It may be shaded with carmine or crimson lake, and also for the markings. For the high lights mix a little Chinese white with the vermilion; the reflected lights may be pure orange or strong yellow.

*Azure = Blue.*—Use *French blue*. This brilliant colour is only semi-opaque, and too deep in tone to be used pure. A little Chinese white is therefore to be mixed with it, so as to reduce it to the proper strength. For the high lights a little more of the Chinese white is to be added to the local colour, while for the shadows and markings more of the pure colour is to be added.

*Vert = Green.*—*Hooker's green*, modified with Chinese white, answers very well. *Green oxide of chromium*, a low-toned velvety green of opaque body, may sometimes be advantageously used instead of the brighter greens. Brighten and shade as above by lighter and darker hues. Emerald green, extremely vivid in colour, though very useful for small charges, is not suitable for larger

surfaces of the shield and ordinaries, being overpoweringly bright and staring.

*Sable = Black.*—*Lampblack* is the most useful colour for this, being very opaque. It is best to mix a little Chinese white to reduce the intense blackness, using the pure colour for the shadows and markings. It is well to add to the black a very little yellow with the Chinese white for the high lights, to obviate the chalky effect it is otherwise apt to have. Reflected lights to be yellow or orange. *Lampblack* is used in outlining (for which see later).

*Purpure = Purple.*—A tincture seldom used in heraldry, for which *purple lake* answers very well when modified with Chinese white, and perhaps a little French blue if found too red; shaded and brightened as the preceding.

*Tenne, Tawny, or Brusk.*—A tincture early used in British heraldry. For this orangy hue, *orange chrome* may be used.

*Sanguine or Murray* is a dark brown. This and *tenne* are more frequently used for liveries.

*Extra Colours.*—A few supplementary colours for general use, at the discretion of the artist, will be necessary, as *chrome yellow*, *cadmium*, *yellow ochre*, *burnt umbre*, *sepia*, *Prussian blue*, *indigo*, *olive green*, etc., in addition to those mentioned under tinctures.

*No Regulation Standard of Strength of Tinctures.*—It may be remarked that there is no regulation standard as to strength of colour for heraldic tinctures. Each artist may have his own ideas in that respect, but the following rules are generally understood and acted upon: First, that the tinctures should as nearly as possible be all of relatively equal depth or intensity of hue, so that one should not appear to be more forcible than another; second, that high pictorial relief should never be attempted. In banners especially everything should appear even with the surface, and not as if projecting from it. Upon shields, however, the appearance of a low relief is permissible, and the colours painted firmly, producing a solid, even tint, without streaks or mottling.

*How to lay on the Tinctures.*—This is generally a great difficulty with beginners, from their previous practice in water-colours, where the tints are put on in washes. Some little practice will, therefore, be necessary to surmount this technical difficulty. The chief thing to keep in mind in painting with *body colour*, as all the tinctures are, is not to lay on the colour either too thick or too thin, but in a happy medium of consistency which will be understood by a little practice, painting evenly over the surface with a not too full brush, avoiding getting it thicker at one place than another, beginning at one part,



and continuing gradually over the entire surface. A second will sometimes be found necessary to get a tone of colour.

#### MODE OF WORKING.

*The Drawing Ready for Tracing.*—As so much depends upon the correct drawing and disposition of the parts for the effective display of a heraldic design, it is advisable always to make a first sketch in outline upon thin writing-paper, which may be traced down to the material to be worked upon. In copying an existing drawing, it is then necessary to make a tracing of it in outline in pencil.

*To reduce or enlarge a Design.*—Should a drawing or design require to be reduced from a larger to a smaller size, or *vice versa*, the method of reducing or enlarging by squares will be found most helpful—that is, dividing the space occupied by the design in either case into the same number of squares by light pencil lines, then with the pencil following the outline through the corresponding spaces in the altered size.

*Tracing Down : Transfer Paper.*—It is the most convenient way of tracing down the design to use what may be called the *transfer-paper*, which is prepared as follows: Upon one side of a piece of tissue-paper (6 or 8 inches square is sufficient for most purposes) rub very sparingly with black-lead, using a small pad of cotton-wool to get an evenly dark surface, dusting off the superfluous black-lead before using. This paper, if preserved, will always be handy to use when required for similar purposes.

*Tracing Down.*—Place the sketch or tracing in its proper position on the paper, and, holding it in place with one hand or with drawing-pins or small weights, slip the transfer-paper under it, with the blackened side down; then with a tracing-point or a sharp, hard pencil carefully go over the outlines of the sketch, looking occasionally to see that the traced lines are not too heavy or too faint, and to make sure that no part has been omitted. We have now a clear and precise outline ready for painting. The outline having been traced down, perfect any parts with the pencil that may be defective. If the sides of the shield are proper curves and can be made with the compasses, see that the centre points are accurately marked, and the curves drawn with the pencil compasses, and the straight lines or divisions of the shield drawn with the parallel rulers, making sure always that your vertical and horizontal lines are true before using the colours. When or and argent in metals are used, they should be painted first.

*Brushes: Outlining Brush.*—It is necessary to have several in use for flat tints, but for *outlining* it is necessary to prepare a special small sable brush by cutting a lot of the outside hairs away. Run a sharp penknife round the roots of the hair close to the quill, so that only about one-third of the hair remains, then with small scissors snip off the extreme fine point; so that you will have an extremely pliant implement, capable of making continuous lines of an equal thickness for the outlining. The pen-compasses and the draw-pen are useful mechanical aids in outlining all regular curves and for straight lines.

*Lampblack with Gum for Outlining.*—A little gum added to the lampblack is useful in outlining, as it keeps the colour from running, and produces a glossy and more decisive outline than the dull black used alone. The fine outlining brush is the best and most useful implement for outlining all parts after the tinctures are painted in, and with a little practice will be found most reliable for producing a free and even line. The writing-pen is not suitable for this purpose, as the ink from the pen is apt to spread upon the absorbent colour.

*Indelible Ink for Outlining.*—Some artists prefer to outline all parts with the pen before beginning the painting. When this is done it is well to use *indelible ink* (to be had from the artist's colourman), so that the colour may not wash up in painting. If a clear pencil outline is at first made, the pen outline may be dispensed with.

*Text-Writing: Inks, Pens.*—In doing *text* characters for inscriptions, etc., when of large size, the draw-pen may be used for the vertical strokes; for smaller characters it is best to use a writing-pen with the point cut off, according to the width of stroke desired, the fine lines of the letters to be added after with an ordinary pen. Engrossing characters are best executed with a flexible crow-quill barrel steel pen. The indelible ink may be used for writing—Arnold's Japan writing-ink, or similar black permanent ink. When coloured lettering is done, the paint, of proper consistency, is to be put into the pen with the brush.

*Flat Painting necessary; Order of Painting the Tinctures and Shading.*—It is important that each of the tinctures, particularly when the spaces are large, should be very flatly painted, of a fair regulation strength; then paint in the shadows, after which the drawing should be outlined and the lights added. For simple work not more than three shades of any one colour need be used, unless a high degree of finish is required: first, the local colour; second, shadings and markings; and third, the high lights and reflected lights; and finally, after the outline, a general finish up.



*Finishing—Light and Shade, etc. : A Simple Example.*—In finishing up the shield shapes and honourable ordinaries, as well as the common charges borne thereon, a certain appearance of relief must to some extent be given of one thing being placed upon another, as *azure*, a *bend or*. After the tinctures are put in, the *bend* must be outlined with a dark line, thicker on the sinister side. A line of white or pale gold colour within the outline on the lighted side should be drawn with the draw-pen and parallel ruler, and a similar line of *orange* on the shadow side, the shield itself being finished in the same way, while upon the tincture of the field itself should be drawn a deeper shadow line of its own blue colour. This principle should be carried out in all parts, no matter how complicated, so as to give the appearance of slight relief from the groundwork.

*Or and Argent : Painting.*—When the metals *or* and *argent* are used instead of yellow and white, which represent the two metals, it is always best to paint these in first of all, so as to be able to burnish them without injuring the adjoining colours.

*Shell Gold : Aluminium.*—Shell gold and aluminium (for argent) are the most convenient forms in which the metals can be employed for small works, while for larger works gold-leaf must be employed. Shell silver should not be used, as it soon tarnishes. Aluminium has quite the same appearance, and does not tarnish. The gold and aluminium as supplied in mussel-shells is very easy of application. With a clean sable brush dipped in water mix up the gold in the shell to a proper consistency for painting, and apply very evenly, taking care that no lumps are formed, as these would blister off when the burnisher is applied. If not sufficiently well covered, go over it again to equalize. When this is quite dry, it is next to be burnished to have either a *dull* or *bright* surface.

*A Dull or Mat Surface.*—A dull or “mat” surface, as it is termed, is first produced by laying a piece of smooth writing-paper over the gold, and with the agate rubbing the paper briskly until the desired effect is produced.

*A Bright Metallic Surface.*—Should a bright burnished gold surface be desired, gently rub the finger lightly over the dull gold surface and burnish again without using the paper between the gold and the agate burnisher. (The slight moisture of the finger makes the burnisher glide freely over the gold without scraping or scratching.)

*Gold Colour = Or.*—When gold itself is not used, yellow, its colour symbol, is employed instead. *Cadmium*, a deep-toned yellow, slightly reduced with Chinese white, or *chrome yellow*, modified with

a little yellow ochre or similar low-toned colour, answers very well for this, with shades of pure yellow ochre, deepened where needful with burnt umber.

White=*Argent*.—For this the white ground is left plain, the field or charges to be shaded with warm gray, and having yellow reflected lights.

#### IN CONCLUSION.

With the foregoing hints the student will be in possession of the chief points to be observed and acted upon, and should he pursue the study with patience and the exercise of a true heraldic spirit, besides the consequent pleasure which the exercise affords, each successive work thus executed will be an upward step towards a higher degree of excellence.

As an employment to the artist, or as a recreation and accomplishment for persons of taste and leisure, heraldic illumination possesses attractions beyond most other studies. The result is tangible and enduring, and when well executed will always be highly prized.



### AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

#### A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFETMENT of ane annual rent of 300 merks out of the lands and baronie of West nisbett to Agnes Kerr, lady West nisbett younger.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of adjudication of the lands and baronie of Longcroft to Magdalene Crawford, daughter to Mr. Charles Crawford, parson of Ecclesmachan, adjudged for 578 lib 5s.

Composition 10 merks.

Bastardie to Umquhile Isabel Johnstone, relict of the deceased Hugh Pedden, indweller in the Pans, to John Paterson, Writer in Edinburgh.

Composition 10 merks.



Escheat and liferent of Alexander Pitullo, merchant in Dundee, to John Macfarlane, Writer to His Majesty's signet, upon his own horning. It is also sought by George, Earl of Panmure, upon his own horning, and by Provost Milne, who is preferred to the gift.

Composition 20 merks.

SIGNATURES PASSED NOVEMBER 26, 1680.

Infeftment to Charles, now Duke of Lennox and Richmond, of the Dukedom and Earldom and regality of Lennox, holds of his Majesty as Prince and Steward of Scotland, blensch, under the King's hand.

Composition gratis.

Confirmation to Catherine Herries of her liferent lands of the lands of Little and Meikle Mabies and others.

Composition 20 merks.

Confirmation to Umquhile James Tenent of Cairnies, of the lands of Listounsheills, holds of His Majesty feu.

Composition 20 merks.

Confirmation of ane annual rent of 200 lib Scots yierlie out of the lands of Crownan and Bilbo and others to John Murray fiar of Arthurstane and Anna Hamilton his spouse. Composition 20 lib.

Infeftment of Adjudication of the nineteen merk lands of Dunlop and others to Alexander Dunlop, younger of that ilk and Antonia Broune his spouse, adjudged for 27,101 lib Scots. It hath a ratification of ane charter granted by James Dunlop elder of that ilk to the said Alexander Dunlop and his said spouse of the lands of Muresheill and others.

Composition 50 lib.

Infeftment to Donald McGilchrist Merchant burgess of Glasgow of the — lands of Barscuib, commonly called the Hill of Barscuib, Holds of His Majesty ward, and changed to taxt ward for payment of 50 merks for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 100 merks for the marriage, upon the resignation of Thomas Stewart of Barscuib, under the King's hand.

Composition 100 merks.

Confirmation of ane annual rent of 576 lib out of the lands and baronie of Lethandie to William Dick of Grange.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation to Mr. William Blaikie of the lands of Lapnis and others redeemable by payment of 1,800 merks.

Composition 10 merks.

Remission for adulterie to Robert Johnstone, Burgess of Dumfries.

Composition 40 lib.

Tutorie of Isabel Mitchell only daughter to the deceased  
 — Mitchell in Over Liberton, to James Watson, in Lothian-  
 burn. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of George Douglas of Bonjedburgh, and James Scott of  
 Thirlestane and several others, to Sir William Sharpe, His Majesty's  
 Cashkeeper for His Majesty's use. Composition Gratis.

## SIGNATURES PAST DECEMBER 10, 1680.

Infetment to Colin Mackenzie of Redcastle in liferent, and  
 Rorie Mackenzie, his eldest lawful son in fee, of the lands of New-  
 toune of Redcastle, Hiltoun of Redcastle, the toune and lands of  
 Gargastoune and others, holds of his majesty feu, and taxt ward,  
 the taxt ward for payment of 40 lib for the ward and nonentry, als  
 much for the relieffe, and 200 lib for the marriage, and that as ane  
 fifth part of the sum of 200 lib for the ward and nonentry, as much  
 for the relieffe, and 1,000 lib for the marriage, whereunto the haill  
 lands and baronie of Kilravoch were formerly taxt. It hath ane  
 confirmation of ane disposition granted by Sir George Mackenzie  
 of Tarbett, Sir John Urquhart of Cromarty, the said Colin Mac-  
 kenzie of Redcastle, and Alexander Mackenzie of Coull, as heritable  
 proprietors by apprizings and otherwise, to the said Rorie Mackenzie  
 younger of Redcastle, of five Oxgate of land of the lands of  
 Auchterdonell and others, to be holden feu of the disponers, as  
 also ane decret arbitral, pronounced by the deceased Kenneth, Earl  
 of Seaforth, betwixt the said Colin Mackenzie of Redcastle and  
 Alexander Mackenzie of Suddie, and disjoins the said lands from  
 the baronie of Kilravock, and erects them in ane haill and free  
 baronie to be called the baronie of Redcastle, and erects the toun  
 of Miltoun of Redcastle in ane free burgh of baronie, to be called  
 the burgh of baronie of Redcastle, with weeklie mercat and free  
 fairs, with power to repair, edify, and build and fitt, ane commodious  
 harbour and pier for accommodation of ships and barks upon the  
 resignations of Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth, Hugh Rose of Kilravock,  
 and the said Colin Mackenzie, under the king's hand.

Composition 40 lib.

Confirmation to Margaret Grant, spouse to Rorie Mackenzie,  
 fiar of Redcastle, of her life rent of the lands of Gargastoune and  
 others. Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of apprising and adjudication of the lands of patrick-  
 holme and Kittimore to John Hamilton, younger of Bardowie,  
 apprised and adjudged for one sum, which is 8,205 lib 5s. 4d.

Composition 100 merks.



Infestment and adjudications of the lands of Innergellie and others to Mr. Robert Cleland, Writer in Edinburgh, and his spouse, adjudged for 2,455 lib 3s. 4d. Composition 24 lib.

Infestment of adjudication of the lands of Castlehill and others, to James Kennoway, Servitor to Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie, Knight, adjudged for 1,565 lib Scots. Composition 20 merks.

Infestment of adjudication of the lands of Kinnaird to Mr. John Robertson, eldest lawful son to the deceast John Robertson, Writer in Edinburgh, adjudged for 11,980 merks Scots.

Composition 65 merks.

*(To be continued.)*



## PARISH REGISTERS AND PEDIGREE EVIDENCES.



THE large sums of money which are annually spent in the printing of ancient documents by the various bodies concerned in such matters—the Historical Manuscripts Commission, the British Record Society, the Harleian Society, and the many Parish Register Societies—lead one to wonder whether the money is being expended to the best advantage. At once one is faced with the questions, What is the advantage to be gained? What are the objects which are in view? A document, because it is old, is not necessarily worth reprinting. Nor is it sufficient for the purpose of the present argument to answer the inquiry with the vague reply that it is for the advantage of historical study, or for the purpose of safeguarding information and putting it permanently on record.

In carefully going through some dozen volumes issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, I have been much struck by the space occupied in printing at length trivial letters, of which I fail to see even the object of their preservation, much less their present value for reprinting, whilst, on the other hand, documents which would have been of the greatest value to me for the pedigree purposes for which I referred to the volumes are merely calendered in a couple of lines for each. One realizes the value of letters as illustrative of the periods in which they were written or of the

persons concerned in them ; but when money is so very urgently needed for the publication of records, one cannot help the feeling that some of that which is expended might possibly be more usefully expended, by which I mean that the same sum spent rather differently might produce very much more useful results.

If this can be said, and I think it truthfully can, of some of the splendid work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, is it not worth serious consideration whether the money spent in printing parish registers is spent to the best advantage ?

Apart from genealogical and pedigree purposes, parish registers have but trivial value. Their value even for pedigree purposes is greatly exaggerated. Providing one can ascertain who a man was the son of, whom he married, and what issue he left, the date on which he was baptized is of minor importance.

The first thought of the amateur when he desires a pedigree is to fly to the parish register. The first thought of the professional is to search the wills of the Probate Court. Whereas it is often possible to work out a complete genealogy from the wills of a family, it is seldom possible to do it from the parish registers.

A society like the Shropshire Parish Register Society has, of course, achieved a great work, which it is far from my desire to lessen in estimation ; but the thoughtful genealogist must of necessity feel a regret that the money had not been expended in a calendar of wills with genealogical abstracts.

The Shropshire Parish Register Society has progressed so far and so rapidly that one may feel assured with some degree of certainty that the scheme will be carried through to a completion, but of the other societies how many will reach the same position ?

To print the whole of the parish registers of a county is an ambitious scheme entailing the necessity of considerable support, both from willing workers and willing payers. There is a less ambitious scheme, which in my mind would be sufficient for all practical purposes, which I commend not to those counties which have already made good progress on the more elaborate plan, but to those which have yet to make a start.

The objects of printing parish registers are (1) to safeguard the information in the registers, (2) to make that information accessible to genealogists.

A complete series of transcripts lodged in safe custody would answer the first purpose ; a perfect index would answer the second, as well and possibly better than a reprint.

There are various places in which the transcripts might be



lodged—the Record Office, the British Museum, the Heralds' College, Somerset House, or the Free Library in the county town.

Local feeling would probably strongly resent a wholesale surrender; but apart from this, there is everything to be gained by the originals being deposited at the Record Office, and the transcripts only being allowed to remain in the custody of the parish. Probably local feeling will prevail, but if the transcripts are properly made one can view the risk of destruction of the originals with greater equanimity.

The making of such a collection of transcripts is not beyond the means or the energy of any county, or, rather, of the few earnest men in every case who, for genealogical purposes, represent the county.

Amateur help in transcribing is always readily forthcoming, though doubtless a paid professional's assistance would often be needed to check the transcript when made.

Each parish would then need to be indexed, and these indices might with advantage be printed; but what would be far more useful to genealogists would be *one* series of indexes for the whole county arranged in volumes of twenty-five years. For the purpose of such an index surname, Christian name, and parish would alone be wanted, investigation thereafter being made in the parish index.

I feel confident that any experienced genealogist would endorse the suggestion I have made. It has this further advantage: that if the *county* indices alone were printed and made available to the general public, whilst the parish index were lodged with the incumbent in the cases where he desired to retain his fees, researchers would eventually go to the clergyman for the copies of the certificates, inasmuch as the exact information would only be available to the public from himself. My experience of genealogists is that few object to pay 3s. 7d. for a copy of a certificate, whilst most object to the gamble of a prolonged search when one is only too often aware that the absence of result frequently means that the clergyman is unable to read his own registers.

The foregoing suggestion would be sufficient for all practical genealogical purposes, and would set free both energy and money in each county which adopted it to print and preserve the inscriptions upon tombstones and monuments. These run a far greater risk of becoming unavailable than do the registers, and the information they are intended to perpetuate is of equal, if not of greater, value.

A. C. F.-D.

## “HOW TO DECIPHER AND STUDY OLD DOCUMENTS.”

BY E. E. THOYTS (MRS. JOHN HAUTENVILLE COPE).



R. ELLIOT STOCK has been well advised in his decision to republish the above work, which was first issued ten years ago, and was then well received as a useful manual on the subject of the study of ancient documents. It has been in constant demand ever since it went out of print, and is now reissued in a new and revised form, in the belief that it will be found additionally serviceable in the new edition, and at a time when the interest in ancient family documents is on the increase.

The number of those who are called upon to consult ancient deeds, charters, parish registers, and similar documents has very much increased in recent years, both on account of the many present facilities for access to historical papers, and the greater interest which is now felt in family deeds as throwing light on family history and the records of interesting localities.

Some of the difficulties which beset any one who studies such documents for the first time, unless he be an expert, are the deciphering of the ancient and unfamiliar style of writing; the peculiar abbreviations and signs which were used by our forefathers; the quaint phrases and expressions and obsolete words constantly occurring; the arbitrary and old-fashioned spelling; the use of letters now out of date; the old forms of foreign languages; customs no longer existing, and other stumbling-blocks, which to the uninitiated are always vexatious, and often cause the would-be student to give up the quest at the threshold of his investigation. It is to enable the more or less experienced student to meet and cope with these and similar difficulties that this work has been compiled by one who has had considerable experience in research.

The following are the subjects treated of in the work, and which will show its comprehensive character :

HINTS TO THE BEGINNER.  
CHARACTER BY HAND-  
WRITING.  
SAXON, NORMAN-FRENCH,  
AND LAW LATIN.  
OLD DEEDS.  
LAW TECHNICALITIES.  
MANOR AND COURT ROLLS.

MONASTIC CHARTERS.  
PARISH REGISTERS.  
PARISH OFFICERS AND  
THEIR ACCOUNT-BOOKS.  
BOOKS ON PALEOGRAPHY.  
OLD LETTERS.  
ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.



It is hoped that it will prove a useful handbook for those who are interested in family history, genealogy, local history, and other antiquarian subjects, and that many who have hitherto been restrained from such investigations by the apparent difficulty of the work will find in its pages the stimulus and guidance which they need to prosecute their studies successfully.

The new edition contains an introduction by Mr. C. Trice Martin of the Public Record Office.

“How to Decipher Old Documents” is illustrated with facsimiles of deeds, and specimens of handwritings of different periods. It is tastefully printed in crown 8vo., on fine paper, appropriately bound in art cloth, and published at 4s. 6d. Subscribers who send in their names before publication will be charged 3s. 5d. per copy.



## THE PEDIGREE OF AN ARCHBISHOP.



LIKE the genealogies of most Archbishops, the pedigree under review is short, and as a pedigree is not particularly easy to collate from the pages before us. Interesting as they are, they will rather appeal to the “Churchy” person than to the genealogist, who usually knows little and cares less about the intimate details of Church government and “Scottish Paraphrases.” We confess we have been under the necessity of reading the book through to obtain the naked pedigree which we had anticipated from the title—“The Ancestry of Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury.” The writer, Rev. Adam Philip, commences his story with a “worthy Mrs. Goodall,” who kept a school at Leith, and was eighty years of age in 1750. Her appearance in the volume is merely *en passant*, she having business relations with a merchant, David Randall, who appears to be the earliest ancestor of the Archbishop to be mentioned. He was a merchant trading to Holland, his son Thomas being born in 1710. Thomas Randall, who was ordained<sup>s</sup> in 1739, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Davidson, a minister<sup>t</sup> of the Gospel, who died November 27, 1760, aged eighty-four. Thomas Randall and Mary Davidson had a son, Thomas, who<sup>l</sup> was born at Inchtute in 1747. He was educated at Leyden and Utrecht, and licensed to preach at Rotterdam in 1769.

His career in the Church was not genealogical, but in 1794, on the death of his maternal uncle, he succeeded to the estate at Muirhouse, and by the wish of his uncle took the name of Davidson; and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Randall Davidson, minister of the Tolbooth, in Edinburgh, was almost as celebrated in Scottish clerical circles as his grandson of the same name, now Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Davidson was twice married, first to Christian Rutherford, secondly to a sister of Lord Cockburn. He died in 1827, being succeeded in his estate by his eldest son, Captain William Davidson, who was in his turn succeeded by his son, Thomas Davidson, the celebrated Palæontologist. Dr. Davidson's fourth son (a son of his second marriage) was Mr. Henry Davidson, a partner in a firm of timber merchants in Leith. He married, in 1845, Henrietta, daughter of John Swinton, of Kimmerghame, and had three sons and one daughter, of whom the eldest, Randall Thomas, born April 7, 1848, followed his grandfather's footsteps into the Church, and by his marriage, in 1878, with Edith, second daughter of Archbishop Tait, paved the way to the position he now occupies. The arms of Davidson of Muirhouse, matriculated twice in 1786, and for a third time in 1795, this last time with supporters, do not appear to have since been rematriculated. If the Archbishop be now the heir of his family, we have the utterly unique position of an Archbishop with supporters; but if he be not the heir, he, like his brother of York, is in the (it must be confessed) usual archiepiscopal position of using arms to which exception can be taken. We are afraid it is the latter.

The book is very nicely got up, and is illustrated by a series of reproductions from photographs of the churches and cathedrals in which the Davidsons have officiated. Excellent portraits of the two namesakes add value to the work. What it may be worth to those interested in a series of godly lives we are unaware, but the volume is certainly worth the modest price of 3s. 6d. to genealogists as an excellent example of a small family history of a somewhat theological character.





## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

## Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 2, 1901.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

May 2, 1902.

These are to give notice that printed copies of the Form and Order of the Divine Service to be used at their Majesties' Coronation have been sent to this Office, and that one copy thereof will be delivered to each Peer, Privy Councillor, and Member of Parliament who has duly signified to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, his intention to be present at the Solemnity, on written application being made at this Office in the course of the current month.

A. W. FITZROY.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

April 17, 1902.

## CORONATION OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

## COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Right Honourable the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to hear and determine all Claims of Services to be performed at the time of the ensuing Coronation (except those dispensed with by His Majesty's Royal Proclamation of the 26th day of June, 1901), and of fees to be received for the same, will meet at the Council Office, Whitehall, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May next, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon, to settle their Report to His Majesty.

The said Commissioners hereby require all persons who may still be desirous of exhibiting Petitions and Claims concerning such Services to make their Petitions or Claims on or before Wednesday, the 7th day of May next.

The said Commissioners at their meeting held at the Council Office, Whitehall, on the 17th day of July, 1901, resolved as follows:

1. All claims must be made by Petition. Petitions may be sent under cover to the Clerks of the Court of Claims, Privy Council Office, Whitehall.
2. Petitioners are not required to appear in person before the Court unless summoned.
3. Petitioners may appear by Solicitors, Agents, or Counsel.
4. If a Claim was admitted in 1838, the Court will forthwith admit such Claim, provided the Commissioners are satisfied that the present Petitioner represents the person whose Claim was admitted in 1838, and that there is no Counter-Claim.

The Commissioners are required by the Proclamation to exclude from their consideration such Claims as may be submitted to them in respect of Rights or Services connected with the parts of the Ceremonial heretofore performed in Westminster Hall and with the Procession, the Ceremony being confined to Westminster Abbey.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, May 2, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE HONORARY KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.

His Royal Highness Maha Vajiravudh, Crown Prince of Siam.

TO BE KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.

Arthur Charles Wellesley, Duke of Wellington.

TO BE COMMANDER.

Major - General Barrington Bulkeley Douglas Campbell, C.B., M.V.O.

TO BE HONORARY COMMANDER.

Professor Arminius Vambery.

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Major and Brevet-Colonel the Honourable Julian Hedworth George Byng, 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars.

Captain Charles Home Cochran, R.N., Commanding His Majesty's ship *Minerva*.

Captain Purefoy Fitzgerald Purefoy, R.N., late His Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*.

William Hoffmeister, Esq., M.D.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, April 29, 1902.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Mr. James Kenyon to be Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1902.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Alfred Henry Thorn, of Ironbridge, in the county of Salop, Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and to Mary Elizabeth, his wife, his Royal license and authority that they may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of John Pudsey, late of Seisdon, in the county of Stafford, Esquire, deceased, take and henceforth use the surname of Pudsey, in addition to and after that of Thorn, and that he the

said Alfred Henry Thorn may bear the arms of Pudsey, and that such surname and arms may in like manner be taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage, the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal license and permission to be void and of none effect :

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in His Majesty's said College of Arms.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 2, 1902.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

Edmund Clerke Schomberg, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 26, 1902.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Robert Cunliffe Gosling, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 26, 1902.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 6, 1902.

DOWNING STREET, May 5, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of the reappointment of Ho Kai, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong.

WHITEHALL, May 5, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto the Honourable Lennox Hannay Lindley, M.B., His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the First Class of the Order of the Lion and the Sun, conferred upon him by His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, in recognition of his services as Physician to His Imperial Majesty.

WAR OFFICE, May 6, 1902.

The grant of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to Corporal H. G. Picton, Loch's Horse (who afterwards became Lieutenant in the Bushveldt Carabineers), awarded in the *London Gazette* of September 27, 1901, is cancelled.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 9, 1902.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER, ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, May 8, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the following promotions and appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England :

KNIGHT OF JUSTICE (from Knight of Grace).

Robert Brundenell Carter, Esq., F.R.C.S.

LADIES OF JUSTICE (from Ladies of Grace).

The Honourable Emily Charlotte, Mrs. Meynell-Ingram ; the Right Honourable Carine, Viscountess Parker.

KNIGHTS OF GRACE.

Robert Fraser Calder Leith, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P. Edin. ; Richard Loveland Loveland, Esq., K.C. ; Sir William Henry Bennett, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

LADIES OF GRACE.

Ethel Lucy, Lady Perrott ; Sarah Elizabeth, Mrs. Hunter of Plas Côch.

ESQUIRE.

Captain William Bulkeley Hughes Hunter.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, May 9, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of services with the Abyssinian Forces in Somaliland :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order : Captain and Brevet-Major the Honourable Algernon Henry Charles Hanbury - Tracy, Royal Horse Guards.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 5, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Harry Brinsley Brooke, Esq., to be an Acting Second Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 7, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Johannes Scharnhorst as Consul of Germany at Rangoon for the town and port of Rangoon ; Mr. L. Grezoux as Consul of Belgium at Zanzibar ; Mr. William Stacy as Consul of Denmark at Adelaide ; and Mr. F. Underwood as Consul of Liberia at Bombay.

WHITEHALL, May 8, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 7th instant, to appoint Thomas Joseph Stafford, Esq., F.R.C.S.I., to be a Member of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal, in the room of Charles Philip Cotton, Esq., resigned.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, May 12, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the State Apartments at Windsor Castle will be closed



to the public after Wednesday next, the 14th inst.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, April 24, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to His Majesty in Council by the University College, Liverpool, praying for the grant of a Charter incorporating a University in Liverpool. And His Majesty having referred the said Petition to a Committee of the Lords of the Council, notice is further given that all petitions for or against such grant should be sent to the Privy Council Office on or before the first day of July next.

CROWN OFFICE, May 12, 1902.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

*Parliamentary Borough of Bury.*

George Toulmin, Esq., in the place of James Kenyon, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of His Majesty's Manor of Northstead, in the county of York.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT, HOME OFFICE,  
May 9, 1902.

The Chief Inspector of Factories has appointed Dr. O. C. Jones to be Certifying Surgeon, under the Factory Act, for the Ilfracombe District of Devon.

### THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 13, 1902.

WAR OFFICE, May 13, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify his intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name :

| Corps.                     | Name.                           | Act of Courage for which recommended.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| South African Constabulary | Surgeon-Captain A. Martin-Leake | During the action at Vlakfontein on February 8, 1902, Surgeon-Captain Martin-Leake went up to a wounded man and attended to him under a heavy fire from about forty Boers at 100 yards range. He then went to the assistance of a wounded officer, and, whilst trying to place him in a comfortable position, was shot three times, but would not give in till he rolled over thoroughly exhausted. All the eight men at this point were wounded, and while they were lying on the veldt Surgeon-Captain Martin-Leake refused water till every one else had been served. |

### THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 13, 1902.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,  
May 7, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 5th inst., to appoint the Rev. David Miller Kay, M.A., B.Sc., B.D., presently of the Church of Scotland Mission, Constantinople, to the Office of Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in the University of St. Andrews, in the room of the Rev. John Birrell, D.D., deceased.

WHITEHALL, May 9, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 8th inst., to appoint Herbert Stuart Sankey, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the Borough of

Faversham, in the room of George Edwardes Dering, Esq., deceased.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF ELGIN.

William George Steuart Menzies, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 7, 1902.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

James Burns-Hartopp, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

### THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 16, 1902.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

Richard Pirie Copeland, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated January 16, 1902.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 20, 1902.

WAR OFFICE, May 20, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the terms of the Royal Warrant, dated July 25, 1892:

## EASTERN DISTRICT.

## ARTILLERY.

1st Norfolk Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers).

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Frank Peskett, retired.

## RIFLE.

2nd Vol. Batt. the Suffolk Regt.

Capt. Cyril Claude Tuck.

3rd Vol. Batt. the Essex Regt.

Lieut.-Col. Commandant and Hon. Col. William Henry Denys Aston-Lewis.

## HOME DISTRICT.

## RIFLE.

3rd Vol. Batt. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).

Quartermaster and Hon. Capt. Charles Berridge.

3rd Vol. Batt. the East Surrey Regt.

Maj. Frederick William Hyde Edwards.

1st Vol. Batt. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.).

Maj. Horace Manders; Capt. James Hawkes Cooper.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury) Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. William Davis.

24th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Frederick Philip Joseph Daniels.

## NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

## ARTILLERY.

2nd Durham (Seaham) Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers).

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Ernest White, retired.

## RIFLE.

3rd Vol. Batt. the Lincolnshire Regt.

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. John Matthew Warrenner.

1st Vol. Batt. the East Yorkshire Regt.

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Andrew Marvel Jackson.

1st Vol. Batt. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).

Maj. Woodforde Beadon Woodforde.

1st Vol. Batt. the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).

Capt. Everatt Hind.

## NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

## ENGINEERS.

1st Lancashire Royal Engineers (Volunteers).

Maj. Frederick Joseph Pilcher.

## RIFLE.

4th Vol. Batt. the Cheshire Regt.

Lieut.-Col. John Herbert Alcock.

1st Vol. Batt. the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Quartermaster and Hon. Capt. Thomas Sumnal.

3rd (Cumberland) Vol. Batt. the Border Regt.

Capt. Charles John Tiffen.

## SCOTTISH DISTRICT.

## RIFLE.

The Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).

Quartermaster and Hon. Capt. Gordon Wilson.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border) Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Alexander Murison Small; Capt. and Hon. Maj. Charles William Scott; Capt. and Hon. Maj. William Dunlop.

Galloway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Quartermaster (Hon. Maj.) John Dunn.

5th (Perthshire Highland) Vol. Batt. the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. William Scott Ferguson, retired.

2nd Vol. Batt. the Gordon Highlanders.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. William Strachan, retired.

3rd (the Buchan) Vol. Batt. the Gordon Highlanders.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. (Instructor of Musketry) John Jack.

1st Renfrewshire Vol. Batt. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Archibald John Paton.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

## ARTILLERY.

2nd Hampshire Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers).

Maj. Frederick Alexander.



## By the Way.

[*The Editor welcomes cuttings from the Press or short notes for insertion in these pages.*]

INTEREST attaches to the freehold sporting estate, Newick Farm, formerly called "Cade's Castle," Heathfield, which has recently been the scene of a curious action in the Law Courts, as the residence on the estate is an old Sussex moated house, formerly the home of Jack Cade, in the front garden of which tradition says he was slain by the Sheriff of Kent. On the main road not far from Newick Farm stands a monument called Jack Cade's Stone, on which is the following inscription :

Near this spot was slain the notorious rebel, Jack Cade, by Alexander Iden, Esq., Sheriff of Kent, A.D. 1450. His body was carried to London, and his head fixed upon London Bridge. This is the success of all rebels, and this fortune chanceth ever to traitors.

An interesting memorial has been erected in St. Rumbold's Church, Pentridge, Dorset, in the shape of a tablet to the memory of Robert Browning, the first known forefather of the poet, and, as the inscription records, "formerly footman and butler in the Bankes family." "All Service ranks the same with God" is the appropriate line from Browning which has been added to the inscription. Milton could have furnished, perhaps, a still neater one : "They also serve who only stand and wait." But this would possibly have been considered flippant.

The Browning family resided in the parish of Pentridge during the greater part of the eighteenth century, and one of them—the poet's great-grandfather, Thomas Browning—was leaseholder of the Woodyates Inn, to which Thomas Hardy refers in "Life's Little Ironies." Has there been any other instance, by the way, in which posthumous honour of this kind has been done to one whose only distinction consisted in the fact that he was the remote progenitor of an illustrious descendant ? It reminds one somewhat of the Chinese system of posthumous ennoblement.

It is interesting to know what has become of the beautiful pall of gleaming satin which formed the white centre of the brilliant funeral procession of the late Queen. As a matter of fact, it was buried with the Queen's remains. The making of this pall is a history in itself. Several firms were applied to, but had to refuse the melancholy order owing to the very short time-limit accorded. The School of Art Needlework has Princess Christian as its President, and its workers secured the reversion of an honourable task, which they justly esteemed a great privilege. The Royal pall was made and embroidered by twenty-six ladies, who worked for twenty-one consecutive hours during the whole of one night and for

the greater part of the next day. Besides these devoted needlewomen sat a band of helpers, who passed the long hours threading needles and handing food and refreshments to the wearied workers. The pall was fastened to a wooden framework the shape of the coffin-lid. To this framework the imitation crown—it was not the real one—and the other regalia were securely attached. It was thus readily possible to remove pall and regalia each time the coffin was carried.

Apropos of a review in the present issue, reference may be made to the unusual circumstance of a Bishop, in this case Dr. Randall Davidson, receiving the Victorian Order of Knighthood. It was, of course, subsequently announced in the *London Gazette* that the Bishop of Winchester (as he then was) although made a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, “does not receive Knighthood.”

A firm of Spalding auctioneers recently sold by auction, at Long Sutton, a house which was at one time the residence of Dick Turpin. The interesting part of the premises was what the auctioneers termed “cellarage,” reached by means of an old stone staircase. Dick’s famous steed Black Bess had to descend these steps, and proceed along a passage to a comfortable underground stable. According to well-authenticated accounts, the stable, which is whitewashed and partitioned off, as for the accommodation of a horse, is to-day in the condition left by Dick. The property, which has a very old-fashioned appearance, made £300.

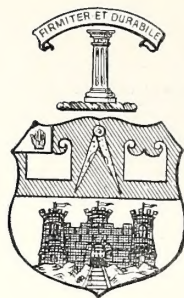
The word “hustings,” so frequently used in old electioneering history, is rarely heard in present-day elections. It comes from an old Saxon name for a place of council, and is made up from the word “hus,” which signifies a house, and the word “thing,” or “ting,” which means a court of justice. Since the passing of the Ballot Act and the abolition of the nomination days a hustings, except at the elections for the Universities, where the voting is open, does not exist. The last of the open pollings under the old system took place in the city of Aberdeen, and the last hustings was erected in the Borough of Wakefield.

The curfew-bell is still rung regularly at Buckingham. This ancient custom has been continued yearly for many years. The bell is rung at six in the morning and at eight at night from September 29 till March 25. Several new-comers to the borough have appealed for its discontinuance on the ground that it is objectless, but the older residents strongly support the continuance of the ancient custom.









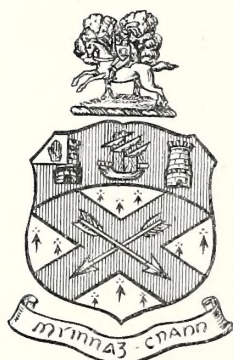
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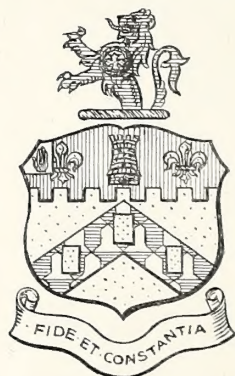
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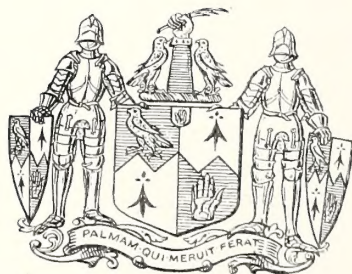
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9.

### SOME OF THE NEW COATS OF ARMS FROM DEBRETT.

1, Sir James Steel, Bart. ; 2, Lord Biddulph of Ledbury ; 3, Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart. ; 4, Sir Edward Fitzgerald, Bart. ; 5, Sir F. C. Cory-Wright, Bart. ; 6, Right Hon. Sir Daniel Dixon, Bart. ; Sir Francis Laking, Bart., G.C.V.O. ; 8, Sir Philip Brocklehurst ; 9, Lord Estcourt.





The  
**Genealogical Magazine.**

JANUARY, 1904.

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HOW TO USE A COAT OF ARMS.



HERE are sufficient people in England and Scotland paying the annual tax imposed by the Inland Revenue upon the use of armorial bearings to produce a sum of over £70,000 each year. The amount necessarily argues a considerable interest in the subject, but it is liable in that form to very much misinterpretation. The great bulk of this sum is paid by people who care not an atom either about their family or their arms, but pay the tax regularly simply because they have carriages or plate heraldically decorated.

The intelligent interest taken in heraldic matters is limited, although it is rapidly increasing; but for the bulk of the public who annually tax themselves in order to use arms, the advice of jeweller or coach-painter is the only determining factor, either as to the occasions when heraldic display is made, or as to the manner and method in which arms or crest are made use of. The following chapters are written, therefore, with the view of guiding those who desire to use arms in accepted methods and conformably with the laws of arms.

The well-known advice of Mrs. Glass in her celebrated "Cookery Book," when commencing her recipe for hare soup, "first get your hare," of course applies here equally—"first get your coat of arms."

But both the method of obtaining a coat of arms, and also the questions of the right to a coat of arms and the laws upon the matter, have already been discussed in these pages on various occasions, and here I do not propose to refer further to these points. I merely add the warning remark that, before a course of use be determined upon, it is just as well to make certain that the arms are genuine, or it may be found that everything has to be altered later, resulting both in additional expense and the spoiling of many articles.

To the person about to commence the use of heraldic emblems, it may be pointed out that arms or crest may be placed upon almost anything, with the one exception of notepaper.

The best of the upper classes—by whom I mean the really old families—who in every action do as they choose, regardless of the possibility of accusations of snobbery, use armorial emblems for decorative purposes to an extent which may seem almost incredible to the large class who limit their heraldic display to notepaper, table silver, and carriage-panels. The old families are so accustomed to heraldic display—it is such an ordinary regular everyday matter to them—that, having recognised its intensely decorative character, they use it for decorative reasons on every possible occasion, and familiarity with such decoration has long since with themselves removed any idea of ostentation.

Providing the occasion be suitable, and the display which is made be of a size and character suitable to the occasion in question, there is no ostentation in heraldic decoration, no matter of how frequent occurrence this may be; but the display of a crest or coat of arms when no right to make use of these decorations exists, or the exhibition of a coat of arms or crest which belongs to someone else, is a piece of vulgar snobbery which cannot be too thoroughly deprecated.

The use of a crest or coat of arms challenges criticism. One's neighbours are ever prone to criticise; and the successful man, pushing his way upwards in the social scale, is always a mark for unkind comment whenever he lays himself open thereto.

I propose to take one by one the opportunities which usually present themselves for the use of a crest or coat of arms.

*Notepaper, etc.*—Most of us can remember how, twenty to thirty years ago, everybody used a crest and motto upon their notepaper and envelopes. The practice was almost universal from the top of the social scale to the bottom amongst those who claimed a right to arms or crest. It was the survival of the old-fashioned



practice of sealing one's letters modified to the opportunities of adhesive envelopes. It was then "smart" to use a crest and motto in this way, but, like everything else, it became too popular. Its trivial expense did not keep it a matter of privilege. Everybody could afford the modest cost of a crest-die, and enterprising stationers threw in the crest-die gratis to secure the order for stationery.

The next step was the wholesale manufacture of bogus crests, and the consequence was that those who really possessed the privilege of arms-bearing ceased to value an opportunity which apparently was open to everyone in the social scale. The result was that the practice of stamping crests or coats of arms on note-paper entirely ceased as far as the upper classes are concerned, and it is one of the rarest circumstances to find the stationery of a person of good position decorated heraldically. I once before made this assertion in print, and was promptly contradicted by an enterprising lady journalist, who assured her readers, on the authority of one of the leading firms of West-End stationers, that I was quite wrong. The lady evidently was not speaking from her own experience—I was. In the ordinary course of my business in connection with the books for which I am editorially responsible, I receive letters varying in number up to sometimes five hundred and six hundred in a day, by far the greater proportion of which—certainly two-thirds—come from titled people, and I cannot think of even half a dozen Peers whose stationery I have seen in the last five or six years—and there are few Peers whose stationery I have not seen—who use either a crest or a coat of arms upon either note-paper or envelopes. A stamped address is customary—in fact, invariable—and there are very few people indeed who have the right to use a coronet who do not make use of it; but there the display ends. And the reason for the survival of the coronet is simple enough: the right to use a coronet still remains a privilege, and a privilege, moreover, of which the usurpation is not tolerated by public opinion; and so long as this state of affairs continues, for so long will Peers and Peeresses continue to put coronets upon their stationery, so that my advice to the ordinary person is simply to be content with a stamped address, unless you have the right to make use of a coronet. A few Baronets—and I frankly admit they are very few—treating the coronet as the sign of the rank of a Peer, use their own sign of rank, which is an inescutcheon charged with the hand of Ulster. I can see no logical reason why this practice should not be extended, save that the inescutcheon is granted as a

charge on a coat of arms, and I am somewhat doubtful as to the heraldic accuracy of using it alone.

In the foregoing remarks I have, of course, referred solely to the stationery of private people used for private purposes. There is, however, another aspect of the matter when one passes to paper and envelopes used in an official or semi-official capacity. An officer under a corporate body writing upon official business always uses, and correctly uses, the heraldic emblems belonging to his corporation. For instance, the town clerk of a town on his ordinary business or the registrar of a college would, of course, use the arms of that body on behalf of which he is corresponding. There seems very little uniformity as to what is made use of on these occasions; as a rule, it may be taken to be correct to use arms, crest, motto, and supporters, or such of these as the corporation may possess, but it is highly objectionable to use the motto scroll, or a garter round the shield to carry the name of the town, or even, as I have sometimes seen, the name of the particular department whose business the letter relates to. Arms are one thing, the name of the office or the name of the town is a separate matter, and the two ought not to be brought into conjunction. But one may be pardoned the remark that it is both inartistic and ridiculous to find the head of a sheet of notepaper adorned with the representation of the corporate seal. Bodies which are not corporate have no right, and are not capable of acquiring any right, to armorial bearings; and such an example as that of the Carlton Club, which uses the plume of the Prince of Wales within its own travesty of a Garter, is so utterly ridiculous that one only wonders why on earth the practice is continued. To begin with, every member of the Carlton Club who uses the Carlton Club stationery is liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings and costs on every sheet of notepaper and on every envelope which he uses if the Inland Revenue authorities at Somerset House chose to take proceedings for the use of armorial bearings without a license. Doubtless many members of the Carlton Club have taken out licenses for armorial bearings, which will relieve them from penalties under the foregoing count. But there is another little pitfall which has awaited them in the prohibition of the use of the armorial bearings of any member of the Royal Family which are legally protected and under which a conviction would be certain. I have no doubt that in his heart of hearts the Prince of Wales would be very much obliged to the Royal Warrant-holders' Association if they were to bring a little pressure to bear in their usual well-known method which would relieve the historic badge of His Royal High-



ness from the popularization it receives at the hands of a club with so large a list of members. Heraldically, the Carlton Club is doing no more than making use of the Prince's personal property; but the preposterous abortion of a design which the Junior Carlton Club have evolved by defacing the plume with a label of cadency stands self-condemned as a piece of unexampled ignorance. The plume being Royal, the presumption naturally follows that the label is also Royal, and the plain label is that of the Prince of Wales himself. Whilst the plume itself is undifferenced for the Prince of Wales, the utter absurdity of differencing it with the Prince of Wales' own label is too preposterous.

In the use of official stationery care should be taken in respect of the simultaneous use of personal and official emblems, and it should be noted that it is quite incorrect to impale or otherwise conjoin official and personal arms for invitations to official banquets. It is customary and correct to use both the official arms of the corporation and the personal arms of the host or hosts, whoever these may be, but the thing needs to be done with discretion and discrimination; and the erratic over-embazonments in all the colours of the rainbow and of an utterly exaggerated size, which one so frequently sees in the City of London, are only typical of the taste of the City, which, happily, few imitate. The use of college coats of arms by students in residence, though perfectly legitimate, is a fashion which is gradually decreasing; and the same remark applies to the elaborate die-sinkers' exemplars, which formerly were largely, and to a certain extent are still, foisted by interested tradesmen on regimental messes and ships in the Royal Navy. Such decoration is appropriate and proper enough for regimental menu cards or dance programmes, but are somewhat out of keeping with current ideas upon stationery used for personal purposes.

A. C. F-D.

*(To be continued.)*



## THE OFFICE OF HEREDITARY STANDARD-BEARER FOR SCOTLAND.



JUDGMENT was pronounced by Lord Kyllachy, one of the Lords Ordinary of the Court of Session in Scotland, on December 5, in the action at the instance of the Earl of Lauderdale against Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn, Esq., of Wedderburn and Birkhill. The action was raised in consequence of a decision of the Court of Claims allowing Mr. Scrymgeour Wedderburn's claim to attend the Coronation of His Majesty as Hereditary Standard-Bearer for Scotland, and rejecting Lord Lauderdale's rival claim. Lord Lauderdale maintained that this decision was, however, applicable only to the rival claims to attend at the last Coronation, and that the Court of Session in Scotland was the appropriate tribunal to settle the matter of right. This view was adopted by Lord Kyllachy at an early stage of the case, and he has now, after considerable investigation into the rights of the rival claimants, upheld Lord Lauderdale's claim to the office, and prohibited Mr. Scrymgeour Wedderburn from styling himself Hereditary Standard-Bearer for Scotland, or claiming or representing himself as entitled to carry the Royal Standard of Scotland.

According to tradition, the office was originally created about the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century in the person of a certain Sir Alexander Carron, who then changed his family name to Scrymgeour, which means "good fighter." Again, about the end of the thirteenth century William Wallace, as "*custos regni Scotiæ*," granted to Alexander Scrymgeour, the then Standard-Bearer, who had assisted in taking the Castle of Dundee from the English, certain land in that neighbourhood and the office of Constable of Dundee. The office seems to have been held in succession by a number of his descendants in the male line, and was finally regulated by an Act of Parliament in the year 1600, which declared it to be vested in Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope and his heirs male. In the year 1660 John Scrymgeour, third Viscount of Dudhope, afterwards created Earl of Dundee, was in possession of the office of Hereditary Standard-Bearer, and was also Constable of Dundee; but he died in the year 1668 without issue, and leaving no heir male—or, at least, none capable of proving his propinquity, and so succeeding him in the said offices.



The two offices of Hereditary Standard-Bearer and Constable of Dundee accordingly lapsed to the Crown. Shortly afterwards, in the year 1670, King Charles II., by Charter under the Great Seal, granted the two offices to Charles Maitland of Hatton, who afterwards became Earl of Lauderdale, and his heirs, successors, and assignees. The Constabulary of Dundee was parted with to John Grahame of Claverhouse, the "Bonnie Dundee"; but the office of Standard-Bearer has ever since remained in possession of the Earls of Lauderdale, and since 1761 has been included in the titles of the earldom.

Mr. Scrymgeour Wedderburn's contention is that he is the heir male of the said John, Earl of Dundee, who died in 1668, and as such entitled to the office of Standard-Bearer. Before disposing of the case, Lord Kyllachy gave Mr. Scrymgeour Wedderburn an opportunity of proving within a certain time that he was, as he alleged, heir male of the said John, Earl of Dundee; but as this has not been done, and as Mr. Scrymgeour Wedderburn did not avail himself of an opportunity afforded to him by the Lord Ordinary for obtaining further delay in order to enable him to do so, judgment has been granted, as before stated, in favour of Lord Lauderdale.



## THE PRECEDENCE OF TOWNS.



RECENTLY I received a request to state the rules by which the precedence of towns was decided, and at the same time to "place" certain towns in their correct order of precedence. The request brought to my mind the many occasions upon which I had heard the point discussed. For different purposes different methods of ranking have been suggested and acted upon—population, rateable value, area, etc. These methods produce very curious results, because if area be the governing factor the old-world borough of "The Franchise of Much Wenlock" is easily first. Although it happens to be the only borough with which I have any personal association or in which I take any interest, I am afraid I must admit that neither in rateable value nor in importance has it the slightest claim to any such position.

There is no official scale of precedence, and there are but few occasions when the desirability of such a scale comes into promi-

nence ; but there are many occasions when by the presence of a number of Mayors the point of precedence comes under discussion. Consequently, I propose, with the help of my readers, to attempt to rank the towns in Great Britain in their proper order, and to put that order into a readily available form.

Perhaps the subject may be prefaced, however, by a few remarks upon the precedence of the office of Mayor and other local precedence.

With regard to the relative precedence of a Lord-Lieutenant of a county and the High Sheriff of a county, the following extract is taken from a small book, "The Scale of Precedence in Ireland," which is an official publication issued by command of the Lord-Lieutenant. This is the only official publication of which I am aware, in which reference is made to the matter :

"Neither the High Sheriff nor the Lord-Lieutenant of a County is assigned any place on the Scale of General Precedence. The reason for this is obvious, for any precedence attaching to these offices could only be local. However, by general custom and the etiquette of society, the High Sheriff or Lord-Lieutenant of a County is invariably given the first place. The High Sheriff, as head of the *posse comitatus*, represents the Sovereign in his County. Blackstone was of opinion that the High Sheriff ranked first in his County. Between the two—High Sheriff of a County and Lord-Lieutenant—the higher position appertains, in my opinion, to the former.

"ARTHUR VICARS, *Ulster*."

Needless to say, that precedence is entirely local, and outside the limits of the county does not exist. In the same way the precedence of a Mayor is entirely local—confined to the exact limits of the borough of which he is Mayor. But within those limits the Mayor stands first after the Sovereign and the Royal Family, by whom alone he is preceded. In his borough a Mayor takes place before the proudest Duke or even the Lord Chancellor or the Archbishop of Canterbury. The only exception to this rule is the courtesy precedence, not defined by statute, but universally conceded to Ambassadors.

This pre-eminent precedence of a Mayor within his own borough, even when not occupied upon corporate business, is officially recognised, for in the "Official Scale of Precedence in Ireland" the Lord Mayor of Dublin is placed next after Ambassa-



dors. A note is, however, added to the Lord Mayor as follows: "This precedence at the Court of Dublin, conceded for a long time to the Lord Mayor, is local, and does not extend beyond the precincts of the city. [Dublin Castle is, but] the Viceregal Lodge is not within the precincts." This note makes the matter perfectly clear, but I wish to emphasize the point that the precedence is not merely at the Mansion House in Dublin when concerned in city affairs or in civic hospitality, but at the Sovereign's Court in matters wholly divorced from Corporation affairs, and for no other reason than that the Sovereign's Court in Dublin is held within the precincts of the City of Dublin. The same local precedence is given to the Lady Mayoress of Dublin in the scale of ladies' precedence, she following the wife of the Lord-Lieutenant, and preceding all Duchesses.

It would be interesting to know whether the Mayor of Westminster has ever claimed or asserted his undoubted precedence at either Buckingham Palace or St. James's Palace, and the same point arises with the Mayor of Windsor.

But reverting to the precedence of different Mayors amongst each other as representatives of their towns, it must be remembered, of course, that in his own borough any Mayor takes the first place. Outside his own borough no Mayor by virtue of his office has any precedence at all which he can enforce in contravention of the general scale of precedence.

But on such an occasion of a deputation of Mayors as Mayors it is interesting to know how they would rank. In other words, in what order do the towns from which they draw their offices rank *inter alia*?

The first question to be decided is the method by which they shall be classed. To me the question seems simple. All precedence is a matter of privilege—a privilege created by and, with one exception, exclusively depending upon the arbitrary pleasure of the Sovereign. The one exception is, of course, the precedence of Peers *within the House of Lords*, which is governed by statute law, and is by no means identical with the general scale of precedence.

Those people who have such privilege of precedence derive it from the Letters Patent which have created peerage and other titles; wealth or landed estate having nothing to do with the matter. Consequently, any ranking of towns by reason of area, population, or rateable value has nothing in its favour. Towns must be ranked by their charters, which are, roughly speaking, the equivalents for towns of peerage and other patents for men.

So that we get as the first step in the construction of our table of precedence the following basis, viz., that towns which have no charters have no precedence.

The next step is that some are cities and some are but towns. It is distinctly a step in rank for a town to be raised to the dignity of a city—a dignity which is created by Letters Patent.

I am not sure that I know the exact legal distinction between a city and a town. The popular idea, of course, is that the possession of a cathedral settles the matter; but Nottingham and Birmingham are both cities, and there is no cathedral or Bishop in either town. However, the legal distinction is immaterial to the present question. The following is a list of the cities of the United Kingdom given as such by Whitaker:

*England.*—London, Westminster, Birmingham, Bradford, Chester, Durham, Gloucester, Hereford, Hull, Leeds, Lincoln, Liverpool, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, St. Albans, Sheffield, Worcester, and York.

*Ireland.*—Dublin, Armagh, Cashel, Cork, Kilkenny, Limerick, Londonderry, Waterford.

It has been rather difficult to compile a list of cities. I have attempted to compile my list upon Whitaker's Almanack, which, as for England and Ireland, marks certain towns as cities. But when the following towns are not so described, it is difficult to know to what extent one may depend upon the list in Whitaker. I confess I have always been under the impression that the following were cities: Bath, Bristol, Belfast, Canterbury, Exeter, Lichfield, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Salford. There may also be others, and I shall esteem confirmation or contradiction in every or any case.

No attempt is made in the Scottish list in Whitaker to differentiate the towns, even Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow being unmarked. But as some towns have Provosts, and some Lord Provosts, I have taken those which have Lord Provosts to be cities, a result which approximates with one's general knowledge.

*Scotland.*—Edinburgh, Elgin, Aberdeen, Dundee, Glasgow, Perth.

Whitaker gives a Lord Provost to Elgin, but Oliver and Boyd's Almanack, which as regards Scotland is a more accurate authority does not, simply styling the chief magistrate of that town its "Provost."

The next step is to subdivide the list of cities into those having Lord Mayors or Lord Provosts. This, again, is a distinct honour conferred by the Crown upon certain towns, and naturally they



must take precedence of towns which have not been so dignified. This gives us the following list : London, Edinburgh, Dublin, York, Bristol, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Sheffield, Aberdeen, Dundee, Glasgow, Perth, Belfast, Cork, and Manchester, which naturally take the first rank.

The next point to be decided is the relative precedence of towns in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The precedence of Baronets determines the point, and not the precedence of Peers, for the latter is settled by special statutes. The Act of Union of Great Britain and Ireland, though it fixes the precedence of Peers, is silent as to Baronets, "and consequently whatever precedence their original patents conferred is not affected by the Act of Union. . . . Some argue that as the Act of Union fixed the precedence of the Peers of the three kingdoms, the precedence of the Baronets may be assumed by analogy ; but no rule of 'analogy' can destroy a right derived by Patent from the Crown." [Sir A. Vicars in notes (p. 17) on the Rules of Precedence attached to the official "Scale of Precedence in Ireland."]

The foregoing gives us our next rule that English, Scottish, and Irish towns must rank *inter se* according to the dates of their charters.

But three cities, of course, stand out above all others—London, Edinburgh, and Dublin—and as the capitals of the three kingdoms must, of course, take the precedence which has always been conceded them. The list, therefore, begins as follows :

1. London.
2. Edinburgh.
3. Dublin.

For many a long year York has had its Lord Mayor, and undoubtedly the next in our list must be

4. York.

I believe the order of the remainder is as follows, but I know of no source of general information as to the dates upon which the respective cities were dignified with Lord Mayors ; the information is local, and needs to be hunted up locally, so I should be glad if any correspondent would oblige me with the necessary date in any case, so that the order can be definitely fixed :

- 5, 6, 7.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Aberdeen.} \\ \text{Perth.} \\ \text{Dundee.} \end{array} \right.$

|                   |   |             |
|-------------------|---|-------------|
| 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. | { | Liverpool.  |
|                   |   | Manchester. |
|                   |   | Birmingham. |
|                   |   | Glasgow.    |
|                   |   | Belfast.    |
| 13, 14, 15.       | { | Bristol.    |
|                   |   | Leeds.      |
|                   |   | Sheffield.  |
| 16.               |   | Cork.       |

Whitaker's Almanack styles all the English Lord Mayors "Rt. Hon.," and adds that description to the Lord Mayors of Belfast and Cork, but not Dublin; and to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, but not to the Lord Provosts of Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, or Dundee. The Lord Provost of Aberdeen is, we believe, always styled "The Hon." Thom's Official Directory gives the style of "Rt. Hon." to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

In drawing this first instalment of my article to a close, I should like to repeat that I shall be much indebted to any correspondent who will assist me.

A. C. FOX-DAVIES.

(*To be continued.*)



## GILPINIANA.



THE story of the origin of Cowper's famous ballad "John Gilpin," and the efforts which were made subsequently to identify the historic realities of its unfortunate hero, will always remain a matter of very considerable interest. Cowper little thought that in writing the amusing misadventure of this City linendraper and captain of the trainband he was doing more to secure fame and remembrance for himself and to give an interest for posterity in his other poems than he was able to do with all his best efforts in translating Homer or composing his serious *magna opera*. Since it was first published in the columns of the *Public Advertiser*, in 1782, "John Gilpin" has run through countless editions. It is as familiar to-day as it was a hundred years ago. It has been translated into most foreign languages, including a witty Latin rendering, perpetrated by an Oxford wit of the "forties," and



the name has come to be a metaphor for an unlucky horseman. How did "John Gilpin" originate? Southey states that whenever the melancholia from which Cowper was a lifelong sufferer seemed to be settling over him, his friend Lady Austen's sprightly powers were exerted to dispel it. "One afternoon, when more than usually depressed, she told him the tale of John Gilpin, which had been told to her in her childhood, and which in her relation tickled his fancy as much as it has that of thousands and tens of thousands since in his. The next morning he said to her that he had been kept awake during the greater part of the night by thinking of the story and laughing at it, and that he had turned it into a ballad." Cowper sent the ballad to his friend and literary agent, Unwin, as suitable for publication, but not without some misgiving, however, since he feared his reputation as a serious writer might suffer therefrom. Unwin sent it on to the *Public Advertiser*, in which it was first printed November 14, 1782, saying in reply that it had made him "laugh tears." The poem at first attracted little attention, but soon the chapbook editors got hold of it, so that when, in 1785, Cowper proposed embodying it in his second volume of verse, his publishers informed him that it was being "hackneyed in every magazine, in every shop, and at the corner of every street." From this period the fame of "John Gilpin" really dates. The booksellers rapidly exhausted an edition of 6,000 copies, and new pirated and often inaccurate renderings, with forged sequels, sprang up from every quarter. There is the "Life of John Gilpin, taken from Divers MSS. in the Possession of the Family" (1785)—a coarse burlesque biography ending with the journey. "Gilpin's Rig; or, The Wedding Day Kept," appears to have been an imitative story, which Henderson and Baddely added to their readings of the ballad at the Freemasons' Hall and Drury Lane Theatre respectively. Again, there are the "Facetious Story of John Gilpin," with a second part, entitled "The Disastrous Accidents which Befell his Wife on her Return to London," published in 1792; and "A Second Holiday for John Gilpin; or, A Voyage to Vauxhall," published in 1785.

Considering the great fame and popularity achieved by the ballad, it is not surprising to find that many attempts were made at this time, and continued to be made for very many years after, to identify John Gilpin with some real individual. For example, Chambers's "Book of Days" states that Mr. Beyer, an eminent linendraper, "superlatively polite," who kept shop at the end of Paternoster Row where it adjoins Cheapside, and who died in 1791 at the ripe age of ninety-eight, was, from an adventure of his earlier days, the original.

According to an evening newspaper of the period, however, a Mr. Jonathan Gilpin, who died at Bath in 1790, disputed the notoriety; at any rate, his obituary notice describes him as "the gentleman who was so severely criticised for bad horsemanship under the title of Johnny Gilpin. He has left an unmarried daughter, with a fortune of £20,000." Neither of these gentlemen, it appears, was well pleased at the fame which he had gained, or, rather, which popular opinion chose to ascribe to him; for, as a matter of fact, there exists not a tittle of evidence to connect either with a misadventure arising from the conjunction of a poor rider and a hard-mouthed horse. Many years later a curious little guide-book to Croydon assigned to a Mr. John Gilpin, who resided in a house on Thornton Heath, and who died in 1750, the honour of being the original of Cowper's ballad, entering very fully also into the pedigree of the Gilpin family (which appears to have been a Cumberland county one) and the circumstances which had transformed this scion into a "City gent." Here again, though, there is absolutely no evidence beyond the name. Lastly, about twenty years ago some observant individual discovered in the churchyard of St. Margaret's, Westminster, between that church and the Abbey, a slab on which is engraven "Mr. John Gilpin." Would this reveal anything fresh? On the contrary, the new clue fizzled out with the discovery that the remains underneath were those of a Westminster publican, who had died at so recent a date as 1838.

The truth seems to be that, when Southey stated—without, however, quoting any authority—that Lady Austen had told Cowper the story as it had been told to her in her own childhood, his account was the correct one. The story of John Gilpin is probably a very old story; the name and fame of the linendraper trainbandsman are far older than Cowper's day, and the poet knew that it was so, and did not need to choose a new name when the story was put into verse. Again, would so sensitive a person as Cowper is known to have been have risked causing pain to any living individual by making him cut a ridiculous figure as the hero of his ballad? Why, the remark made by the author on hearing of Unwin's appreciative tears of laughter was, "A laugh that hurts nobody has at least the grace of novelty to recommend it"; and this of itself should confute the idea.

In Hone's "Table-Book" three extra stanzas are stated to have been "found in the handwriting of Cowper among the papers of Mrs. Unwin," and the opinion is expressed that they evidently formed part of an intended episode. These verses, it is true, have



much of the ring of the original; but as the matter is not referred to by any of his biographers, and one of Cowper's letters contains a protest against sequels in general, they cannot be accepted as genuine.—*From the "Pall Mall Gazette."*



## THE NEW PEERAGES FOR 1904.



HE annual race of the Peerages was every whit as keenly contested this year as has been the case heretofore, and at the moment of writing the following are already in the hands of the public, having appeared in the order in which they are mentioned: "Who's Who," Whitaker's "Peerage," Debrett, and Dod.

"Who's Who" was easily first, but as no occurrences later than September 30 are recorded, its value for the purposes of reference is singularly discounted. We have not yet been favoured with a review copy, so must postpone any further comment on the book.

### WHITAKER.

Whitaker's "Peerage," which this year blossoms out with the Royal Arms upon the cover, will doubtless hear on this matter from the Royal Warrant-Holders' Association in due course. In some respects Whitaker has advantages over all other Peerage books. Not only does it give one alphabetical list of every titled person, but it adds in addition, in the case of Peers, a grouping of titled relatives very similar to the well-known plan of Debrett. But it stops at *titled* relatives, leaving the vast field of "collaterals" to be exploited by Debrett. Another advantage of Whitaker is its specification of the second heir, and another its careful description of everybody by the style in which he or she should be addressed. But Whitaker has none of the armorial details which are to be found in Burke and Debrett, and few—in fact, scarcely any—of the extended personal details which Dod so carefully collects. The details as to companions are meagre to the last degree, and bear no relation to the ample particularization which one finds in Debrett's "Companionage." The chief disadvantage of Whitaker is its absolutely irritating system of contractions, which often approaches entire unintelligibility. The body of the book is prefaced by a very valuable

obituary, and the introduction is both intensely interesting and very valuable.

Under the heading of "Bishops" on p. 29 will be found the particulars of the great trouble and investigation which the editor of the work undertook to decide the point as to whether Bishops are Peers, apparently coming to the conclusion that they are Peers of the Realm, inasmuch as the Editor writes of the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester that they are "invariably Peers of Parliament," etc. It is a pity the editor pinned his faith to the opinions of either Bishops or theological professors, for the Standing Order of the House of Lords, No. LXXIII., distinctly says: "Bishops are only Lords of Parliament, but not Peers, for they are not of trial by nobility."

The idea of taking a man's own word as to whether or not he was entitled to be described as "Lord" is too deliciously funny. Why, there is even one of the—— "But that is another story."

A very valuable chapter, special to Whitaker, is the one on "Nomenclature of Peer's Relatives," and Whitaker points out quite correctly that "if a Duke had four daughters, the three eldest of whom married an Earl, a Viscount, and a Baron, whilst the youngest married her father's footman," the youngest daughter would take precedence of her three elder sisters. For the reason of this curious anomaly we would refer our readers to p. 41 of Whitaker.

#### DEBRETT.

The flamboyant cover of our old familiar friend Debrett came to us halfway through December, bringing us the usual annual pleasure with which we look through the volume. The preface, as always, makes interesting reading. After references to the decisions of the House of Lords in regard to the Poulett Earldom and the Baronies of Fauconberg, Darcy de Knayth, and Meinill, the editor turns to another subject and remarks:

"Hitherto a claim which has been put forward for some little time to the ancient Barony of De Morley (creation by writ 1299)—which title, however, has nothing whatever to do with the Barony of De Mauley or the Earldom of Morley—has not been considered of sufficient importance to be referred to in Debrett even as a claim. But as the matter has recently been mentioned in a case in the High Court of Justice, when Mr. Justice Darling rightly took the opportunity of pointing out that the title had not been allowed a place in Debrett, and as it was reported to have been stated in



the course of that case that the 'claim to the Barony had been proved before the Attorney-General,' it is, perhaps, as well to point out here that, even assuming the descent of the claimant (James Thorne Roe or Rowe) to be correct as put forward, there are apparently many coheirs at present in existence nearer to the succession than himself; also that his right to the Barony has *not been proved* before the Attorney-General, that functionary having reported in August, 1898, that the Crown should *not* be advised to determine the abeyance in the Petitioner's favour."

We ourselves were always under the impression that the claim was put forward as one of right, and not as to a title in abeyance; but possibly Debrett may have more complete details of the claim than have come into our own possession.

Amongst other matters to which the editor alludes in his preface we may quote the following:

"During recent years a practice has arisen of designating the younger sons and the daughters of Dukes and Marquesses and the daughters of Earls as "THE Lord John—" and "THE Lady Jane—," but this prefix "THE," which is presumably intended as an abbreviation of "The Right Honourable"—a designation to which they obviously are not entitled—is, strictly speaking, incorrect, and is of no more authority than the use of coronets by the eldest sons of Peers. That the latter are not entitled to coronets jewellers, engravers, etc., would do well to note, as they frequently wrongly engrave or emblazon wedding-presents thus, much to the annoyance of the recipients; in fact, it is not long since one eldest son of a Peer, having received a large number of presents on his marriage decorated in this way, rightly insisted on all the articles being sent back to the silversmith to have the coronets effaced."

Of course, on the subject of coronets there can be no question or dispute, but we are by no means so certain that on the other point which he raises the editor of Debrett dogmatizes correctly. It yet remains to be definitely proved that "The" is a contraction for "The Right Hon." We are by no means certain that it is a contraction at all; but if it be a contraction, we think it more likely to be a contraction of "The Honourable," for we have frequently found in old legal deeds the following style, "The Honourable John—, commonly called Lord John—." We do not assert such a style to be correct, but it seems to us a plausible argument that the greater courtesy title includes the right to the lesser, and that this is really what the contraction stands for. The point is of considerable interest, and would repay a little investigation as to the

moment and source of the origin of the custom, which, in spite of Debrett, is universally accepted in society. On the subject of courtesy titles it is impossible to speak with any certainty, though we should be interested in hearing the opinion of the editor of Debrett upon the style of "Lady Helen Stavordale."

The editor also remarks in his preface that "it is worthy of note that Mr. Passmore Edwards for the second time refused the honour of Knighthood, while Mr. J. W. Hackett, of the Legislative Council of West Australia, who had been nominated towards the end of last year for a similar honour, also declined it."

The Scriptures advise one not to put trust in Princes, but one may very implicitly trust to the accuracy of any statement in Debrett. On this point we have few criticisms to make. We should be interested in ascertaining whether Sir Edmund Buckley, *first* Baronet, is still alive or not. We ourselves recently had occasion to write to him, and separate letters sent to each of his addresses were both returned by the Post-Office marked "Deceased." We believe that there is no such person as Lady Egidia Egerton.

Debrett still continues the gradual improvement in the blocks illustrating the arms, and we are enabled, by the courtesy of Messrs. Dean, the publishers, to reproduce some of the new blocks. The illustration of the arms of Sir Francis Laking now has supporters, but whether these form an augmentation and are to descend with the Baronetcy, or whether they have been merely granted for life to Sir Francis as a Knight Grand Cross, we are unaware. The supporters for Lords Burnham and Armstrong do not appear to have been granted when Debrett went to press, and Lord Estcourt's only appear in the corrigenda.

No arms appear to have been as yet granted for the new Baronetcies of Bingham, Ritchie, Murphy, and Rasch.

The statement in Debrett that no arms are recorded in the College of Arms for Sir W. H. Wilson-Todd is at variance with the definite statement in Burke's "General Armory" that a certain coat was exemplified by Royal License in 1855, unless the exemplification was made in Ulster's Office.

Of the new Baronets the following were already entitled to arms, and did not need to obtain new grants—viz., Hickman, Samuel, Smiley, Brooke, and Cochrane.

#### DOD.

Whilst "Who's Who" closed for press on September 30, Whitaker on November 20, and Debrett on or before November 14,



the pages of Dod remained open for corrections until a much later date. This is the chief point upon which the editor of Dod appears to pride himself. He states in the prospectus of the work which accompanies the copy we have received that "Dod's 'Peerage' claims to be more up-to-date than any one of its rivals." Owing to the greater facility with which it passes through the press, the details in Dod are brought down to a date nearly a month later than is the case with any similar work. After the other Peerage books have closed even their 'Occurrences during Printing,' the necessary alterations caused by the daily occurrence of births, marriages, and deaths *are still being made in their proper places in the text* in Dod's 'Peerage,' as examples of which reference may be made to the succession in the Earldom of Stair, the Barony of Stanley of Alderley and the Baronetcy of Shaw-Stewart (December 10, 1903), the Baronetcy conferred upon the Lord Mayor, and the Knight-hoods upon Mr. Sheriff Alfred Reynolds and Sir James Knowles, together with the extinction of a Baronetcy caused by the death of Sir Frederick Bramwell."

The editor of Dod remarks that "the past twelve months have not been a period marked by any very startling changes in the Peerage or Baronetage. The succession to the Poulett Earldom has during the year been judicially investigated and decided, and the decision has removed a very romantic story from the uncertainty it provoked. The most interesting event has no doubt been the determination of the abeyances existing in the very ancient Baronies of Fauconberg and Darcy (de Knayth) in favour of the Countess of Yarborough and the Countess of Powis respectively. The former was already a Peeress in her own right, but the action of His Majesty in relation to the Darcy Barony has added the latter to the small class of ladies by whom Peerages are now enjoyed by a right other than that of marriage.

"The English Peerage continues to be 'tonicked' and 'financed' from the United States, the American recruits during the present year being the Countess of Yarmouth, Lady Monson, Lady Bagot, and the Duchess of Roxburghe. In view of his own marriage, it will be interesting to observe whether Mr. Chamberlain's Protectionist policy, with its corollary of the taxation of imports, will have any effect upon the influx of American-born Peeresses. The delicacy of handling which the subject will require when it reaches the stage of tariff differentiation between the 'raw product' or the 'made-up' article adds piquancy to the question.

"The birth of a son to the Princess of Wales in December, 1902,

and of a son to the Princess Charles of Denmark, are two of the most important changes which the occurrences of the past year have necessitated. Four new Peerages have been created—viz., the Baronies of Biddulph of Ledbury, Burnham, Estcourt, and Armstrong.

“The Baronetcies conferred upon the late and upon the present Lord Mayors of the City of London, the former to commemorate the visit of President Loubet, and the latter the visit of the King and Queen of Italy, are two of the many honours which have resulted from the visits of His Majesty to the Continent, and the necessary return visits which have been paid to this country.

“His Majesty’s state visits to Scotland and to Ireland afforded occasions which were taken advantage of to confer Baronetcies upon the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Lord Mayors of Belfast and Cork. The Lord Mayor of Dublin preferred to place very definite obstacles in the way of a similar honour being conferred upon himself. If he has not already regretted his action, no doubt his wife has, and we offer her our sympathy.

“Sir Thomas Brown, the Chairman of the Kingstown Urban District Council, who received the honour of Knighthood from His Majesty, only survived to enjoy his honour a few weeks. The New Year Honours (January 1, 1903) were, with few exceptions, practically confined to honours conferred in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar. The Birthday Honours List, which we have been accustomed to look for on May 24 (the birthday of Queen Victoria), was this year announced on June 26, the date appointed for the official celebration of His Majesty’s birthday, a further list being subsequently issued on November 9, the actual anniversary of King Edward’s birth. The increase during the present reign in the number of honours conferred has been very marked, and is alike typical of interest evinced by His Majesty in the events which are taking place and the ‘strenuous’ life of His Majesty, from which has sprung so many of the opportunities and occasions which have been marked by the bestowal of titles and decorations.”

The proprietors of *Dod* appear to be more enterprising than their competitors. Not only do they announce a large-paper edition illustrated with over 500 portraits, but they state that their India-paper edition is being held back to include the New Year Honours List, which is anticipated on January 1 next.



"THE IRISH LANDED GENTRY."

A new edition of the Irish section of the "Landed Gentry" has just reached us, but we have not yet had time to examine it. It appears to have been greatly extended in scope, and very thoroughly revised, and we anticipate the pleasure of again referring to it in a later issue.



BARONIES AND PROOF OF SITTING.



THE whole of Peerage Law at the present time is derived from the manipulation of precedents drawn from cases which have been already decided in the past, and upon no point which is likely ordinarily to occur in the hearing of a Peerage Case can statute authority be referred to.

The reason for this is simple. The Peerage itself is the result of a process of gradual evolution, in which the early and original elasticity has gradually departed, giving place to the more rigid rules which are now accepted, these rules being called into being as successive decisions have brought up for decision points of doubt, and in the course of their decision have elicited and expressed extended knowledge as to ancient practices, and the ancient application of then existing laws.

But the recent reaffirmation as to the Barony of Meinill of the theory that proof of a sitting is necessary to provide proof of the existence of a Barony by Writ brings under consideration another very effective source of origin for Peerage Law—namely, the writings of those who have studied Peerages and Peerage History.

The practice of "proving" a Peerage dignity by producing evidence of an actual sitting has become by habitude stereotyped into the supposition that this is essential. This is an incorrect deduction from the case in which it originated. It arose in the Parliament held in 8 James I., whether Edward Nevill, who was summoned by writ to Parliament in 2 Mary, and died before the Parliament met, was a Baron or not; and it was resolved by the Lord Chancellor, the two Chief Justices, Chief Baron, and divers other Justices, that the direction and delivery of the writ did not make him Baron or Noble until he did come to the Parliament,

and there sit according to the commandment of the writ, for until that the writ did not take its effect (*vide* 12 Coke's Reports, 70). In this case the issue is plain, for as Edward Nevill died before Parliament met, proof is forthcoming that he did *not* sit.

The true effect of this judgment has been much misunderstood, because, so far as one can ascertain, it has never been argued or considered in juxtaposition with the next case in which the point was at issue.

In 1626 the decision was given in the triple claim of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby to the Earldom of Oxford, the office of Lord Great Chamberlain, and the Baronies of Bolebec, Sandford, and Badlesmere. With the earldom and the office we are not concerned here, but after the consultation with the judges, who reported as follows:

"And as touching the said Baronies of Bulbeck, Sandford, and Badlesmere, their opinion is, that the same descended to the general heirs of John, the fourth Earl of Oxford, who had issue John, the fifth Earl of Oxon, and three daughters; one of them married to the Lord Latimer, another to Wingfield, and another to Knightley; which John, the fifth Earl of Oxon, dying without issue, those baronies descended upon the daughters, as his sisters and heirs; but these dignities being entire and not dividable, they became incapable of the same, otherwise than by gift from the Crown, and they in strictness of law reverted unto, and were, in the disposition of King Henry VIII.," etc.—

the House resolved as follows:

"It was agreed also upon the question, that the Baronies of Bulbeck, Sandford, and Badlesmere are in His Majesty's disposition.

In the following year the then Earl of Arundel obtained an Act entailing the Earldom of Arundel, the Barony of Maltravers, and the Barony or Baronies of FitzAlan, Clun, and Oswaldestre, but this Act has nothing approaching the importance of the considered judgment concerning the Baronies of Bolebec, Sandford, and Badlesmere.

No sittings were or can be proved for the Baronies of Bolebec, Sandford, FitzAlan, Clun, or Oswaldestre, but neither the House nor the judges attempted to apply the test, which is now supposed to be imperative, which fact conclusively shows that the Nevill judgment has in modern days been stretched to limits far exceeding what it was intended to lay down.

The *presumption* that a Peer did sit in Parliament in conformity



with his Writ of Summons has been made in several cases from the necessity of the thing, because the Rolls of Parliament afford no evidence of the introduction or first sitting of Peers in Parliament; and the Journals of the House of Lords date only from the commencement of the reign of King Henry VIII., and the cases in which even sittings can be proved from the Rolls of Parliament are few and rare in comparison with the number of persons that were summoned. Cases in which the presumption that a man was summoned when no proof of his having sat is upon record may perhaps be detailed at this point: Botreaux, writ upon which the Barony was allowed, 1368, but no sitting proved until 1419 (51 years). Le Despencer, writ, 49 Henry III.; sitting, 33 Edward I. (40 years). Clifford, 28 Edward I.; sitting, 37 Edward III. (64 years). Berners, writ, 33 Henry VI.; sitting, 3 Henry VIII. (56 years). Botetourt, writ, 33 Edward I.; sitting, 50 Edward III. (71 years). De Ros, writ, 49 Henry III.; sitting, 37 Edward III. (99 years). Zouche of Harringworth, writ, 17 Edward II.; sitting, 37 Edward III. (40 years). Consequently, in the foregoing years, sittings have been presumed over periods of 51, 40, 64, 56, 71, 99, and 40 years respectively. The De Ros case, which enjoyed the longest period of presumption, is remarkable. The original writ, 49 Henry III. (1264), was directed to Robert de Ros. The sitting ninety-nine years later, 37 Edward III., was in the person of his great-grandson, Thomas de Ros. Nevertheless, the resolution of the House of Lords in 1806 affords clear evidence of definite presumption, declaring "That the Barony *which was vested in the said Robert de Ros*, who was summoned to Parliament by such writ as aforesaid (*i.e.*, 49 Henry III.), remains in abeyance." The Braye case (1809) affords another strong instance of presumption, though in this case it was the *writ* itself which was presumed. The Barony was claimed under a Writ of Summons of 21 Henry VIII., but no enrolment of that writ was extant, and the grant of it was presumed from other evidence. The first sitting in Parliament was in 25 Henry VIII., when Edmund, the first Lord Braye, was shown to have been present in Parliament. Nevertheless, the House resolved that "Edmund Lord Braye WAS SUMMONED TO PARLIAMENT AND SAT IN THE HOUSE IN THE 21ST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY THE EIGHTH," etc. Both the writ and the sitting were here presumed.

The Petitions for Peerages prior to the hearing of the Meinill claim which have been rejected owing to the absence of proof of sitting are very few in number, and in no case—save that of Nevill,

above referred to—can it be asserted as an incontrovertible fact that they were solely rejected because of the absence of technical proof of sitting, because in every case there have been other reasons. The Nevill case definitely settled the law that *where it can be proved that no sitting took place, a Peerage is not created by the writ alone*. Legal commentators have expanded this into a statement of law—that a Peerage cannot be proved by the writs alone unless a sitting is also proved—which, unfortunately, seems to be the presently accepted idea of the law. But the two are not the same, as there is considerable difference between the proof of the absence of a sitting and the absence of a proof of a sitting.

These cases, of which the rejection has been supposed and stated to have been due to the absence of technical proof of sitting, are the supposed Baronies of Nevill, De Wahull, Frescheville, and De Lisle.

The Barony of Nevill has been already referred to; and, as has been already pointed out, that case did not establish that it was necessary to prove a sitting, when by a regular succession of writs it is a fair presumption that they were obeyed. The case of Frescheville in 1677 rested upon one single summons—January 26, 1296-97 (25 Edward I.)—to attend the King at Salisbury. That was not a summons to Parliament, and none of his descendants were subsequently summoned. Consequently, the case failed quite properly *because there were no valid writs*, and *not* because there was an absence of the technical proof of sitting.

The De Frescheville case was the case which formed the subject-matter of the note in the Hargrave volumes in the Nottingham Reports, which appeared to be given so much weight to in the De Wahull case. The case is referred to in "Cruise on Dignities" (chap. iii., Placitum 39, p. 77, second edition [see De Wahull evidence, p. 10]); and Cruise, after stating that "it was one thing where Writs of Summons had been often repeated" (which is the case in the Barony of Meinill), "and another where they never issued but once" (which event refers to the cases rejected), says in a note below: "I am indebted for this note of Sir William Jones' argument, which is taken from Lord Chancellor Nottingham's Manuscripts, to the kindness and liberality of the late Francis Hargrave, Esq." This note in Cruise was brought before the notice of the Committee for Privileges sitting to hear the De Wahull case, and the Lord Chancellor made some efforts to obtain the actual copy of Lord Chancellor Nottingham's Manuscript. This copy was subsequently produced before the Committee.

At the time that note was taken by Lord Nottingham, the



Nevill and Frescheville cases were the only ones which had ever hung upon the point, and the then Lord Chancellor's note of the Frescheville case and Sir William Jones' argument are perfectly accurate renderings of the law as expressed up to that date. To those not the slightest objection or exception could be taken. The possibility of the case being different where a succession of writs could be shown is contemplated. But Mr. Hargrave adds thereto the astounding manuscript note: "Whether or not repeated writs would found a claim for Peerage. See De Frescheville's Case"; and also, "Twenty Writs of Summons without sitting do not make a Peerage"!!! Such a note is a mere travesty upon the law enunciated by the decisions in the Nevill and De Frescheville cases. In the De Wahull case the Attorney-General read the report of the De Frescheville case, and Lord Herschel asked: "Was De Frescheville frequently summoned?" The Attorney-General replied: "Twenty times, I think"; but the Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) immediately qualified this by adding, "Twenty times according to this manuscript entry." So far from being summoned twenty times, De Frescheville was summoned once, and once only, to the "Parliament" in 25 Edward I., and that Parliament was *not* a proper or admitted Parliament; and consequently the De Frescheville case failed, *not* because of the absence of a technical proof of sitting, but because there never was a valid writ whatever, and consequently there never *could* have been either sitting in Parliament or Peerage. The Petition rightly failed, but for an utterly different reason than was the one put forward by the Attorney-General in 1892. Sir William Jones—the Attorney-General at the hearing of the De Frescheville case—arrived at the true fact by the circuitous argument that no Peerage could have existed as the writ was not repeated. Naturally, it was not repeated to De Frescheville or his descendants, because it was not a valid Peerage writ, but a casual haphazard summons to advise the King, as were the De Wahull writs. Nevertheless, it is upon this utterly wrong and absurd deduction by a commentator from a mistaken idea of the facts in the De Frescheville case that the idea has gained currency that twenty writs by themselves do not create a Peerage, but that a definite sitting *must* be proved.

The De Wahull case is another that has been considered to establish the same point. The Summonses to Parliament were *two*—in 1283 and 1296-97 (25 Edward I.). The latter writ was the same invalid writ that the De Frescheville case hung upon. It was held not to be a valid writ in the De Wahull case. The 1283 writ, which

had been previously allowed in the Mowbray and Segrave case, was in the De Wahull case distinctly disallowed as being in itself a creative Peerage writ, it being held that the summons was not to a properly-constituted Parliament, and that, therefore, a Peerage could not be based upon it, though it seemed to be admitted that where other and better evidence could be produced of the existence of the Peerage, the 1283 writ might be allowed for the purpose of precedence, the effect being practically to confirm the validity of the contention apparently put forward in the Mowbray and Segrave cases, whilst limiting the extent to which the resolution in that case might otherwise be interpreted.

Consequently, both the De Frescheville and De Wahull cases should be discarded, because in neither of them was there any valid or creative Writ of Summons to Parliament.

The De Lisle case in 1826 appears to have been the first to really suffer from the curious and mistaken deduction from the Frescheville case which had become accepted as genuine law, and which had obtained added weight from its acceptance in the Third Report on the Dignity of a Peer (vol. ii., p. 34). But the De Lisle case was much complicated by various and most remarkable Patents of Creation subsequent to the original Writs of Summons. It was further complicated by the fact that the claim put forward endeavoured to take back the Peerage to a much earlier period than the writs; and to have called the Barony out of abeyance in favour of the Petitioner and in accordance with the terms of his Petition would (by reason of the remarkable statements contained in some of the De Lisle Patents) have involved the House of Lords in at least a quasi-recognition, if no more, of the existence of Baronies by tenure as Peerage dignities, while the House of Lords has definitely decided that such shall not be recognised (*vide* Resolution, 1641, in FitzWalter case). The resolution in the De Lisle case was that "there did not appear sufficient ground to allow the claim of the Petitioner." That was a very different resolution from the one in the De Wahull case, where it was resolved that the Petitioner "has failed to show that there was created any such Barony of De Wahull as he alleges."

In the De Lisle case the Petition was for the favour of the Crown, which favour would have involved and effected a very great deal more than the mere determination of the abeyance of a Peerage by writ, and the resolution did not—as in the De Wahull case—affirm as a fact that no Peerage was in existence. The effect of the difference in the two resolutions may perhaps be referred to. In



the case of De Wahull, no further action has been taken; in the case of De Lisle, a new Patent of Creation was issued after a short interval. Consequently, there remains no case which has been rejected upon the sole ground of absence of technical proof of sitting. In the Nevill case there is definite proof that the Peerage was *not* created; in De Frescheville and De Wahull there were no proper writs; and the De Lisle case was complicated by the question of tenure. Where the law is not expressed by statute, it needs to be deduced from usage, and evidence of usage, to decide that such usage exists, needs to be deduced from facts which have been *proved* to have occurred. The very erroneous statements which have by some means become attached to the De Frescheville case, which statements are *not* facts, have created an erroneous deduction of usage, which has been accepted as determining the expression of law into which the previous resolutions of the House of Lords had been interpreted.

Considering the stringency which is now given to the dictum requiring the proof of a sitting to be made, it is curious to observe the statement of Sir Harris Nicolas, that it was not until 1764, during the hearing of the Botetourt case, that the Rolls of Parliament were produced as evidence of presence in Parliament.



## AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT  
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFEFTMENT of the ten pound lands of old extent of Craightoune to William Colquhoun, Merchant in Glasgow, holds of his majesty as prince and steward of Scotland, taxt ward, for payment of 100 merks for the ward and nonentry, als much for the relieffe, and 200 merks for the marriage, upon the resignation of John Craig of Craightoune.

Composition 100 lib.

Confirmation of a Charter granted by the deceast Sir John Sinclair of Herdmestoune, and the deceast John Sinclair, his eldest lawful son, to the deceast John Clerk of Penicooke in liferent, and

his eldest lawful son in fee, of the lands of Easter Ravensnooke, and of ane charter granted by the said deceast Sir John, and John Sinclair, to the said deceast John Clerk, his heirs and assignees, of the lands of Cairnhill and Wester Ravensnooke, and of a precept of Clare constat granted by James Sinclair, now of Roslin, to Sir John Clark, now of Penniecooke, as heir to the said deceist John Clark of Penniecooke, his father, of the said lands of Cairnhill, and Wester Ravensnooke. Composition 20 merks.

Confirmation to John Buchanan of Sandside, of the lands of Lapnis and others, redeemable by payment of 2,000 merks. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Thomas Porteous, Merchant Burgess of Edinburgh, to Robert Craw in Greenlaw. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of Bernard Sanderson, Merchant in Dundee, to John Maitland, Collector of his Majesty's Customs there, upon his own horning. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of John Gordon, younger of Abachie, to Mr. William Gordon, Writer in Edinburgh. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of William Dick of Braid to Elizabeth Arthur, relict of umquhile John Somervell of Cambusnethan, upon her own horning. It is also sought by Captain Andrew Dick. Elizabeth Arthur preferred. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of umquhile Robert Spence, Writer in Glasgow, to Mr. William Stirling, Writer to His Majesty's Signett, upon his own horning. It is also sought by Margaret Neilson, his relict, Mr. William Stirling preferred. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of Robert, Earl of Nithsdale, and John Heries of Mabie, to Alexander Cockburn, Sclaiter burgess of Edinburgh. Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of adjudication of several rigs of land in Loanhead of Brighame, to Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, Lord President of the Session, adjudged for 2,815 lib 3s. 4d.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to William Fullartoune, eldest lawful son to William Fullartoune, sometyme elder of that ilk, of the lands and barronie of Fullartoune and Milne of Megill, holds of His Majesty blensch, upon the resignation of David Erskine of Dun, and William Nairne of Kirkhill. It hath also ane confirmation of the disposition granted by the said William Fullartoune, elder of that ilk, of the said lands



and barronie of Fullartoune, to be holden by double infeftments, and also ane disposition granted by the said William Nairme of Kirkhill to the said William Fullartoune, younger of that ilk, of the said Milne of Megill and others, to be holden by double infeftments, and sicklike the contract matrimoniall of Sussanna Fullartoune, spouse to the said William Fullartoune, younger of that ilk.

Composition 100 lib.

Infeftment to Robert Hay younger of Strowie and to the said Robert Hay the remanent parts and portions of the lands and barronie of Strowie, and the lands and tenandrie of Crossehills, and others, holds of His majesty blensch, and feu, upon the resignatione of Francis Hay, elder of Strowie. Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione to James St. Claire of Rosline, of ane annual rent of 537 lib 8s. out of the lands and barronie of Finlarig.

Composition 10 merks.

Infeftment of Adjudication of the lands and barronie of Kinnaird, to Sir Patrick Threipland of Fingask, adjudged for 1,060 lib lawful money of England.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione to Adam Scott, indweller in Chaws in liferent, and Adam Scott his son in fee, of ane annual rent of 200 lib yeirlie, out of the lands of Gilmanscleugh.

Composition 50 merks.

Confirmatione of ane liferent tack of the lands and barronie of Currie and Milne thereof, of the toun and lands of Longhermistoune, to Marjorie Kennedie, relict of umquhile Alexander Beattie of Longhermistoune, Writer to His Majesty's Signett, as also ane annual rent of 300 merks to the said Marjorie Kennedie, out of the lands of Little Currie, and that by double infeftments.

Composition 20 merks.

Confirmation of the lands of Qweinshaugh, to Andrew Thomson, eldest lawful son to the deceased Andrew Thomson of Qweinshaugh, holds of His Majesty blensch.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of James, Earl of Carnwath, to William, Earl of Queensberry, upon his own horning, and sought by Alexander Gartshore of that ilk, merchant in Edinburgh, upon his own horning, and by Mr. James Henrison, Writer in Edinburgh, upon his own horning, and by John Hall, merchant burges there, upon his own horning. The Earl of Queensberry preferred.

Composition 10 merks.

Remission for Adulterie to George Smith, in the Milne of Logie.

Composition 40 lib.

## SIGNATURES PAST DECEMBER 17, 1680.

Infeftment of the lands and barronie of Carslogie and others to David Clephane of Carslogie in liferent, and David Clephane, his son in fee, holds of his majestie ward, and changed to taxt ward, for the payment of 180 lib for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 360 lib for the marriage, upon the resignatione of the said David Clephane, elder, under the King's hand.

Composition 100 merks.

Infeftment of the superiority of the lands of West Shield and of the lands of Shiellhill, in so far only as may be extendit to the said lands of West Shields, to William Denholme of West Shield, holds of His Majesty blensch, upon the resignation of the Earl of Carnwath.

Composition 20 merks.

Infeftment of Adjudicatione of Patrick Craigie, his ane merk and a third part merk, udell land, in the toune of Weisdale and others, to Mr. William Baikie, brother german to umquhile Andrew Baikie of Tankerness, adjudged for 2,804 lib 8s.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation to Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie, Knight and barronett, of ane annual rent of 120 lib out of the lands and barronie of Smithfield, as also ane adjudicatione of the said lands and barronie of Smithfield, adjudged for 2,116 merks.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of ane charter of the lands of Drydean to Mr. Alexander Gibson of Paintland, one of the clerks of the Session, holds of the Laird of Rosline.

Composition 10 merks.

Infeftment of Adjudicatione of the lands of Windmillhill and others to Robert Monteith of Randiesfoord, and his spouse, adjudged for implement of ane disposition of the said lands. It hath ane confirmatione of another disposition with the procuratory of resignatione contained in the same, granted by the deceast Charles Monteith of Randiefoord, to the said lands of Randiefoord and Windmillhill and others.

Composition 500 merks.

Confirmation of ane annual rent of 177 lib 7s. 10d. out of the lands and barronie of Carnwath and others to the ladie Sempill.

Composition 40 merks.

Confirmatione of the disposition granted by James Lindsay of Fairgirth to John Cannon, now of Barloy, of the one merk lands of Largleir.

Composition 20 merks.



Infetment of Adjudication of the lands and barronie of Meldrum to George, Earl of Panmure, adjudged for 4,393 lib 6s. 8d.

Composition 60 merks.

Infetment to George, Earl of Wintoun, of the mains and manor place of Caristoun, the mains and manor place of Rumeldrie, and others, holds of his majestie —, upon the resignation of David Fergusson, Merchant burgess of Kirkcaldie and others. It proceeds upon ane apprising for 8,428 merks 10s. Scots.

Composition 80 merks.

Escheat of Sir John Riddell of that ilk to Sir William Sharp, his majesty's cash keeper.

Composition gratis.

SIGNATURES PAST JANUARY 14, 1681.

Confirmatione of ane annual rent of 2,000 merks yearly out of the lands and barronie of Prestoun and others to the Lady Prestoun during her lifetime.

Composition 20 merks.

Confirmatione of ane Wodsett right of the lands and barronie of Prestoun and others to James Oswald, merchant in Edinburgh, Wodsett, for 16,000 merks, as also of ane house and yard and 6 aikers of land, lying in the barronie of Prestoun, to be holden of Sir William Hamiltoun of Prestoun.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of the lands of Barnhill and Woodend of Kinnoull, to John Williamson, Sheriff Clerk of Perth, holds taxt ward for payment of 20 lib 4s. 6d. as ane proportional part of 36 lib 14s. 6d. Scots for the ward and nonentry, als much for the relief, and 80 lib 10s. as ane proportional part of 9s. lib money foresaid for the marriage, upon the resignation of Sir George Kinnaird of Rossie and others.

Composition 20 merks.

Presentation to ane house in the Cannongait to Bartholomew Smith, Barber.

Composition 10 merks.

Gift of Bastardie of Umquhile Alexander Duncan, Merchant in Peblis, to John Adam, Servitor to James Somervell, Usher in Exchequer.

Composition 10 merks.

Presentation of some houses and aikers in and about Peblis to the said John Adam.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of the deceist John Maxwell of Kilbean, and Escheat and liferent of Homer Maxwell, now of Kilbean, his son, to Thomas Lidderdale of St. Mary Isle, the escheat and liferent of the said deceist John Maxwell and of the said Homer Maxwell, is also sought by the said Homer himself, who is preferred.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Captain John Binning, Merchant burgess of Edinburgh, to Captain James Fountain, Master of Rebels, upon his own horning. It is also sought by James Somerville, Usher in Exchequer, upon his own horning, James Somerville preferred.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Samuel McReith, Merchant Burgess of Edinburgh, to Sir James Cockburn of that ilk, upon his own horning. It is also sought by Thomas Moncrieffe of that ilk, one of the Clerks of His Majesty's exchequer, upon his own horning. The escheat of the said Samuel McReith and Robert Campbell, Apothecarie burgess of Edinburgh, is sought by Mr. David Watson of Saughtoune, Writer to His Majesty's Signet, upon his own horning. The escheat of the said Samuel McReith is also sought by George, Lord Melville, upon his own horning, and by the Earl of Wintowne, upon his own horning, the Laird of Moncrieff is preferred to Samuel McReith's escheat, and Mr. David Watson to Robert Campbell's escheat.

The composition of each of them 10 merks.

#### SIGNATURES PASSED JANUARY 28, 1681.

Infetment of adjudication of the East half of the toun and lands of Newburne, to Mr. Robert Cleland, Writer in Edinburgh, and his spouse, adjudged for 3,390 lib Scots.

Composition 40 lib.

Infetment of Adjudication of the lands of Kaimes and others to Master Henry Home, Commissar of Lawder, adjudged for 24,265 lib Scots.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of ane yierlie annual rent of 600 merks out of the eight husband lands called the Mains of West Reston and others to Margaret Paterson, relict of Umquhile Mr. Thomas Hepburne, parson of Auldhamstocks.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of ane little house or tenement in the Burgh of Pittenweem fallin in His Majesty's hands by reason of bastardie to Mr. Andrew Bruce, minister, and the elders and deacons of the kirk session of Pittenweem for the use of the poor of the Parochin.

Composition Gratis.

Confirmation of a precept of *clare constat* and Charter of Denovodamus granted by Donald Macdonald of Moydart to Donald Macdonald of Benbecula of the thirtine pennie lands of Burrow in Benbecula and others, to be holden of the said Donald Macdonald of Moydart.

Composition 20 merks.



Infeftment of the fifty shilling lands of West Arngibben to William Campbell of Arngibben, holds of His Majesty ward, and changed to taxt ward for payment of £20 for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 40 lib for the marriage, upon his own resignation, under the King's hand. Composition 20 lib.

Infeftment of adjudication of the lands and baronie of Carnwath to Robert Baird of Saughtonhall, adjudged for 1,287 lib, 13s. 4d.

Composition 20 merks.

Infeftment of adjudication of the toun and lands of Kettlestoune, and lands of Alderstoune, to John Hay, eldest lawful son and heir, served and retoured to the deceased Mr. Thomas Hay one of the Clerks of His Majesty's Privy Council and Session, adjudged for 22,000 lib. It has ane confirmation of ane disposition granted by the deceased James Kennowie of Kettlestone, to the deceased Mr. John Stewart of Kettlestone, of the said lands of Kettlestone.

Composition 10 merks.

Infeftment of the lands and baronie of Newtoun, the lands of Edenmouth and others, to Sir Alexander Don of Newton, and James Don, his son, holds of His Majesty taxt ward, blensch and feu, the lands and baronie of Newton, holds taxt ward for payment of 20 lib, for the ward, and non entry, als much for the relieffe, and 100 lib for the marriage, upon the resignation of the said Sir Alexander Don, James Don, his son, and John Hall, merchant burges of Edinburgh. It hath a denovodamus and erects the said lands in a baronie.

Composition 20 merks.

Confirmation of ane annual rent of 420 lib yierlie out of the lands of Craighathie and others to Cornelius Neilson, Merchant, burges of Edinburgh.

Composition 100 merks.

Escheat of the Laird of Buchanan, to the Marquis of Montrose.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Patrick Cowan, portioner of Tranent, to William Cowan, seaman there.

Composition 10 merks.

Legitimation to Elizabeth Hamilton, relict of Umquhil John Hamilton, Chamberlain in Kinneill.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Alexander Joissie, Merchant burges of Edinburgh, to Henry Trotter of Mortonhall, upon his own horning. The escheat of the said Alexander Joissie is also sought by John Middleton, skipper in Fraserburgh, upon his own horning. The escheat of the said Alexander Joissie is also sought by William Massone, Merchant burges of Edinburgh, upon his own horning,

and by William Leggat, Writer in Edinburgh, upon his own horning, Mortonhall preferred. Composition 20 lib.

Escheat of James Meldrum of Hattoune to Mr. Alexander Forbes, Servitor to Sir William Purves of that ilk. The escheat of Paul Meldrum, burgess of Edinburgh, and the said James Meldrum is also sought by Sir James Standfield of Newmilnes, upon his own horning, Mr. Alexander Forbes preferred. Composition 20 lib.

Escheat of John Montgomery, merchant in Edinburgh, to Charles Keith, writer there, upon his own horning. It is also sought by William Paton, Merchant burgess of the said burgh, upon his own horning, and by Sir James Dick of Priestfield, Provost of Edinburgh, upon his own horning, and by James Boid, Merchant there, upon his own horning, and by Thomas Young, merchant there, upon his own horning, Sir James Dick preferred.

Composition 20 merks.

SIGNATURES PASSED FEBRUARY 16, BEING WEDNESDAY, 1681.

Infetment of Alexander Forrester of Milnhill, of the lands of Blaiker, Blaikerhill, and Blaikermill, lyand within the Sherifffdom of Forfar, which lands pertained before to Sir James Sinclair, sometime of Auldbarr, now of Kinnaird, and were resigned by him in favor of the deceased James Maull of Melgum, and which lands with the Lordship, of alienation and disposition and procuratory of resignation therein contained, were adjudged by the said Alexander Forrester, from Mitchell Maull, brother to the said deceased James Maull, for payment of 3,000 merks. Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of the lands of Candie and others, lyand within the parochin of Falkirk, and sherifffdom of Stirling, to Mr. Alexander Heigin in Airth, holds of the Earl of Callendar.

Composition 20 lib.

Infetment of George Swintoun of Chesters, and Euphan Brown, his spouse, of the lands called the kirk lands of Baro, and that piece of land commonly called Barochesters, lyand within the constabulary of Haddington, and Sherifffdom of Edinburgh, the kirk lands of Baro holds of His Majesty feu, and that piece of land commonly called Barochesters pays 22 shillings of feu duty to the Duke of Lauderdale, in place of the prior of Haddington, upon the resignation of Sir William Primrose of Carrington.

Remission for Adulterie to Andrew Henry, tenant in Stonebridge, in the parochin of Auchinleck. Composition 40 lib.

Escheat of Janet Macdougall, relict of the deceased John Nairn,



merchant burgess of Edinburgh, and Lewis Johnstone, merchant burgess there, to themselves. Composition 40 lib.

Tutorie of Thomas and James Boog, children of the deceased Hugh Boog, Writer in Edinburgh, to Rebecca Brown, their mother.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Umquhil Robert Douglas, merchant in Edinburgh, to Richard Cliffe, Linen draper in London, upon his own horning. It is also sought by Lillias Currier, his relict; the relict preferred.

Composition 10 merks.

Tutorie of Thomas Johnstone, natural son to Umquhil Thomas Johnstone, Merchant in Edinburgh, to James Nicolson, Merchant burgess there.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to Jean, George and Elizabeth Foullis, lawful children to the deceased Mr. James Foullis, son lawful to Umquhil George Foullis of Ravelstoune, of the toun and lands of Meikle Feldies and Clockrigstane, lyand within the parochin of Dumbarnie, regalie of St. Andrews, and Sherifffdom of Perth, holds of His Majesty taxt ward, for payment of 14 lib 18s. Scots for the ward, as ane proportional of 360 lib, payable forth of the lands and Lordship of Callendar, als much for the relieffe, and 40 lib as ane proportional part of 1,000 lib for the marriage, upon the resignation of Margaret Crawford of Linbanks, under reversion of the sum of 6,741 merks 8s. Scots.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of Robert Monteith of Randiefoord, of the lands and baronie of Carrubers, lyand within the baronie of Livingstoune by annexation, and within the Sherifffdom of Linlithgow, as also infetment of adjudication of the land of Windmillhill and others, lyand within the regality of Dunfermline, and sherifffdom of Fife, to the said Robert Monteith and his spouse, adjudged for implement of ane disposition of the said lands. It hath ane confirmation of ane disposition with a procuratory, the resignation contained in the same, granted by the deceased Charles Monteith of Randifourd, to the said Robert Monteith of the lands of Randifourd, lyand within the baronie of Westcarse and Sherifffdom of Stirling, and the said lands of Windmillhill and others, the lands of Carrubers, holds of His Majesty blensch and taxt ward, the taxt ward for payment of 20 merks Scots for the ward and non entry, and 100 merks for the marriage, and for the lands of Wester Jaw and Jaw Craig the sum of 20 merks for the ward and non entry, and 100 merks for the marriage, upon the resignation of William Monteith, elder of Carrubers.

Composition 500 merks.

Confirmation to James Menzies, now of Shiane, of ane charter granted by Sir James Campbell of Lawers, of the four merk lands of Wester-Shiane, lyand in Glenwaich in the Sheriffdom of Perth, to the deceased Mr. William Menzies, Minister at Kenmore, his father, and of the charter of Confirmation thereof, granted by Sir Robert Campbell of Glenurchie, and John Campbell, Fiar thereof, his son, to the said Mr. William Menzies, and of the precept of Seasing, granted by John, now Earl of Caithness, therein desygned John Campbell of Glenurchie, for infestng of the said James Menzies his son, and heire, to the said Mr. William, therein conform to a decret of the Lords of the Session, as also of ane contract of woodsett of the ane merk land of Leducroisk, Easter and Wester, and others, lying in the parochin of Kenmor, and in Glenqwich, and sheriffdom aforesaid, wodsett for 8,750 merks.

Composition 120 merks.

Infestment of adjudication of the lands of Balmashannar and others lying within the Sheriffdom of Forfar, to Alexander Watson of Wallace Cragie in liferent, and Mr. John Watson, his son, in fee, adjudged for the sum of 4,017 lib 8s. 8d. Composition 40 merks.

Confirmation of the lands of Sherefmureland, lyand within the sheriffdom of Stirling, with a boat or coble upon the Water of Forth, to John Chrystisone, Portioner of Cornetoune, to be holden of my Lord Elphinstoune.

Composition 20 merks.

Infestment of the lands of Easter and Wester Rathilletts, lyand within the Sheriffdom of Fife, to Mr. William Halkerstoune, parson at Cleish, upon the forefaulture of the deceased David Halkerstoune, sometime of Rathilletts, confirming the Bonds and other Writs and diligences in his favour for affecting the said estates, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of Alexander Alexander, late Bailie of Aberdeen, in liferent, and Mr. William Alexander, his son, in fee, of the lands of Auchmuln, lying in the parochin of Great Maucher, and Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, holds of the Earl of Buchan, as also of the toune and lands of Jackstoune, lying in the parochin of Fyfie and Sheriffdom foresaid, holds of the Earl of Dunfermline.

Composition 20 merks.

Infestment of adjudication of the lands of Mount, lying within the Sheriffdom of Fife, to James Smellum, portioner of Preston, adjudged for 1,000 lib, as also ane confirmation of ane annual rent of 340 lib out of the said lands.

Composition 10 merks.



Confirmation to James Davidson, Writer in Edinburgh, of ane Charter granted to him by John Davidson, Commisar clerk of Caithness, of the lands of Auchingills, lying within the Sheriffdom of Caithness, to be holden feu of the Earl of Caithness, as likewise of ane Charter of apprising granted by the deceist George, Earl of Caithness, to the said John Davidson of the half toune and lands of Almister and Buckies, lyand in the Sheriffdom foresaid, apprised by him for 1,594 lib 13s. 6d. Composition 20 merks.

Infetment of apprising of the lands of Burnhouses and others, lying in the Sheriffdom of Berwick, to Sir John Sinclair of Longformacus, apprised for 4,500 merks. Composition 45 merks.

Infetment to Thomas Hay of Balhoussie, of the lands of Nether Cairdney, lying within the lordship of Innerpefrey and Sheriffdom of Perth, holds of His Majesty feu, upon the resignation of Robert Graham of Cairdney and others. Composition 40 merks.

Escheat of Alexander Govane, hammerman burgess of Glasgow, to Arthur Tacketts, maltman burgess there. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of the deceased James Anderson, late Bailie of Dunfermline, and Escheat and liferent of John Anderson, Dean of Guild, there, to Henry Coventrie, Miller at Nether Milne, upon his own horning. Composition 40 lib.

Escheat of Alexander Headin in Barmoine, to John Smith, son to John Smith in Westside of Leitsie, upon his own horning. Composition 20 merks.

Remission for adulterie to John Gray, in dweller in Edinburgh. Composition 40 lib.

SIGNATURES PAST MARCH 2, BEING WEDNESDAY, 1681.

Infetment of Adjudications of the lands of Ardinhoe and others lying in the Sheriffdom of Bute to Mr. John Stewart of Ashcog Advocate, adjudged for 1,354 lib 13s. 4d. It hath ane confirmatione of ane wodsett wight of the said lands of Ardinhoe and others, wodsett for 10,700 merks. Composition 100 merks.

Infetment of adjudication of the lands and mains of Glasclune and others, with the patronage of the kirk of Clunie lyand within the Sheriffdom of Perth, to William Dick of Grange, adjudged for 9,700 lib Scots. Composition 120 merks.

(To be continued.)



## MANX NAMES.



ON the intensely interesting subject of the origin of Manx surnames and place - names, Mr. A. W. Moore, C.V.O., M.A., the Speaker of the House of Keys, has devoted a vast amount of research, the results of which are embodied in his well-known and authoritative work "Manx Names," of which a second edition has just been published by Mr. Elliot Stock, at the very moderate price of six shillings. The volume aims at giving a complete account of the personal and topographical nomenclature of the Isle of Man. It also gives much incidental information with reference to Manx history, antiquities, and folk-lore. The first edition of the work was published in 1890, and has been out of print for some years, fetching a very advanced price when found second hand. The second edition contains numerous additions and corrections, which are due not only to further study of the subject by the author himself, but to valuable suggestions by Professor Zimmer, Professor Rhys, and other philologists who have taken an interest in the work. It begins with an historical introduction, and is then divided into two parts: (1) Surnames, (2) place-names. The surnames are treated of under the main headings of Celtic, Scandinavian, Exotic, and Obsolete; and the place-names under the main headings of Celtic, Scandinavian, and English. Brief accounts of Christian names and nicknames will also be found, and there is a very full index. The nature of the work hardly admits of much quotation, but we are tempted to reprint two brief remarks relating to peculiarly Manx customs, of which we are aware of no general equivalent. Mr. Moore, after alluding to the prefix "Mac," which he traces, of course, to an Irish origin, states that it has in the Isle of Man "in many cases fallen away altogether; in other cases it is represented only by its final consonant. This is the explanation of the many names beginning with C, K, or Q, such as Callister, Clague, Coole, Kelly, Killip, Keig, Quiggin, Quilliam, Qualtrough, etc., the frequency of which is so striking to any visitor to the island. Where the syllable *mac* was prefixed to personal names beginning with *giolla* or *guilley* ('servant of'), the initial syllables have been frequently contracted into *myley*, the surname Mac Gilley Chreest, or Mac Gilchrist, for instance, becoming Mylechreest or Mylchreest." Our other quotation is equally curious: "Women had the curious prefix *ine*, a shortened



form of *inne*y ('daughter'), before their names. Thus in 1511 we find Donald Mac Cowley and Kathrin Ine Cowley. After the middle of the seventeenth century *ine* is not found, though Inney survived as a Christian name till about a century later."

We subjoin a further extract, which will perhaps afford our readers a good example of the plan and scope of the work. The name Mylvorrey is thus dealt with:

"MYLVORREY, contracted from *MacGuilleyvorrey*, 'The Son of Mary's Servant,' or from *Maelvorrey*, 'Tonsured Servant of Mary,' is also Anglicized into Morrison; but the original name still survives, though it is not so common as formerly. A cross at Kirk Michael was erected to the memory of a lady named Mal-Muru, which is clearly identical with Mylvorrey. *Mael* prefixed to a woman's name is certainly unusual, but we find *Mel-corca*, the name of an Irish Princess, in the *Landnamaboc*. The spelling of this name has proved a puzzle to the keepers of Parish Registers, as will be seen from the great variety of forms following" (then follow twenty-nine different spellings).

The preparation of the work seems to have been a labour of love to Mr. Moore, and, whilst congratulating him upon the able and scholarly volume before us, we can only say that his book is a distinct and valuable contribution to the study of the subject.



## THE ARMS OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY (*continued*).

### EDWARD III.



THE reign of Edward III. witnessed a striking change in the Royal Arms, consequent upon the assertion of a claim to the throne of France. Edward III. succeeded to the throne at the early age of fourteen, and there does not appear to be any record of the arms he bore as Earl of Chester and Duke of Aquitaine before his succession to the throne. Perhaps by inference, however, we may arrive at the probability. England with a label argent he could not bear; it was the coat of Thomas of Brotherton and his line. But MS. Ashmole, 15 (A), assigns a bordure azure to the Black Prince (see

later). Edward II. had borne a label of five points azure. It was doubtless one or other of these two.

The first Great Seal of Edward III. was the same matrix which had served during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., the latter having added his badge of a castle on each side of the throne. To this Edward III. added a further badge from the arms of *his* mother—viz., a fleur-de-lis—placing one above each of the castles which his predecessor had added to the Seal of Edward I.

The arms upon the shield and housings, of course (it being the same matrix), remained as before: "Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or." In the second Seal, which was in use from October, 1327, to July, 1338, the figure on the reverse is clad in an armorial surcoat, and the fleurs-de-lis badges are placed in the position previously occupied by the castles, which have now disappeared. The third Great Seal marks no heraldic change, but the fourth, which dates from February 8, 1340, shows the introduction of the arms of France into the escutcheon of England.

In this connection, it is probably here unnecessary to refer in detail to the historical facts and contentions which led King Edward III. to prefer his claim to the French throne. Suffice it to say that he definitely claimed the sovereignty of that country, and in 1399 took the first active steps to assert his claim to the title of King of France, which he had then assumed. His Seal of 1340 marks the approximate date at which, in conformity with the claim he asserted, he assumed the arms of France, though doubtless the actual assumption of the arms was coeval with the actual assumption of the title of King of France. His arms, subsequent to the date mentioned, consequently became, "Quarterly 1 and 4 azure, semé-de-lis or (for France), 2 and 3 gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or" (for England). Here one need not discuss the origin of the heraldic fleur-de-lis, for its development had taken place outside England, the lily-strewn shield of France being adopted ready-made as an existing and concrete coat of arms. The fourth Great Seal shows an equestrian effigy of the King, with the quarterly coat of France and England displayed on shield, surcoat, and housings. For the first time the crest appears upon the helmet; and it should be noted that, with the exception of the painted fan-ornament on the helmet of Richard I., the Great Seal of Edward III. affords the very earliest evidence of the existence of the Royal crest. It shows upon a chapeau (gules turned up ermine) a lion statant guardant and crowned (or), the colours being doubtless as indicated in brackets. With the exception that the crest



now stands upon, and is crowned with, the Royal crown, the crest of the Sovereign of England has not been changed since the reign of Edward III. Woodward (p. 600) states that "in 1316 the helm of Edward III. of England bears a lion statant without a crown." As Edward III. was not born until 1312, and only succeeded to the throne in 1327, there is a mistake somewhere in Woodward's statement, and as he quotes no authority for this particular statement, it must be disregarded.

There is no contemporary evidence to show that Edward III. used supporters. His Great Seal shows a lion sejant on either side of the throne, but these have no apparent relation to the escutcheons of the arms. According to Harleian MSS., No. 1,073, he used (dexter) a golden lion and (sinister) a silver falcon; but Woodward, in the list he gives, which commences with the foregoing, states that "the early ones are doubtful."

The statement that the Royal motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*, was assumed by Richard I. has been already alluded to. Many writers (perhaps with better reason) assert that it was assumed by Edward III. The fact, however, remains that we have no evidence of its use before the reign of Edward IV. But as we find that Edward the Black Prince certainly used two mottoes which appear upon his tomb (erected, of course, during the lifetime of King Edward III.), the probabilities are that that King *did* make use of a motto. The absence of evidence need not be an insuperable obstacle to such a conclusion, because the motto originally was almost invariably an adjunct of the badge, and not of the shield. Badges were fitful and changeable in their use, and had no such hereditary stability as attached to arms.

King Edward III., of course, founded the Order of the Garter, and some writers (including Woodward) have asserted that since this reign the arms of England have always been encircled with a garter bearing the motto of the Order: "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*." This assertion is probably incorrect. Unfortunately, no stall-plate for the Sovereign ever appears at any time to have been set up in St. George's Chapel, which, of course, would have been the most likely place in which to find the Royal Arms so decorated, and the Garter does not appear upon the Great Seals until the reign of Henry VIII. The use of insignia of knighthood as a part of armory is not an original English development, nor do we find any instances of it in early examples of English armory. The first Garter stall-plate which shows the Garter around the shield is that of Charles, Duke of Burgundy, who was elected a Knight of the

Garb about the year 1469. This plate was made abroad, probably in Flanders, and doubtless the design followed a Continental practice then coming into vogue. The Garb is absent from the plates of the different members of the Royal Family at the period, though the plate of Viscount Lovel (elected 1483) certainly has the Garb surrounding the shield, as has the plate of Sir Thomas Stanley, Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby. From this period onwards it occurs intermittently until the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., when its employment became regular. It is evidently, therefore, not merely a coincidence that the Garb first appears upon the Great Seal of Henry VIII. In all probability that approximately marks the period at which it first began to be regularly used with the Royal Arms. Many anterior instances of the armorial use of the Garb can be referred to, one of the earliest probably being the tomb, in Westminster Abbey, of Sir Lewis Robsart, Lord Bouchier, K.G., who died in 1431.

The paternal arms of Edward III.'s Queen, Philippa of Hainault, were, "Or, four lions rampant in quadrangle, the first and fourth sable, the second and third gules." (This shield is really four coats quarterly—viz., 1 and 4 or, a lion rampant sable (for Flanders); 2 and 3 or, a lion rampant gules (for Holland); but the lines of division being omitted, the device is now usually quoted as a single coat, which is termed of Hainault.) These arms appear upon the quartered escutcheon of Queen Philippa in Westminster Abbey. In the Lansdowne MSS., No. 874, the arms appear *quartered* with those of England only in the first and fourth quarters.

The badges of Edward III. were: (1) The "sunburst"; (2) a griffin; (3) a falcon; (4) the stump of a tree; (5) a sword erect on a chapeau, the blade enfiled with three crowns; (6) a boar; (7) an escarbuncle; (8) the rose; (9) the ostrich-feather.

The first-mentioned badge, which is represented as rays of the sun descending from behind clouds, was the favourite badge of Edward III., but its origin remains somewhat of a mystery, though Woodward hazards the suggestion that it may be a corruption of a hand of blessing issuing from a cloud, a device which, it is stated in the British Museum Catalogue, precedes the legend on the reverse of the fifth and sixth Seals of this reign. A palpable suggestion has up to now been overlooked. Is not the device merely a canting allusion to the name "Windsor"? Are not the golden rays issuing from a cloud intended to represent "Winds or"? No other Sovereign, unless it be Henry VII., seems to be so intimately identified with Windsor as Edward III., who, it must not be forgotten, was known



as Edward of Windsor before his creation as Earl of Chester. The curious point is that Henry VII. also made extensive use of the "sunburst" badge. The griffin, attributed by Cussans as a badge to Edward III., I am inclined to think may perhaps be another appearance of the dragon of Henry III. It is difficult otherwise to account for it. The falcon badge, again, still awaits an origin to which it can be assigned. The stump of the tree is the canting badge of "Woodstock." Probably the only authority for the sword erect on a chapeau, the blade enfiled by three crowns, is Harl. MSS., No. 1,471, though no doubt it typifies the three kingdoms of France, England, and Ireland, which he held by the sword. From a Cottonian MS. (Titus, a xx., fol. 78) Cussans has taken his authority for the assertion that Edward III. bore as one of his badges a boar, quoting the lines :

"Tertius Edwardus, aper Anglicus et leopardus  
Rex tuus est verus."

To the foregoing list I have myself added the escarbuncle. A four-rayed escarbuncle of very ornate design appears upon the gold noble of Edward III. Each ray terminates in a demi-fleur-de-lis, and in each angle is a lion passant guardant surmounted by an open crown. The appearance of this escarbuncle may be a pure matter of meaningless decoration, and it would not have attracted my attention had it not been for the statement of Burke that one of the badges of Henry II. was an escarbuncle or—an ancient badge of the House of Anjou. It will be remembered that the shield of Geoffrey of Anjou, besides its rampant lions, had a large escarbuncle upon it. It cannot be a mere coincidence that an escarbuncle alone figures on the shield of Hamelin, his natural son (Cott. MSS., Julius. c. vii.), *jure uxoris* Earl of Surrey and Warenne, or that his descendant, John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey (d. June, 1347), though bearing the chequered shield of Warenne for his arms, should have carried (*vide* his seal) an escarbuncle on his helmet as a crest. In this connection reference may be made to a shield in "Prince Arthur," which attributes to the "brother of the King" a coat which shows England debased by an escarbuncle.

The sons of Edward III. were as follows : (1) Edward the Black Prince, (2) William of Hatfield, (3) Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, (4) John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, (5) Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, (6) Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. The daughters, not being heiresses, did not transmit the Royal Arms to their posterity, and at this period the assigning

of differences to the Royal Princesses does not appear to have yet come into vogue. Of the five daughters, by the way, of Edward III., four died unmarried or without issue.



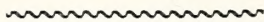
## Queries and Correspondence.

*Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.*

### WHITFIELD.

A REWARD of **three guineas** will be paid for identification of the descendants of Rev. Henry Whitfield, Rector of Ockley, in Surrey, before 1639; went to America in that year; returned to England, 1650; had benefice at Winchester until his death, September, 1657. Had sons Thomas, John, and Nathaniel, and daughters Sarah, Abigail, and Dorothy, who married Samuel Desborough, beside others who remain in America. The English descendants of all these are wanted.

Also reward of **two guineas** for parentage or any certain information regarding Thomas Whitfield, who came to New York before 1764, when he married there to Hannah George. He was a boat-builder.



### BECKETT.

I am desirous of obtaining information regarding the family of Becket, who lived in the village of Bowden, Roxburghshire, the last of whom died last year, aged eighty-seven years. The name is variously spelt—"Becket," "Bicket," "Bychet." I find in Russell's "Haigs of Remersyde," Emmanuel Haig married, in 1696, Margaret Becket. Can any of your readers say how this family came to settle in the neighbourhood of Melrose, as I am not aware of any other family of the name in the South-East of Scotland?

J. BECKETT FAIRGRIEVE.

1, Savile Terrace, Mayfield Road, Edinburgh.





## By the Way.

[The Editor welcomes cuttings from the Press or short notes for insertion in these pages.]

IT is not generally known, says the *Anglo-Russian*, that there survives in Russia a decaying class of the so-called Dvoryane—nobles—whose existence is maintained by all the resources of the Empire, as forming the most loyal and reliable supporters of the throne. The title of nobility is hereditary, and comes down to all descendants, but it may be conferred on members of the lower classes for distinguished service to the State. Indeed, the attainment of a certain rank in Government service, or the granting of certain decorations for some special merits, imply at the same time the elevation of the tax-paying commoner to the title of the non-tax-paying noble. The newly-made nobleman has then to choose his locality, and his name is there added to the register of the district or provincial nobles. Many Jews, having attained a certain rank in Government service, or received certain orders and decorations, have thus been, by the general Imperial law, elevated to the class of the nobility. The law, however, on this subject is incomplete, and even contradictory, and in a number of cases the Provincial Assemblies of Nobles have refused to receive into their class the new Jewish nobles. Thus, a new development is taking place in Russia of an Imperial Jewish nobility, not recognised by another Imperial nobility, and not attached to any particular locality as demanded by the law, the very name “Dvoryanin”—nobleman—being derived from “Dvor”—homestead—and meaning the possessor of so much land with serfs. The Jewish nobility question is of long standing, and has many times become the subject for discussion in the Senate, press, and especially the Assemblies of Nobles, the Senate having on a recent occasion in the Government of Smolensk pointed out that the nobility cannot exclude Jews who have been made nobles for their services to the State. This decision has apparently alarmed some ultra-conservative nobles and the Provincial Assembly of Nobles in the Government of Kursk has resolved to petition the Czar to order such an alteration in the general Imperial law as will disable the Jews from becoming nobles for any service to the State.

The Dalham Hall Estate, bequeathed by the late Cecil Rhodes to his brother, Colonel Frank Rhodes, was granted by William the Conqueror to Richard FitzGilbert in the year 1086. In those days William Peccatum, or Peache, held it of him; and soon after the latter family acquired the fee-simple of the estate, and it remained in their possession down to the reign of Edward I., to whom it was bequeathed by the owner. By Letters

Patent under the Great Seal, dated Hertford, February 20, 1303, the Manor of Dalham was granted, for life, by Edward I. to Margaret, his second Queen Consort, with other lands with which he "dowered her at the church door." As she was married to King Edward at Canterbury on September 8, 1299, this was a post-nuptial grant made to her in compensation for other lands which, for reasons of State or policy, were withdrawn, and in lieu of them the Dalham Estate and other lands, in the King's hand in 1303, were substituted. But it is interesting to note that this grant was made to her in the same form as if she had obtained it "at the church door" on the day of her marriage. It was in conformity with the very ancient custom in compliance with which royal brides of England demanded and received a formal investiture of lands and other endowments from their Kings in the face of the whole congregation assembled to see the settlement as well as the nuptial rite. This royal owner of the Dalham Hall Estate was the youngest daughter of Philip the Bold, King of France. She is said to be the first Queen of England who bore her arms, with those of her husband, in one scutcheon. She died, aged thirty-six, on February 14, 1318, and in the following year the estate passed, by grant from the Crown, to Walter, Baron de Norwich, in which family it remained until about the year 1366, when it was inherited by Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas de Norwich. This lady, having become a nun in the Priory of Deptford, resigned all her right and claim to the estate on May 18, 1378, when it reverted to her heir, William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and, on his death without heirs in 1381, the property went to his sisters, of whom Catherine married Robert, Lord Ferreres; Cecilli married Robert, Lord Willoughby; and Margaret, Roger, Lord Scales. In 1416 it was purchased by Thomas Stuteville, Esq., and remained in that family down to 1696. In 1702 it was bought by Dr. Simon Patrick, Bishop of Ely. His son and heir sold it in 1714 to John Affleck, Esq., and it continued in that family until purchased by the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, shortly before his death, for, it is said, £130,000.

We have great pleasure in calling attention to the fact that Messrs. Stokes and Cox, Record Agents, of 75, Chancery Lane, in order to meet the difficulty of obtaining certificates in cases where the locality is unknown, have prepared a General Index of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials prior to 1837, to be consulted on similar lines to those of the Registrar-General. The index (which is daily being added to) now comprises over two million entries from five hundred and fifty parishes, including many London churches, and such transcripts as exist of many lost registers. We ourselves have already profited materially by the aid of this index, and we are only too delighted to make its existence known.









REVERSE OF THE SEAL OF FERDINAND I. AS KING OF HUNGARY, 1526-1564.

*One of the Illustrations from "The Art of Heraldry."*





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THE ALDEN KINDRED OF AMERICA.

BY THE REV. MARCUS ALDEN TOLMAN.



SOCIETY recently organized in Massachusetts by some of the descendants of John Alden, of *Mayflower* fame, has adopted the name of "The Alden Kindred of America." It was formed for the purpose of strengthening the ties of kinship among those who look back to Alden as their common ancestor; also for preserving the family traditions and for fostering the spirit of genealogical research. It is now in the third year of its existence, and already has about five hundred members. The Society holds an annual reunion, at which an oration is delivered, and addresses made by prominent persons interested in the Alden genealogy. These annual gatherings, so far, have been held at the old family homestead, at Duxbury, where the house is still standing which was built by Jonathan Alden, son of John, in the year 1653, and where the latter ended his days. It is the third oldest house in America, and it has always been owned and occupied by an Alden in direct descent from John and Priscilla. The present occupant is the eighth in the line of descent from Pilgrim John. He is an enthusiastic member of the Alden Kindred Society, and has a daughter named Priscilla, who is about the age of her illustrious ancestress when she adroitly hinted

to John that it would be better for him to "speak for himself" than to do the wooing for Myles Standish.

The descendants of John Alden number many thousands, and are to be found in every State in the Union. They are more numerous than the descendants of any other Pilgrim family. Many of them have attained to great prominence in their business or professional careers, and have filled the highest offices in the gift of both Church and State. Fifteen towns in as many different States bear the name of "Alden."

The writer has made several efforts to trace the pedigree of John Alden in England, but so far in vain. There are many in England who bear the name, chiefly living in Hertfordshire and Yorkshire. There is also a prominent family in Oxford, and some in Bristol and vicinity who are descended from a grandson of Pilgrim John. The name is found in Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Germany under many different forms, such as Aulden, Auldine, Van Alden, etc. Some genealogists think that the name is of Danish origin, derived from "el or al Dane," meaning the "brave or noble Dane." This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that in Domesday Book Aldens and Aldenes are mentioned as found in those Eastern counties which were brought more directly under the influence of the Danes at their several invasions during the ninth century.

The earliest mention of Pilgrim John is found in Governor Bradford's "History of the Plymouth Colony," where these words occur:\* "John Alden was hired for a Cooper, at South Hampton, wher the ship *Mayflower* victuled; and being a hopefull yong man, was much desired, but left to his owne liking to go or stay when he came here; but he stayed and maryed here."

By this reference in Bradford's History we learn that Alden did not belong to the Leyden company, and hence that he was not one of the Pilgrims upon principle. His connection with them was at first merely a business matter. They probably found that their casks were leaking, and John was engaged to tighten the hoops. There is no evidence that he was either a "Separatist" or a "Puritan" in his religion when he boarded the *Mayflower*. He afterwards became both, and proved to be as zealous in the cause as if he had been born in Scrooby or Austerfield; but it was probably through the influence of those with whom he was so intimately associated through the long voyage of sixty-seven days, and whose deprivations and hardships he shared during the tedious winter which followed. His zeal and activity in the work of the Separatist

\* The spelling of the Journal is followed.



Church showed that he heartily accepted the tenets and practices of the new religion; and the rapidity with which he rose in public favour, as shown by the offices and honours heaped upon him, proved that his associates were satisfied with the motives which led him to cast in his lot among them. When the time for which he was hired expired, and he was at liberty to return to England, he chose to remain and share in the sufferings and dangers which it was easy to foresee were still to be endured by the members of the infant colony. He was the youngest of the signers of the compact in the *Mayflower* cabin, and he outlived all the others. Notwithstanding his humble trade, he was well-educated, refined, and courteous. Tradition represents him as very commanding in his appearance, tall and handsome. All these qualities were probably included in Governor Bradford's word "hopefull." His learning made him a valuable member of the new community, and it is said that he was kept very busy writing letters for the less fortunate of the Pilgrims who could neither read nor write. This is why he was elevated to such responsible positions of trust. He served in some public office almost continuously from the landing until the day of his death. He was the intimate friend, the household companion and chief adviser, of the military head of the colony, Myles Standish. He was chosen one of the Governor's assistants in 1633, and served in that capacity, with a slight interruption when he was engaged in other affairs of State, for fifty-three years. He represented the town of Duxbury in the General Court of the old colony for eight years. For several years he was the Treasurer of the colony. He exerted a greater influence than any other person in moulding the new Republic, and gave tone and direction to those deliberations of the Pilgrim Fathers which resulted in the success of their experiment of forming a "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Late in the year 1621 John Alden married Priscilla Molines (corrupted into Mullins), an orphan daughter of William Molines, a French Protestant who joined the Pilgrims, probably at Leyden. The story of the marriage is told with some poetic license by Longfellow in his poem "The Courtship of Myles Standish," the main features of which were taken from the family traditions, and have a foundation in fact. Five years after his marriage, Alden, with several other families, moved seven miles north of Plymouth, and founded the town of Duxbury (named from the ancestral home of Standish), where he lived to be eighty-six years old. He died on September 12, 1687.

He had eleven children ; eight, at least, of these lived to become heads of families.

So far as can be ascertained from the imperfect records, the names and approximate date of birth are as follows :

1. Elizabeth, born 1623-24.
2. John, born 1626.
3. Joseph, born 1627.
4. Sarah, born 1629.
5. Jonathan, born 1632.
6. Ruth, born 1634.
7. Rebecca, born 1637.
8. Priscilla (unknown).
9. Zachariah, born probably 1641.
10. Mary, born 1643.
11. David, born 1646.

ELIZABETH (1) was the first white woman born in America. She married William Paybody in 1644, and forty years later moved to Little Compton, Rhode Island, where she died in 1717, aged ninety-three years. She had thirteen children, ten of whom married and became heads of families. Their names were : *John, Elizabeth, Mary, Mercy, Martha, Priscilla* (died in infancy), *Priscilla, Sarah, Ruth, Rebecca, Hannah, William, and Lydia*. Of these, Elizabeth married John Rogers ; Mary married Edward Southworth ; Mercy married John Simmons ; Martha married John Seabury ; Priscilla married Rev. Ichabod Wiswall ; Sarah married John Coe ; Ruth married Benjamin Bartlett, jun. ; Rebecca married William Southworth, and Hannah married Samuel Bartlett.

Many of the Alden Kindred of America, who do not bear the name of Alden, trace their descent from Pilgrim John through Elizabeth (1) Paybody, whose house, built in 1680, is still standing in Little Compton, Rhode Island.

JOHN (2) was born in 1626, and died March 14, 1702. For many years he was the naval commander of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. He married Elizabeth Everell (Phillips), and had thirteen children, several of whom died in infancy. He is represented as a man of great force of character, deeply religious, and was one of the charter members of the Old South Church, Boston. While the witchcraft delusion was making such a stir in Massachusetts he was falsely accused of exercising occult powers, and was thrown into prison. Among his children who lived to become heads of families were Captain *John*, who at first married Elizabeth Phelps, and later Susannah Winslow ; *Elizabeth*, who married John Seabury ;



Captain *William*, who married Mary Drury ; *Nathaniel*, who married Hephzibah Mountjoy ; *Zachariah*, who married Mary Viall, and later Mary Alden, from whom descended the great American poet, William Cullen Bryant. John was the father of Captain William Alden, a ship-master, who went to England and settled near Bristol. He was the ancestor of the Aldens of Oxford, England.

JOSEPH (3) was born in 1627, and died in 1697. He married Mary Simmons, and moved to Bridgewater, where he became the owner of a large tract of land which became very valuable. He left three sons and two daughters: *Isaac*, *Joseph*, *John*, *Elizabeth*, and *Mary*. Each of these had very large families, from whom descended many of the most prominent members of the Alden Kindred of America. Among the descendants of *Isaac* who attained to eminence were Captain Ebenezer, Deacon Nathan, Captain Nathan, Rev. Lucius (a missionary to the West), also the numerous family of Byrams, of New Jersey. Joseph had ten children, and from him descended *Ebenezer*, a noted physician of New Hampshire, his son *Ebenezer*, jun., also a noted physician and author of a well-known book called "Alden Memorial," who was also the father of Rev. *Ebenezer* Alden, the pastor of Daniel Webster, of Marshfield ; and Rev. *Edmund K.* Alden, for many years the General Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Also from Joseph was descended the Rev. *Timothy* Alden, D.D., formerly of Portsmouth, N.H., and later of Pennsylvania, President of Alleghany College at Meadville, and well-known as the author of "Alden's Collection of American Epitaphs." Also from Joseph descended the Rev. *John* Alden, of Providence, Rhode Island, who was the author of a book called "The Story of a Pilgrim Family," in which we find nearly all we know of the early history of the Alden family in this country.

SARAH (4) married Alexander, the oldest son of Captain Myles Standish, the military commander of the Plymouth Colony. They had seven children: *Myles*, *Ebenezer*, *Lorea* (who married Abraham Sampson), *Lydia* (who married Isaac Sampson), *Mary* (who married Caleb Sampson), *Sarah* (who married Benjamin Soule), and *Elizabeth* (who married Samuel Delano, corrupted from "de la Noye"). Lydia (Sampson) was an ancestor of Mr. John A. Goodwin, the author of a well-known history called "The Pilgrim Republic"; and of Mrs. Jane G. Austin, the author of "Standish of Standish," and of several other historical novels illustrative of Puritan life, manners, and customs of early New England days.

JONATHAN (5), the fifth child and third son of Pilgrim John,

showed the same fondness for a military life which has always been a marked characteristic of the Alden family. He filled the offices of Ensign, Lieutenant, and then Captain in the old Colony Militia, and at his death was buried with military honours, with the distinction of having the first eulogy pronounced over his remains. This innovation was made by the Rev. Ichabod Wiswall, mentioned above as having married Priscilla, daughter of Elizabeth (1). He was heir to his father's estate at Duxbury, and built the house which is still standing, where John and Priscilla spent the last few years of their lives. One of his descendants still occupies the old homestead. Jonathan remained single until he was forty-five years old, and then married Abigail Hallet, of Barnstable. He had four children: *Andrew, Jonathan, John* (who inherited the old Duxbury homestead), and *Benjamin*. These all had large families, and were the ancestors of many distinguished men and women who bear the name of Alden.

RUTH (6), the third daughter and sixth child of John and Priscilla, married John Bass, of Braintree. She died October 12, 1674, and her husband, who outlived her forty years, died September 12, 1716. She had seven children: *John, Samuel, Ruth, Joseph, Hannah, Mary*, and *Sarah*. The latter married Ephraim Thayer, from whom descended the great number bearing the name of Thayer scattered throughout New England. Hannah married Joseph Adams, of Braintree, from whom descended the two Presidents of the United States, father and son, John Adams and John Quincy Adams. Joseph was the great-grandfather of the Right Rev. Edward Bass, who was the first Bishop of what was then called the "Eastern Diocese." He was educated at Harvard College; ordained Priest by the Bishop of London, at Fulham Palace, May 24, 1752; and on May 7, 1797, was consecrated Bishop by the Bishops of Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland.

REBECCA (7) and PRISCILLA (8) are not mentioned by the early historians of the family, so it is not known whom they married, nor where they settled. It is generally supposed that they died young.

ZACHARIAH (9), the fourth son of John, is likewise unknown to history. By some genealogists his name seems to have been confounded with his nephew, the Zachariah mentioned above as a son of John (2).

MARY (10), the youngest daughter of John and Priscilla, married Thomas Delano, son of Philip de la Noye, a French Huguenot who came over in the *Fortune*, the first ship after the *Mayflower*. They had eight children: *Benoni, Thomas, Jonathan, David, Mary, Sarah, Ruth*, and *Joseph*.



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DAVID (II), the youngest son of Pilgrim John, died in 1719. He married Mercy, daughter of Constant Southworth, who was a son of Governor Bradford's wife, the widow of Edward Southworth. He was the owner of large estates in Middleborough, Pembroke, and Duxbury; was a prominent Church-worker, held in high esteem by all who knew him, and much employed in the public business of the new colony. He had four children: *Ruth*, who married Samuel Sprague and moved to Rochester; *Alice*, who married Judah Paddock, of Yarmouth; *Benjamin*, who married in Duxbury near the old homestead, and had eight children; *Samuel*, who married Sarah Sprague, and had seven children.

It would be bewildering to attempt to trace the Alden genealogy farther than the sons and the daughters of John and Priscilla. The rapid increase and the intermarriages with families of other names render it impossible to give more than the names of a few who trace their pedigree to the *Mayflower*. The descendants of John and Priscilla have now reached the eleventh generation.

The Aldens of America have always been noted for their numerous progeny; for their longevity, many having reached the age of ninety and over, and two or three having passed the hundred-year mark; for their patriotism, as witnessed by the many military titles which they bear; for their interest in all the affairs of State, as shown by the civil offices which they have filled; by their honesty, industry, and sobriety, and for the general respect and esteem which they have won from every community in which their lot has been cast. Every member of the Society of the Alden Kindred of America counts it a high privilege to be able to trace his pedigree back through the successive generations to John Alden, "the stripling who first stepped upon Plymouth Rock," and to Priscilla Molines, "the fairest maiden of the *Mayflower*."



## NOTES ON THE EARLY MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.



As the result of the Battle of Carham in 1018, the territory of Lothian fell under the rule of Malcolm II., King of Scots, and the historic River Tweed became the boundary between England and Scotland. The town, or "noble village," of Berwick-upon-Tweed (King Edgar, A.D. 1097) is only heard of after that event, and a castle was soon thereafter erected on the crown of the steep northern bank to defend the mouth of the river. King David ruled over the southern parts of Scotland (Lothian and Strathclyde), with the title of Comes, from 1107 to 1124, and during that period built many religious houses and castles, and encouraged the emigration of prominent Anglo-Normans, such as the Bruces, Morevilles, Fitz-Alans, Somervilles, Lindsays, etc. He also apparently erected many villages into burghs holding from himself, and, to defend them, built a royal castle in or near them. The earliest town so founded seems to have been Berwick-upon-Tweed, as in the Charter by which Earl David founded the Benedictine Abbey of Selkirk, *circa* 1113 to 1119, he granted to the monks "in Berwyc unam carrucatam et unam may suram sub ecclesia usque in Twoda et dimidium unius piscaturæ et septimam partem molendini et *quadraginta solidos de censu de burgo per unamq uemque annum.*"<sup>1</sup> Here we have a very early reference to the burgh, and this is more than confirmed when, in 1140, having become King of Scotland (he succeeded Alexander I., his brother, in 1124), David appointed Maynard the Fleming, who had been Provost of Berwick, to be Provost of the new burgh of St. Andrews. See "Douglas Book" (Sir W. Fraser), vol. i., p. 7, quoting from the Register of St. Andrews. Berwick appears thus, if not the capital (the modern idea of capital was then unknown), at least the exemplar and model burgh of Scotland. King David established the Court of the Four Burghs, which decided questions involving

<sup>1</sup> In the same charter, immediately after the grant from the customs of Berwick, there are grants in "burgo de Rokesburg." Of the famous Burgh and Castle of Roxburgh nothing now remains except a few fine picturesque ruins on the prominent green mound between the Tweed and the Teviot, the two rivers coming closer and closer till the junction, half a mile further down near Kelso. Berwick and Roxburgh seem, therefore, the first of David's burghs, and they were the earliest and first-ranked members of the Court of the Four Burghs.



the usages of burghs and rights, etc., of burgesses, and probably assessed the taxes levied on the burghs for the Crown.

In all early references Berwick appears to have been the chief member of this ancient court—"curia quattuor burgorum." The Statutæ Gildæ were *codified* in Berwick in 1238, and seem identical with the laws of Newcastle made in the reign of Henry II., but probably as old as Henry I. (1100-1135). This, again, confirms the contention for the antiquity of the burgh. The only Scottish burgh founded by David I., out of fourteen in all, which gives the year, or probable year, of its charter is St. Andrews, A.D. 1140, and Berwick was a fully constituted municipality long before that date, as has already been stated. As Berwick was sacked and burned over and over again—notably by King John (1216) and Edward I. (1296)—all its early charters and papers were destroyed, and it is only possible to prove facts from other sources. It may be added, further, that in a treaty with the French in 1295, in the short and troubled reign of John Baliol, Berwick, as the principal Scots burgh, appended its seal as *first* of all the burghs of Scotland.

Now, as to the unique and peculiar status of the town, since it finally passed into English hands on August 25, 1482. In 1562 the question arose if a Royal Proclamation should be made in Berwick, "*which is of the realm, but not in it.*" The English Kings from Edward I. granted various charters, all of which admit the antiquity of the burgh as a Scots town, and confirm and grant special privileges—viz., the Mayor (in 1302, Edward I.) was to be presented after his election to the King or to the Chancellor to swear fealty, etc. The Mayor and Bailiffs had power of pit and gallows, and by the Great Charter of James I., April 30, 1604, Court of Pleas, Mayor to be King's Escheator, gaol delivery and gallows, Grant of Oyer and Terminer, etc., were *confirmed*. The four Bailiffs, along with the Mayor, discharged the office of Sheriff till 1835, when the town was by 5 and 6 William IV., c. 276, constituted a county of a burgh, with power to elect a Sheriff in the usual way. In all special proclamations of the Crown the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed is still honourably and specially mentioned, as when the Bishop of Wakefield's hymn was ordered to be "used in all churches in England and Wales and in the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed on Sunday, 20 June, 1897."

Much could be added in dealing with the rough Border story of the ancient town at the mouth of the Tweed, but these stray notes are only intended to indicate the very ancient, peculiar, and unique status of the Scots Royal Burgh, so that whether it is classed as a

Scots or an English burgh, it is one of the most ancient municipalities in either kingdom—certainly, so far as can be ascertained, the oldest, or amongst the oldest, in Scotland.



## THE ARMS OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY (*continued*).



N St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster, in 1800, a wall-painting of considerable interest was discovered behind some panelling. It represented King Edward III. and his sons, all in armour, and wearing surcoats of their arms, which clearly showed their respective differences. This painting, which perished in the fire of 1834, was luckily copied when it was discovered, the copy, which was made by Richard Smirke, being now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries.

The eldest son, Edward "of Woodstock," Earl of Chester and Duke of Cornwall, is best known as "Edward the Black Prince." Around his arms cluster many heraldic traditions. MS. Ashmole 15 (A) ascribes to him "les armes dangleterre a un bordure dazure." These are not the arms usually associated with the Black Prince, but doubtless they were his arms prior to the year 1340, the date at which his father, King Edward III., assumed the title of King of France, together with the arms of that country. When the second and third quarterings were introduced into the shield of England, the azure bordure was no longer desirable. We accordingly find that his arms after 1340 were: Quarterly, 1 and 4 azure, semé-de-lis or (for France); 2 and 3 gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or (for England); over all a label of three points argent. From that date onwards the plain label of three points argent always appears to have been the difference for the heir-apparent to the English throne. His crest was: On a chapeau gules, twined up ermine, a lion statant (*not guardant*) and crowned or, gorged with a label of three points argent.

This is one of the few cases in which the Royal crest was not carried guardant; but there can be no doubt in the case of the Black Prince, for both the actual crest upon his helmet suspended over his tomb at Canterbury and the representation of his crest on the helmet supporting the head of his effigy plainly show the lion looking



straight forward. The crest on the actual helmet is not crowned, and has not the label. But it is not unlikely that both were originally added, and have since disappeared. The funeral and the tomb were carried out in accordance with the express directions contained in his will. He directed that there should be two destriers, with their housings of his arms, and two mounted men armed with his arms and helmets, "*lun pur la guerre de nos armez entiers quartillez et lautre pur la paix de nos bages des plumes d'ostruce.*" The Prince also speaks of "*Notre heaulme du leopard.*" As most people are aware, the actual shield of arms, the helmet and the surcoat (of the arms) are now suspended above the tomb of the Black Prince. It is curious to notice that the label does not figure on the shield, though traces of the former appearance of one thereon are to be observed on the surcoat.

The shields "for peace" and "for war" are also sculptured upon the tomb at Canterbury. The shields for war—*i.e.*, of his arms of France and England quarterly, with his label—are surmounted by his motto "Houmout" ("Hoogh-moed," *i.e.*, high-minded or magnanimous). His shield "for peace" is Sable, three ostrich-feathers palewise, 2 and 1 argent, the pen of each enfiled with a scroll, also argent, bearing the motto *Ich diene*. The exact status of the shield for peace as a coat of arms is not very apparent. We have no other instance of its use, and the Prince, in his will, distinctly speaks of it as "*noz bages des plumes d'ostruce.*" It will hardly be necessary to point out that the words quoted should be translated as "our badges of ostrich-feathers" (*i.e.*, one badge, one feather), the badge being the single quill, which was, of course, capable of reduplication to any artistic extent desirable. Consequently I am firmly convinced that not even for the person of the Black Prince did such a coat of arms ever exist as Sable, three ostrich-feathers, etc. His badge was the single silver ostrich-feather, and for convenience in its permanent and ceremonial representation it was repeated thrice, and placed upon a black ground. Although a "field" cannot be said to have been originally an essential part of a badge, it later became almost universal and practically a fixed custom to represent a badge heraldically upon a roundel of one or more of the livery colours. We see the germs of this later practice in this shield "for peace." The Black Prince is supposed to have obtained this sobriquet from the colour of his armour. The Black Prince, I believe, was so named from his livery; and black being his livery, his badge of the ostrich-feather was depicted upon a black background. Other Royal instances of a black livery

occur in the cases of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York (whose livery was white and green and black), and Sir Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, whose livery was either black or black and gold, but probably of black only. The badge of the single ostrich-feather appears upon several of the seals of the Black Prince. The ostrich-plume is so intimately associated both by use and tradition with the Black Prince that perhaps it may be well to here consider it fully rather than elsewhere. Nobody now believes the romantic legend which asserts that the Prince won them from the King of Bohemia at the Battle of Cressy. This particular legend cannot be traced further back than the second edition of Camden's "Remains," where it is stated, "The truth is that he wonne them at the Battle of Cressy from John, King of Bohemia, whom he there slew"! In the first edition of the same work the writer had stated: "The tradition is that the Prince won them at the Battle of Poitiers." The real fact is that no vestige of proof can be produced that the King of Bohemia ever used one or more ostrich-feathers either as a crest or badge, nor does any evidence exist that he used the motto *Ich diene*. In addition to this, an ostrich-feather appears on one of the seals of Edward III., and it undoubtedly was used by most, if not all, of the other Plantagenet Princes, which would most certainly have not been the case if it had been an honourable distinction fought for and won upon the field of battle by the Black Prince. Sir Harris Nicolas probably hit upon the true explanation when, after stating that among certain pieces of plate belonging to Queen Philippa of Hainault was a large silver-gilt dish enamelled with a black escutcheon with ostrich-feathers, "*vno scuch nigro cum pennis de ostrich*," he suggested that the ostrich-feather was probably originally a badge of the Counts of Hainault, derived from the County of Ostrevant, a title which was held by their eldest sons. This would seem to show, unless (which seems to be the more probable conclusion) it can be proved that the dish was a gift from the Prince to his mother, that the Prince derived his livery as well as his badge from Hainault. As the Black Prince, the Duke of Lancaster, and the Duke of Gloucester can all be proved to have borne it, and as it continued in use as a badge by Henry IV. and by the Beauforts, Dukes of Somerset, it is idle to suppose it belonged by conquest exclusively to the Black Prince; and the most probable supposition, of course, is that it came through Queen Philippa, from whom they all derived it. If that be the case, however, the gift of it (unless made purely *ex gratia*) to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, still awaits explanation.



From Harl. MS. 304, fol. 12, it appears that the "Feather silver with the pen gold is the King's; the ostrich-feather pen and all silver is the Prince's; and the ostrich-feather gold, the pen ermine, is the Duke of Lancaster's." On the Garter plate of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, two ostrich-feathers are represented, one on either side of the escutcheon. These are white, with the pen compony argent and azure, as is the bordure with which the arms are differenced. It is by no means an assured fact that the motto *Ich dien* originated in conjunction with the ostrich-feather, or was derived from the same source. Whilst the ostrich-feather was used by the sons of Edward III., as has been stated, the Black Prince alone used the motto *Ich diene*. There was, therefore, no inseparable connection between the two. The utter absence at that period or until much later of a German motto in British armory, added to the fact that the only one who used the motto was the Prince of Wales, at any rate makes the suggested and traditional Welsh origin of the motto as plausibly probable as the Bohemian one, which is demonstrably wrong. If the motto is Welsh, subject to the traditional translation "Here's the Man," as has been alleged, it would recall the words of Edward I., spoken when at Carnarvon Castle he produced his new-born son to the Welsh chieftains, and proclaimed him their Prince of Wales. Possibly—as is doubtless the case in many another heraldic instance in which we are still blindly groping for an origin—the real truth is that there is no explanation at all save that of fancy and choice. In the Plantagenet period there can be no doubt that the single feather was the real badge; but doubtless, from the use of a treble form by Edward the Black Prince, the single badge gradually became a plume of three ostrich-feathers first ensigned, and then enfiled by a Prince's coronet. The Plantagenet family becoming extinct in the male line, and the execution of the Earl of Surrey and the curious armorial exception in the Stafford Act of Restoration being noticeable warnings to Royal "heirs general" to leave Royal arms and insignia alone, the use of the ostrich-feather as a badge came to an end, except in the persons of the Sovereign and his eldest son. The plume enfiled by a coronet came into general use in the early Stuart period, and, with the motto *Ich dien*, it has ever since remained the badge of the *heir-apparent* of the Sovereign. Though now colloquially known as the "Prince of Wales's plume," this is a misnomer, and, as had been previously done in similar circumstances, the plume was recently exemplified to George, Duke of Cornwall and York, some months before his creation as Prince of Wales. It still appears

upon the Privy Seal of the Sovereign and upon the Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster as one of the Royal badges, but it has not been recited as such in any of the recent Royal Warrants declaring and exemplifying the Royal Arms. Though the ostrich-feather was the chief and principal badge of the Black Prince, it was not the only one, for by his will he bequeaths to the Church at Canterbury his hangings of ostrich-feathers of black tapestry, and to his son (afterwards Richard II.) "the worsted hangings embroidered with mermaids, swans, with ladies' heads and ostrich-feathers."

The legitimate children of Edward the Black Prince were two in number—viz., Edward of Angoulême, who died at the age of seven, and who probably never bore arms, and Richard, who succeeded to the throne eventually as Richard II. Reference to his arms will be made later. The Prince had also an illegitimate son, Roger of Clarendon (Sir Roger de Clarendon). His arms were: Or, on a bend sable three ostrich-feathers, the pen of each enfiled by a scroll argent.

The second son of King Edward III. was William of Hatfield, who died young.

The third son was Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence. With regard to the arms of the Duke of Clarence there is a good deal of diversity of statement. Doyle illustrates a shield "from his seal, 1368," which simply shows France (ancient) and England quarterly, surmounted by a label of three points (plain and presumably argent), but at the same time quotes as the arms of the Duke: Quarterly, 1 and 4 azure, semé-de-lis or (for France), 2 and 3 gules, three lions passant (guardant) or (for England), a label of three points argent, each charged with a canton gules. *Crest*: A lion statant gorged with a label as above. *Supporters*: Dexter, a lion sinister, an eagle. The label, as above quoted, is the one given in Jenyns' "Ordinary." This is probably correct, and is the one usually assigned to the Duke. Woodward, however, states that Lionel, Duke of Clarence and Earl of Ulster, "in right of his wife, Elizabeth De Burgh, bore a label of five points charged with crosses (probably Ulster, 'Or, a cross gules')." It would have been more correct to describe this coat as of De Burgh rather than as of Ulster.

Lionel, Duke of Clarence, had an only child, Philippa, who married Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March. Considering that Philippa was a Royal heiress, and one not remote from the succession to the Crown, it is curious to observe that the Earl of March does not appear to have used arms on her behalf. His seal simply shows the well-known arms of Mortimer: Barry of six or



and azure, on a chief of the first two pellets, between two gyrons of the second, over all an inescutcheon argent. The shield is suspended in front of a rose-tree, and supported by two lions sejant (the white lions of March), the head of each contained within a helmet, and on each, as a crest, issuing from a coronet a triple plume (azure). The two younger sons and one of the daughters of Edmund and Philippa died without issue; but the eldest son, Roger Mortimer, who succeeded his father and mother as Earl of March and Ulster respectively, of course left issue. His arms, as emblazoned on his seal and elsewhere quoted, are: Quarterly, 1 and 4 (Mortimer, as given above); 2 and 3, or, a cross gules (for De Burgh or Ulster). His crest was the same as that of his father above referred to, and his supporters were two lions argent, langued gules, armed azure. His colours were red and white ("Monasticon," vi., part i., p. 354). Considering that after the succession of Richard II. Roger Mortimer was heir-presumptive to the English throne, his omission to quarter the arms of his grandfather is inexplicable, and the preference given to the arms of his grandmother can only be accounted for by accepting them as a territorial or sovereign coat for the Earldom of Ulster. Anne, the elder daughter, and eventually sole heir of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, by Lady Eleanor Holand, elder daughter of Thomas, second Earl of Kent, married Richard of Conisburgh, Earl of Cambridge (whose arms will, of course, be considered later in the order in which he personally stood in succession). It is curious to note, and is a matter deserving of thought, that Richard, Duke of York, the son of the Earl of Cambridge, did not quarter or bear the arms of Anne Mortimer, his mother, through whom his heirship to the Crown came, but bore *en surtout* the arms of her mother (Holand, in reality Plantagenet)—viz., England, a bordure argent. The only son of Anne Mortimer was Richard, Duke of York, above mentioned, the father of Edward IV.

The fourth son of Edward III. was John "of Gaunt," more properly of "Ghent," Duke of Lancaster and Aquitaine, Earl of Richmond, and King of Castile and Leon. The arms of John of Gaunt were: Quarterly, 1 and 4 azure, semé-de-lis or (for France); 2 and 3 gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or (for England); over all a label of three points (? ermine; ? each point charged with three ermine spots). *Crest*: On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant guardant and crowned or, gorged with a label ermine. *Badges*: (1) An ostrich-feather ermine; (2) an ostrich-feather argent; (3) an eagle standing upon a padlock. *Colours*: White and blue.

The first wife of John of Gaunt was Blanche, younger daughter and eventually sole heir of Henry, Duke of Lancaster; and, *jure uxoris*, John of Ghent succeeded as Earl of Lancaster in 1361, being created Duke of Lancaster in 1362. From this marriage, of course, the "colours" (blue and white) of Lancaster were derived. Harl. MS. 304, fol. 12, gives "the ostrich-feather gold, the pen ermine," to be the badge of the Duke of Lancaster, and Woodward gives still yet another variety of this badge, saying that "John of Ghent . . . placed a chain along the quill." The Duke of Lancaster "bequeathed to St. Paul's Cathedral his bed, powdered with roses," so doubtless the rose was another of his badges. John of Gaunt bequeathed to his daughter, the Queen of Portugal, "mon meilleur cerf d'or." This probably, however, was worn as the badge of his nephew, Richard II., in whose reign we have evidence that all the Knights of the Garter and the King's Household wore the King's badge of the hart, "the whyche herte was the Kynges livery." The badge of the eagle and fetterlock is not easily accounted for. It probably is a variant of the falcon and the fetterlock used by other members of the Royal family, and, indeed, it is sometimes quoted for John of Gaunt as a falcon holding in its beak a fetterlock. By his first marriage the Duke of Lancaster had one son, Henry (who succeeded to the throne as Henry IV., and will be presently referred to), and two daughters. By his second marriage with Constance, eldest daughter and coheir of Pedro, King of Castile, he had one daughter, Katherine, who married Henry III., King of Castile and Leon. John of Gaunt married, thirdly, January 13, 1396, Katherine, daughter of Sir Payne Roet Gynne King of Arms, and widow of Sir Hugh de Swinford, Knt. He had cohabited with Katharine Swinford long before the date of the marriage, and by her had issue (all born before the date of the marriage) three sons and a daughter, viz.: (1) John de Beaufort, Earl of Somerset and Marquess of Dorset; (2) Henry de Beaufort, Cardinal; (3) Thomas de Beaufort, Duke of Exeter; and Joan Beaufort, who married Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland. By Act of Parliament, 20 Richard II., these children of John of Gaunt were fully and entirely legitimated. It has been very frequently stated and supposed that they were excluded by this Act from succession to the Crown. This is not so, the words "*excepta dignitate regali*" being inserted, not in the Act referred to, but in the Letters Patent of Confirmation issued ten years later by Henry IV., which could not deprive them of the full rights of legitimation which they then possessed by Act of Parliament.



Before the Act of legitimation the arms of John of Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, as a bastard, were: Per pale argent and azure, on a broad bend "the arms of Lancaster"—*i.e.*, England and a label of France—viz., gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label of three points azure, each point charged with three fleurs-de-lis or. The use of this coat is simply incomprehensible. The bend is not of the arms of John of Gaunt, but of his first wife, the heiress of the earlier Dukes of Lancaster, and the colours of the field were derived from the same source. It simply goes to prove how entirely the property and inheritance of a wife passed into the possession of her husband. After the legitimation the bastardized arms were discarded, and the arms of the Earl of Somerset as they appear on his Garter plate are: Quarterly, 1 and 4 France (modern); azure, three fleurs-de-lis or, 2 and 3 gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or (for England); all within a bordure compony azure and argent (here, again, the "colours" of the first wife are introduced). *Mantling*: Gules, lined ermine. *Crest*: On a cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant guardant or, gorged with a collar gobony argent and azure. The crest certainly is *not* crowned in this case. Doyle, however, quoted it as crowned, and mentions supporters—"dexter, a greyhound argent; sinister, a hind argent." The hind was undoubtedly derived through his wife from the badge of her ancestress, Joan, "the fayre mayde of Kent." The origin of the greyhound is less easy to allocate. This would seem to be its first appearance, but it subsequently became one of the best known of the Beaufort and Tudor badges. Cardinal Beaufort, the second son of John of Gaunt, by Katharine Swynford, used the same arms of the Earl of Somerset, but added a crescent argent in the centre of his quarters for difference. The third son, Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, K.G., bore: Quarterly, 1 and 4 azure, three fleurs-de-lis or (for France); 2 and 3 gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or (for England); all within a bordure compony ermine and azure. *Mantling*: Gules and ermine. *Crest*: On a cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant guardant and crowned or, gorged with a collar compony ermine and azure. His *livery* appears to have been black and gold. The same arms appear on his seal as Duke of Exeter, together with two swans as supporters. On his seal as Admiral of England the sail of the ship and the banner in the stern both display his arms as above quoted. Sandford's "Genealogical History" (p. 263) states: "After he was created Duke of Exeter he changed his border into gobony argent and azure, flowry or." In other words, he added a golden fleur-

de-lis to each of the blue panes in his bordure. That, of course, was a derivation from the arms of John de Holand, Duke of Exeter (his predecessor in the title), whose arms were: England, a bordure of France. The *badge* of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, was a portcullis or.

Joan Beaufort, who was the only daughter of John of Gaunt and Katherine Swinford, and who married Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, transmitted the colours to her posterity, for we find two of her descendants differencing their arms of Nevill by a label compony argent and azure.

John de Beaufort, Earl of Somerset and Marquis of Dorset, had three sons, Henry, John, and Edmund, who succeeded each other successively as Earls of Somerset, and two daughters, of whom the elder, Joan, who married James I. of Scotland, bore upon her seal (Laing's "Scottish Seals," i. 44) Scotland impaled with quarterly 1 and 4 France, 2 and 3 England, all within a bordure compony argent and azure, the bordure being continued down the palar line, and not dimidiated.

The eldest son, Henry Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, above referred to, used the same arms as his father. His brother, John Beaufort, created Duke of Somerset, K.G., has one of the finest of the remaining early Garter plates. His arms as there displayed are emblazoned on a bendy field of his livery colours vert, argent and gules. The arms are: Quarterly, France (modern) and England, a bordure compony argent and azure. *Mantling*: Gules and ermine. *Crest*: On a cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant guardant crowned or, gorged with a collar gobony argent and azure. *Supporters*: Dexter, an eagle, wings inverted argent, crowned or; sinister, an antelope argent, spotted or (or? bezanty), the horns, tusks, mane, beard, and hoofs or. On either side of the escutcheon, erect, is the *badge* of an ostrich-feather argent, the pen compony argent and azure, as the bordure of the arms. Doyle terms the sinister supporter a "yale," and shows the effigy of the Duke wearing a collar of SS. It is of interest to note that this is the earliest Garter plate showing supporters.

The only child of the Duke of Somerset was Margaret, who married Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, the uterine brother of Henry VI. Before he married Margaret Beaufort, and whilst apparently he had no justifiable claim to bear the Royal Arms, he entirely discarded his paternal arms, and bore: Quarterly, 1 and 4 azure, three fleurs-de-lis or (for France); 2 and 3 gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or (for England); all within a bordure



azure charged alternately with fleurs-de-lis and martlets or. *Crest*: On a cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine, a dragon with wings elevated of the first. *Supporters*: Dexter, a greyhound argent, collared gules, ringed and studded or; sinister, a dragon or and gules. *Colours*: White and green. The reason of the grant of these arms to him it is impossible to conjecture. (His brother, Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, was similarly favoured, his bordure, however, containing martlets only.) The only child of Edmund Tudor and Margaret Beaufort was Henry Tudor, who succeeded to the throne as Henry VII., and will be presently referred to.

John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, was succeeded as Earl of Somerset by Edmund Somerset, Regent of France, who in his turn was created Duke of Somerset. Before he succeeded as Earl of Somerset he appears to have borne his bordure azure and ermine—"Fraunce and Englande, a border gobonye Blewe and Ermine" (MS. Harl., 1156)—but on his succession he reverted to the argent and azure of his predecessors. His badges were (1449): "The Portecolys" ("Political Poems," ii., p. 221); "The bonet of stele, & the cresset w<sup>t</sup> a difference & the beane stalk" [broompods] (MS. Ashmole, 763, iv.). The Duke of Somerset was succeeded successively by his two sons, Henry and Edmund, the latter of whom was attainted and executed after the Battle of Tewkesbury. John, the youngest son, had fallen at that battle. The representation then devolved upon the five sisters: Alianor, wife of James, Earl of Ormonde; Joan, wife of Robert, Lord Howth; Anne, wife of Sir William Paston; Margaret, wife of Humphrey, Earl of Stafford; and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Henry Lewes. Their descendants are therefore entitled to quarter the Royal Arms of France and England within the bordure compoy so often quoted.

Henry Beaufort, third Duke of Somerset above referred to, had an illegitimate son, Charles Somerset, created Earl of Worcester. He debruised the arms of Beaufort with a bendlet sinister argent. This in his case has been frequently termed a baton (*i.e.*, a coupé bendlet), but this is not correct, his bendlet being merely in its turn debruised by the bordure. After his marriage with Lady Elizabeth Herbert, daughter and heir of William, Earl of Huntingdon, he bore the arms of Herbert in pretence. His crest was: "On a cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine, a panther statant guardant argent, semé of torteaux, hurts and pomeis alternately, with flames issuant from his ears and mouth, gorged with a plain collar, the chain reflexed over the back or" (MS. Harl., 6, 170).

The supporters on his seal are: Dexter, an eagle gorged with a coronet; sinister, a yale or heraldic antelope collared and chained. The great similarity of these to those upon the Garter plate of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, will be noticed. *Motto*: "Faire le doy." *Colours* (1513): "Blew, whyt, and red."

His son Henry, Earl of Worcester, relinquished the baton sinister. In lieu thereof he placed the arms of Beaufort on a broad fesse upon a golden field, quartering this coat with the arms of Herbert and Wydeville. His badge was "The Port cullyce" (MS. Harl., 1,156, fol. 51); William, the next Earl of Worcester, "Mutare vel timere sperno." Edward, the succeeding Earl of Worcester, reverted to the simple Beaufort arms undifferenced. They have since continued to be so used by the family. The arms of Somerset upon a fesse on a golden field were allowed as a quartering in 1623 (Visitation of Shropshire) to a family of Fox, descended from a Somerset heiress.

(To be continued.)



## SOURCES OF REVENUE.



THE season of "Christmas ills and Christmas bills" is no sooner over than one begins to look forward to the New Year's taxation. Hardly has the New Year set in than the "inhabited house duty" and the income-tax claim attention, and thenceforward rates and taxes punctuate the year. It is one of the many troubles of life that we owe to the

Romans, whose yoke still girds upon us in so many ways. As regards ancient Britain, there is no trace of anything in the nature of taxes, but the Romans levied their taxes here, as in all their subjugated provinces, not according to any general rule or method, but as it suited the circumstances of the moment. As money was a scarce commodity, they were mostly levies in kind, usually a tenth of the produce of the land, which had to be delivered into the public granary. The property of the ancient Briton was in flocks and herds, which were taxed at so much per head; and sometimes, by way of variation, a poll-tax was levied upon individuals. These taxes were very grievous, and it was in consequence of them that



the Iceni, under Boadicea, rose and attacked the Roman forces around London. The revenues of the English Kings were derived from their vast possessions in land, payments "for his sustentation in kind," fines, and other proceeds of the courts of law. The Norman Conquest brought no new taxes. The Crown had revenues enough from the royal demesnes and confiscated estates. The Domesday Book shows that the King held no fewer than 1,422 manors and lordships, besides farms and lands. Then came the feudal system, with the knight's fee, "aids," and wardship. Every holding sufficient to support a knight paid a fee of £20 a year. The "aids" were given—(1) when the King made his son a knight; (2) when his eldest daughter was married; and (3) to ransom him should he be captive. The incidents of wardship were curious. On the death of a tenant-in-chief, the King took possession to ward off intruders, and in payment received a year's profits on the land. If the infant was a girl he could select a husband for her, and give her in marriage to a person of suitable position, willing to do knight's service to the King. As a matter of fact, royal wards were handed over to the King's favourites or sold for money. The "highest-priced" ward on the Rolls is Isabel, Countess of Gloucester, for whom Geoffrey de Mandeville gave Henry III. 2,000 marks. As lord paramount the King also claimed all goods stolen and thrown away by the thief in his flight, valuable animals found straying, unclaimed wrecks of the sea, whales and sturgeons, property for which there was no owner, and treasure-trove—money or valuables found hidden away and the owner unknown. He also had the custody of the lands of "natural fools," and obtained payments for the grant of liberties or charters. Justice was bought and sold. The Exchequer Rolls contain numerous records of payments to "expedite justice," and counter-payments to have proceedings delayed or stayed. A special clause was inserted in Magna Charta against these practices. The pecuniary penalties imposed were also a great source of profit, and various extortions were imposed. About 1290, when the Jews were mostly employed in usury, and were allowed to enrich themselves in order that they might be "squeezed," the King was absolute lord over their goods and families, sometimes taxing them in a body, sometimes individually, and occasionally seizing a large part of their possessions, putting them wholesale in prison the while. At length Edward I. took all they had and sent them adrift. In the twelfth century a land-tax was levied on the knight's fee, under the title of scutage, and on the disappearance of the Danegeld in 1163 a form of taxation called

"tallage" came into vogue. The usual course was that before an expedition was entered upon by the King a demand was made for a certain sum from the citizens of London, and then the country was taxed on the basis of the London assessment. In the fourteenth century these tallages were superseded by general grants. Henry II. taxed all movables, including cattle, stock, corn, furniture, money, and stock-in-trade, in support of the first Crusade, and on the second Crusade, to expel Saladin from Jerusalem, movables were taxed to a tenth of their value. Similar taxes were afterwards levied. The Customs, too, was a source of revenue; the origin of it is unknown. In the early predatory days it took the form of a payment for insurance against robbery, and before Magna Charta merchants were liable to exactions of no fixed amount; but in the thirteenth century duties were agreed upon under the title of "Ancient Customs."

It would take too much space to follow all the intricacies of taxation from this point, but a few of the chief points cannot be overlooked. For instance, there is the graduated "poll"-tax of the fourteenth century, ranging from £6 13s. 4d. for a Duke to 4d. for a man and his wife not possessing estates. The graduated income-tax dates back to the middle of the fifteenth century. During the Wars of the Roses taxes and subsidies were very oppressive, and often failed. Henry VIII. was so extravagant that, though he commenced his reign with two millions of savings accumulated by his father, and seized the properties of the monasteries (which he gave away lavishly to his courtiers), he died deeply in debt. One of the first taxes of his successor was on sheep. Elizabeth commenced her reign with a legacy of debt that took fifteen years to discharge. She carried economy even to parsimony. She knew that it was impossible to tax and be loved, and she preferred popularity. The Commons, except in the case of the Armada, voted supplies grudgingly. Under the Stuarts the old system of fifteenths and tenths and subsidies continued. Tobacco, brought into the country by Hawkins and popularized by Raleigh, was obnoxious to the King, and was taxed at the rate of 6s. 8d. per pound weight. The trade monopolies granted by Elizabeth, and which were the forerunners of the present "patents," were a source of revenue, but not a large one. These monopolies became so great an evil that in 1601 a great debate took place in Parliament, with the result that the Queen promised a reformation. The most obnoxious monopolies were abolished. Under James I. they again caused trouble, particularly the "patents" for inns, alehouses, and gold and silver thread. In the fourth Parlia-



ment of this King an Act was passed restricting the grant of monopolies to patents for fourteen years for "new invented manufactures and arts never practised before and not mischievous to the State"; but this was evaded. King James also created, for the purpose of revenue, the Order of Baronets, an hereditary knighthood, the price being fixed at the amount of the "maintenance of thirty foot soldiers for three years, at 8d. a day each, to assist the King's troops in the reduction of Ulster, in Ireland"—that is to say, £1,095. At the same time the price of a barony was fixed at £10,000, a viscounty at £15,000, and an earldom at £20,000. Purchasers, however, were required to be of sufficient position to maintain the dignity. A notable tax originated at this period was one on playing-cards—probably an imitation of a tax on cards in France. During the attempt of Charles I. to rule without a Parliament a tax under the title of "ship-writ" was invented. The King had no right to take an aid or subsidy without the consent of Parliament, unless it was for the knighthood of his son, the marriage of his daughter, or his own ransom. So between 1629 and 1640, the period of personal rule, his officials strained to the utmost the feudal revenue from wardship tenures, and all the money possible was raised by the sale of monopolies, fines for knighthood, etc. But this yielded little, and the King had to fall back upon the ship-writ. This was not a new invention, but was an old device for getting a navy together. Before the use of gunpowder there was no difference between a battleship and a merchantman, and under the Plantagenets, there being no permanent navy, the seaport towns were called on to furnish ships when required for active service. The permanent navy was commenced by Henry VIII. and greatly increased by Elizabeth; but it was from the merchant fleet that two-thirds of the vessels which went out to meet the Armada came. Up to this time it had always been in times of war that the ship-writ had gone forth. Now, however, in 1634, a pretence of need was made, and writs went forth, resulting in the raising of £104,252, of which London contributed one-fifth. This sum was so small that Charles decided to tax the whole country on this principle, and not the seaports only. Though strong objections were raised, it was done five times. Still the revenue was too small, and Charles in 1640 summoned what is known as the Short Parliament, it being at once dissolved when supplies were refused. In September of the same year, on the advice of a great Council of Peers, the King summoned a Parliament which lives in history as the Long Parliament, which passed the Triennial Act, by which a fresh Parliament must be summoned

within three years of the last. It also declared the Acts of the King illegal, especially in the matter of the ship-money. During the war between Charles I. and the Parliament the expenses at first were defrayed by subscriptions, cash, jewels, and plate being freely given. On many occasions poll-taxes continued to be imposed, the last being in 1698. In 1695 a tax was imposed on births, deaths, and burials, supplemented by an annual tax on bachelors and widowers. This was continued until 1706, producing £51,000 per year in the first five years, and less afterwards. The property-tax was settled on definite lines, the hearth-money was succeeded by the window-tax, hawkers and pedlars were taxed by the imposition of a license, and hackney carriages were taxed. In 1695 sea-borne coal was subjected to a duty. A tax on glass proved vexatious and difficult to collect, and was abandoned in 1699; but one on tobacco-pipes was much more successful (1696-1699). The duty on malt was originated in 1697, and one on leather was imposed in 1697 for three years. The stamp duties were first imposed in 1694, on the model of a tax in Holland. During the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713) there were new taxes on houses, beer, raisins, spices, and pepper; on soap, paper, printed silks, linen and calico, starch, and gold and silver wire; also on newspapers and advertisements, tea, coffee, and drugs. In the latter part of the eighteenth century a tax on wigs and hair-powder killed the custom of wearing wigs. About the same period there was a tax on watches and clocks, and on its repeal a tax on armorial bearings was substituted.

The changes in our fiscal system and the incidence of taxation in later years are too much involved in the political history of the country to be detailed here. It must suffice to say that the reform of our commercial taxation was not completed until after 1815, when, after a memorable struggle with the Lords, the duty on paper—the only remaining tax on an important manufacture—was repealed. This was followed by the settlement of the income-tax as a permanent contributory in our fiscal system; then there was the repeal of the taxes on timber and pepper in 1866, the repeal of the tax on corn, on fire insurance, and on “locomotion.” There was a memorable attempt to tax matches, which raised so great an outcry that the idea was promptly stopped.—*From the “Sunday Times.”*





THE PRECEDENCE OF TOWNS (*continued*).

SINCE the publication of the opening chapter of my article I have received some number of letters on the subject, which are appended hereto, and considerable attention has been paid to the matter in the press. I think the best way to deal with the corrections and suggestions which I have received will be to continue my article on the lines I originally laid down for myself, leaving all suggestions of my correspondents and such modifications in my list as are entailed thereby to be dealt with at the end, when the towns are actually numbered. Most of my critics seem to have overlooked the fact that I am attempting an entirely novel task, in which no earlier efforts exist which can be followed, and that such arrangement of the towns as I am making is purely tentative, and put forward for comment only. That in several cases I have bracketed different towns together seems to have been entirely overlooked.

Of the remaining list of cities (see p. 390) which I left unplaced in my last article there are certain cities which are in themselves counties, and I think these must take precedence of those which are not counties. These are Chester, Gloucester, Lincoln, Worcester, Norwich, Canterbury, Exeter, Lichfield and Limerick.

Amongst these it is difficult to differentiate, for most have charters running back a long way, but I am inclined to place them in the following order; but I candidly confess that, though I would place Chester first in any case and Norwich next, the remaining five I can find no certain facts about:

|                             |   |             |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------|
| 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. | { | Chester.    |
|                             |   | Norwich.    |
|                             |   | Exeter.     |
|                             |   | Lincoln.    |
|                             |   | Worcester.  |
|                             |   | Canterbury. |
|                             |   | Gloucester. |
| 24, 25.                     | { | Lichfield.  |
|                             |   | Limerick.   |

The remaining cities which are not counties are almost as difficult to place, but there can be no doubt that Winchester must take the pre-eminence, and then Durham.

- 26. Winchester.
- 27. Durham.

Then come a number which are exceptionally difficult to deal with, which for the present I shall bracket :

|                     |   |              |
|---------------------|---|--------------|
| 28, 29, 30, 31, 32. | { | Oxford.      |
|                     |   | Hereford.    |
|                     |   | Armagh.      |
|                     |   | Cashel.      |
| 33, 34.             | { | Kilkenny.    |
|                     |   | Westminster. |
| 35, 36, 37, 38.     | { | Bath.        |
|                     |   | St. Albans.  |
|                     |   | Bradford.    |
|                     |   | Londonderry. |
|                     | { | Nottingham.  |

Here I will add for the time being the two towns Newcastle-on-Tyne and Hull, which are usually accounted cities—a fact, however, of which I have not as yet obtained confirmation.

39. Newcastle-on-Tyne.

40. Hull.

We now come to boroughs, and of these, I think, one is certainly justified in placing at the head of the list those which are in themselves counties, which (Newcastle and Hull being certainly counties) would leave them in their present position.

Other towns which are counties are Berwick, Haverfordwest, Leicester, Northampton, Southampton, Carmarthen, Poole. These, I think, should be ranged as follows :

|             |              |                |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41.         | Southampton. |                |
| 42.         | Berwick.     |                |
| 43, 44, 45. | {            | Haverfordwest. |
|             |              | Carmarthen.    |
|             |              | Poole.         |
| 46, 47.     | {            | Leicester.     |
|             |              | Northampton.   |

Then, I think, it will be universally admitted that the next place should be given to the Cinque Ports. These are usually stated to be

|                             |   |             |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------|
| 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54. | { | Dover.      |
|                             |   | Sandwich.   |
|                             |   | Romney.     |
|                             |   | Hythe.      |
|                             |   | Hastings.   |
|                             |   | Winchelsea. |
|                             | { | Rye.        |



But in placing the Cinque Ports in this position, one is confronted with the undoubted difficulty that, judged by any other test, they do not justify their position if considered separately and on their individual merits. If considered, however, as *one* Corporation, the position cannot be doubted, and I am only in uncertainty as to whether I should allot the number, *i.e.*, 48, to the Corporation of the Cinque Ports, or leave the seven towns each with a number. At present I am inclined to the latter course. I would repeat that I gladly welcome the assistance and suggestions of any correspondent who will help me in the task I have undertaken.

A. C. FOX-DAVIES.

I trust the correspondent who has sent me the following notes will kindly pardon my use of them in the following form, as they contain matter distinctly of value and pertinent to the points at issue. The letter, however, was not forwarded for publication :

I have just read your article on the "Precedence of Towns" in the current number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, and, as invited, beg to hand you a few rough notes on the subject of the Scottish cities. Let me say before starting, however, that I pretend to no historical accuracy (writing without references), but I am hopeful that even so small a light as I may perchance throw on the points to be cleared may not be without its value to you in the investigation.

As a lad, I recollect being taught that in Scotland there were but *four* Lord Provosts—the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who is "Right Hon."; the Lord Provost of Glasgow, who is "Hon."; and the Lord Provosts of Aberdeen and Perth, who bore the style simply of "Lord Provost." This, I presume, would give Glasgow *second* place in virtue of the prefix, no other towns save Edinburgh and Glasgow being understood to have any such distinction. Dundee, which you mention among 5, 6, and 7, has become a city only within the last fifteen or twenty years, and on being advanced, seemed to arrogate to itself there and then the prefix "Hon." for its newly-promoted Lord Provost. It is quite possible that the more ancient and considerable City of Aberdeen followed suit "to save its face." Certainly (as I remember remarking at the time), though the Queen had advanced Dundee to the dignity of a City, with a Lord Provost, she did not, *ipso facto*, confer the distinction "Hon." on its chief magistrate.

The position of Perth is, perhaps, difficult to determine. As a Royal burgh, it takes precedence of all burghs except Edinburgh. Whether this also rules its place as a city I am unable to say. But it is, in any case, centuries older than Dundee, both as a city and as having a Lord Provost.

Precedence in Scotland would, therefore, run :

Edinburgh.  
Glasgow.  
{ Aberdeen.  
{ Perth.  
Dundee.

To revert to your tentative list, I see you bracket 8 to 12—Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Belfast. Of these, Glasgow is easily first (*see*

above); and I am certain that Liverpool is the last, if not, indeed, lower down than Bristol. It was only in 1883 that Liverpool got its charter as a city. Prior to that it was a town—a large and important town, indeed, but, still, only a town.

You will find some official correspondence *re* precedence Edinburgh and Dublin in *Herald and Genealogist*, Part VI., August, 1863, p. 550.

Yours faithfully,

F. C. BEAZLEY.

Fern Hill, Oxtou, Birkenhead.

In Surrey, at any rate, and I think in other counties, precedence is taken by boroughs according to the date of their first charter. For this reason Kingston-upon-Thames takes precedence of the other Surrey boroughs, including the county borough of Croydon.

At municipal and similar banquets the Mayor of Kingston-upon-Thames responds to the toast of "The Surrey Municipalities," if he is present; if not, the Mayor of Guildford responds, and so on, as the charter of Kingston-upon-Thames dates from the first year of the reign of King John (Oct. 26, 1200). This gives the Royal borough precedence of many other boroughs of much larger area, population, and rateable value. A Royal borough is, as you probably know, one which originated as a town or collection of dwellings on the property of the King, and received its charter of incorporation directly from the King. Other towns, such as Reading, originated around the Abbey, and received their first charters from the Abbot. Others, again, from Earls or Bishops.

Kingston-upon-Thames has both a corporate seal, granted 1441, and a coat of arms (azure, 3 fish argent), granted 1572. It was in boroughs such as Kingston-upon-Thames that, charter by charter, the liberty of thought and action which is now our national boast were won—first for their own burgesses and afterwards for the whole nation—but how recently is shown when we read that December 18, 1834, three men, Joseph Spraggon, John Chapman, and George Acton, were fined because each of them "on two separate occasions kept open shop," they not being freemen of Kingston.

Yours truly,

Tamesa, Kingston Hill, Surrey.

W. E. ST. L. FINNY.

I have been much interested in your article on the "Precedence of Towns" in this month's *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE*, and I venture to send you a few notes on the early history of this town, which you can insert as a separate article, or use as you think fit. There is no doubt that after the dignified towns styled "cities" are dealt with, according to date of charter, the boroughs in England and burghs (*Royal*) in Scotland must be ranked in the same way. In 1863 there occurred the famous dispute as to the precedence of Edinburgh and Dublin (*vide* Oliver and Boyd for 1864, pp. 316-319, for excellent and unbiased statement by "Garter," in reply to Sir B. Burke's arguments for Dublin). The question was, by order of the Home Secretary, pleaded before a Committee of the Privy Council, who were attended by Sir Roundell Palmer, Attorney-General, and Sir R. O. Collins, Solicitor-General for England. The lame and impotent conclusion was that neither city had established a claim to precedence, or pre-audience, and henceforth each was to have precedence alternately—a sop to Irish disloyalty which has been rewarded by open and avowed discourtesy and disloyalty in these days (*vide* Oliver and Boyd for 1865).

In Scotland the "Convention of Royal Burghs" meets every year in Edinburgh on the first Tuesday of April; it is a burghal Parliament, discussing and dealing with all matters affecting the common interest of the burghs, proposed legislation,



etc., and is presided over by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. It is the lineal descendant of the old "Court of the Four Burghs," which met at neutral ground at Haddington, equidistant from the original four members, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Roxburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling. When Berwick and Roxburgh were in the hands of the English the other two burghs took their place *pro tempore*. At meetings of the Convention the burghs are *ranked*, or *vote according to some ancient precedence*. Precedence, as you see, is very difficult to settle, as most of the ancient charters have been lost. Even Edinburgh, though accorded precedence as the capital, is unable to fix its exact date. You will see from Oliver and Boyd that amongst David's Burghs only St. Andrews is able to fix a date—1140—and Ayr, William I., 1202. Whitaker is clearly wrong in styling the Lord Mayors of the great English cities of new erection Right Honourable; they can only be the Honourable or the Right Worshipful. The Lord Mayor of London is quite peculiar, and is Right Honourable because he claims to be an *ex officio* member of the Privy Council, which I believe he is, Coronation or no Coronation. The Lord Mayor of York is also Right Honourable, as in olden times he might have been a member of the Council of the North. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh is also Right Honourable, because in olden times he was at times a member of the Scots Privy Council. The Lord Mayor of Dublin enjoys the same special honour. The Lord Provosts of Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen are only styled the Honourable the Lord Provost.

Trusting that these notes may be of some use to you in your researches,

W. MADDAN.

Bank House, Berwick-upon-Tweed, January 14, 1904.

Your interesting article in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE on the "Precedence of Towns" refers to the pre-eminent precedence of a Mayor within his own borough; but there was a pretty pickle at Orford, in Suffolk, about the end of the seventeenth century, when there were rival Mayors! (The Petitioner's Case of the Corporation, etc., under Orford, B.M.)

In Watson's (Dublin) Almanack for 1754 (under Periodical Publications, Dublin, B.M., bound up with the "English Registry," etc.) is this entry:

"Lord Mayor,

"*Right Hon.* Andrew Murray, Esq."

Haydn ("Book of Dignities") states: "The Chief Magistrate of Dublin had conferred upon him the distinction of "Lord" Mayor by Charles I., in 1641, but the *first* mayor that enjoyed the title was Sir Daniel Bellingham in 1665."

I see from an extract taken from the Corporation minutes and supplied to me from the Town Clerk's office, the Lord Mayor gets the prefix of *Right Hon.* (but possibly a Privy Councillor?). This extract is given with mems. relating to Sirr in 'Miscellanea Heraldica.'

The "Index to Municipal Offices," by Lawrence Gomme, 1879 (B.M.), refers to England and Wales, and shows that all borough towns did not have a mayor, and gives exceptions and the titles of headmen.

Apparently this was the case in Ireland also, for in Watson's Almanack for 1826 (p. 217) we get

Sovereign and Seneschal (*e.g.*, for Armagh, Athlone, etc.),

Provost (Bandon),

Burgomaster (Boyle),

Portriere (Charlemont),

Bailiff (Dundalk).

I have a note that in 1815 the Corporations in Suffolk were Ipswich, Bury, Eye, Aldborough, Sudbury, Dunwich, Orford. Dunwich is washed away by the sea encroachments, and probably no longer has a Mayor, and Orford, instead of a Corporation, has now Town Trustees or a Town Trust (query their precedence).

Old Army Lists give the names of a few towns and cities in England and Ireland with garrisons, and consequently Governors, Constables, Town Majors, etc. (also in colonies, e.g., 1825). These situations were held by commission, mostly by officers also holding regimental commissions, though, where arduous, by old regimental officers with no other commissions.

Some *municipal* headmen were called constables, likewise certain inferior municipal officers. It would be interesting to know whether garrison towns had precedence over others, and if the chief magistrate gave way to the military chief under martial law.

In the "Local Songs" in Crofton Croker's "Popular Songs of Ireland" (good reprint in Morley's Universal Library), there is a good deal about Waterford, which town had no less than thirty charters, and Henry VIII. to "Waterford,<sup>1</sup> in special token of his princely favour, he lately sent—

"The sword of Justice,' etc."

There is a whole song about the town and its charters, etc.

One of the ways in which burgesses signalized the dignity of the chief possibly survives in the custom of presenting a silver cradle when a son or child is born during mayoralty.

It is somewhat of recent date since noblemen have taken office as Mayor so comparatively numerously; but before it became so popular Lord John Hervey (a yeoman in the neighbourhood, I believe), took office at Orford and kept it going, so to speak.

Yours very truly,

H. SIRR.

The following leading article appeared in the *Yorkshire Post* for January 5, 1904:

What is the correct order of precedence of English cities and towns? What is the legal distinction between a city and a town when the city does not possess an Anglican cathedral? Do the answers depend upon area, population, or rateable value? These interesting questions, asked by Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, are not easily answered. The only thing clear is that area has nothing to do with it. But Mr. Fox-Davies is scarcely correct in saying that if it had, "The Franchise of Much Wenlock" would easily be first. Much Wenlock is an old, straggling borough, but it is third in size, Bradford and Sheffield coming before it; Leeds is not far behind, and may in the near future equal if not exceed it. The question as to what is the proper precedence of officials is also perplexing. It seems to be allowed that the High Sheriff of a county, as head of the *posse comitatus*, represents the Sovereign, and therefore is the most important man in the county. The Lord-Lieutenant comes next. But this order of precedence is of no account when either Sheriff or Lord-Lieutenant steps within the limits of a municipal borough. There the Lord Mayor or Mayor is paramount. Mr. Fox-Davies says the Mayor takes place "before the proudest Duke, or even the Lord Chancellor or the Archbishop of Canterbury," the only exceptions to this rule being a courtesy precedence, "not defined by statute, but universally conceded to Amba-

<sup>1</sup> A second sword, 1523.



sadors." If by the term Ambassadors he includes Judges of Assize, then the statement is probably correct. The Judge is the direct representative of the Sovereign and of the Executive, and in his official capacity takes the precedence due to the Sovereign himself. But when Lord Mayors and Mayors meet outside their boroughs on "official business"—at a Lord Mayor's ball in London, for example—in what order do their towns rank? Mr. Fox-Davies takes the dates of corporate Charters and Letters Patent, but that may be an arbitrary method, resulting in allotting precedence to some decayed and insignificant provincial town, and, moreover, "towns which have no charters have no precedence." Upon these lines he prepares a list in the following order :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, York, Aberdeen, Perth, Dundee, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Belfast, Bristol, Leeds, Sheffield, and Cork.

Bradford is accidentally omitted, and the order of precedence is for other reasons inaccurate. Manchester was made a city twenty-seven years before Liverpool; chronologically Bristol is a long way before Birmingham; and it is not clear why Belfast, which was raised to the dignity of having its chief magistrate styled "Lord Mayor" as recently as 1892, takes precedence of Cork, which was the foundation of a See in the seventh century. Any attempt to prepare an order of precedence is doomed to criticism. The date of the charter is, of course, important, and local pride in hereditary dignities cannot be overridden; but, after all, the real test of importance is the commercial eminence of the city or town represented.

I kept no copy of the letter I wrote in reply, but I gave the figures of area in my possession (which were taken from the "Municipal Corporations Diary"), which certainly gave Much Wenlock the largest area. I pointed out that the Lord Mayor of Dublin took precedence of even the Lord Chancellor of England or Ireland at Dublin Castle, and alluded to the fact that I had bracketed certain towns together. Apparently my letter was published, as it called forth the subjoined reply :

#### MR. A. C. FOX-DAVIES AND THE PRECEDENCE OF TOWNS.

In reference to the letter of Mr. Fox-Davies on the above subject, rebutting certain criticism which appeared in our columns on January 5, the writer of our article replies : All Mr. Fox-Davies' figures are wrong. He says in his article that if area counted, Much Wenlock would be "easily first." In his letter he gives the acreage at 33,000. "The Municipal Year-Book," from figures supplied by Town Clerks, gives the following :

#### MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS AND AREAS.

|              |     |     |     |     | Acres. |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Sheffield    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,682 |
| Bradford     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,842 |
| Much Wenlock | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,657 |
| Leeds        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,596 |

Much Wenlock is third, not first, and Leeds is not far behind. This is what I stated. As to precedence of Judges. It is an old question, which has often been discussed, but I cannot recollect any authoritative decision which would apply to

the whole country, excepting only such places as enjoy privileges conferred by ancient charter. I was in error as to the omission of Bradford; I failed to note that Mr. Fox-Davies was referring only to cities with Lord Mayors. As to the bracketing by Mr. Fox-Davies of certain towns because he did not know the dates on which the dignity of Lord Mayor was conferred, I noticed his confusion, but did not think it worth mention. The information he wants on this point is, in the cases of Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, and Manchester, given in Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates."

*(To be continued.)*



## AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

### A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND *(continued)*.

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFEFTMENT to William Fairlie of Bruntfield of the four pound lands of Dreghorne, and the Six Pound lands of Newhill and others lying within the baillarie of Kylestewart and sheriffdom of Ayr, holds of His Majesty as king and prince blensch and taxt ward, the taxt ward for payment of 80 lib: for the ward and non entry, als much for the relieffe, and 160 lib for the marriage. It hath ane confirmatione of the five merk land of Templetoune lyand within the sheriffdom foresaid, to be holden of the Earl of Glencairne. And disjoins the foresaid lands from the other barronies whereof they were a part, and erects the same in ane free barronie to be called the barronie of Dreghorne, upon the resignations of William Earl of Dundonald, and of George Fullarton of Dreghorne and his spouse.

Composition 100 merks.

Confirmatione of a charter past between Umquhile Alexander Lord Blantyre and Sir John Shaw of Greenock, of the lands and barronie of Blantyre and patronage of the kirk of Blantyre and burgh of baronie of the same, lyand within the Sheriffdom of Lanark and the Five Pound land of Caldonell and others lyand within the sheriffdoms of Renfrew and Lanark foresaid, as also ane other charter of the said lands granted by the said Sir John Shaw of Greenock to Alexander now Lord Blantyre. It proceeds upon ane wodsett.

Composition 100 merks.



Escheat of Mr. John Sibbald, Writer in Edinburgh and Andrew Bruce of Polcalk to the Earl of Northesk. Composition 20 lib.

Escheat and liferent of Mr. Hugh Peblis, Writer in Edinburgh to Robert Watson, Writer to His Majesty's Signett.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Umquhile Joseph Margoribanks, Merchant burges of Edinburgh to Alexander Chaplane, Writer to His Majesty's Signet upon his own horning under the King's hand.

Composition 20 lib.

Escheat of James Duncan, Merchant burges of Perth to Mr. Patrick Keir of Kilmonth.

Composition 10 merks.

Tutorie of Walter, James, Euphan, Agnes and Christian Graham, lawful children to the deceist James Graham, merchant burges of Dundee to David Graham of Duntroune, Mr. George Graham Minister at Inneraritie, John Graham Merchant Burgess of Dundee and Mr. Alexander Graham their younger brother.

Composition 10 merks.

Tutorie of Alexander Yeaman, son lawfu to the deceist Alexander Yeaman Doctor of Medicine in Dundee, to Sir George Kinnaird of Rossie, Knight Sir Patrick Kinnaird of Inshtare, Alexander Sutherland of Kilmenitie, Robert McGill of Fingask, Patrick Yeaman, Merchant in Dundee, and Alexander Hay, Merchant there.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Andrew Kerr of Little Dean, to Sir John Nicolson of that ilk.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat of the deceist Robert Mitchell, Skipper in Borrowstone-ness, to Daniel Blair, Writer, there.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Thomas Turnbull of Know, George Dunn of Poolehill, Merchant in Selkirk, and Robert Kerr in Priesttoun to Adam Urquhart of Meldrum.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of James Dunlop of that ilk to William, Earl of Dundonald.

Composition 10 merks.

Gift of making wool cards and others to James Currie, late Provost of Edinburgh, and James Auchterlonie, Merchant there, under the King's hand.

Gift of being His Majesty's clockmaker in Scotland to John Alexander, Clockmaker burges of Edinburgh, under the King's hand.

Infetment to James, Marquis of Montrose, of the lands and barronie of Buchanan, and patronage of the kirk thereof, lyand

within the sherifffdom of Perth and Stirling, holds of His Majesty blenssch, and feu, upon the resignation of Major George Buchanan, alias Grant, and John Buchanan of that ilk.

Composition 10 merks.

(To be continued.)



## THE ART OF HERALDRY.

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



THE large work upon which I have been engaged for the past few years has at last left the hands of my publishers and has been forwarded to the subscribers. I do not propose to review my own book, but perhaps I may be permitted to call attention to it. It is a folio volume, the text running to over 500 pages and including 1,135 blocks. In addition to the text and blocks there are 153 full-page plates, of which over 100 are in colour. I should never have undertaken the task had not a work in German, "*Heraldischer Atlas*," by H. G. Strohl, been published at Stuttgart in 1899. This consisted of a series of 76 plates giving choice examples of heraldic art, with brief explanatory letterpress and a single chapter, "*The Elements of Heraldry*," which, running to about 30 pages, formed a kind of German Heraldic Primer. The publisher of that book approached Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack to publish an English translation, but their decision was that the book was too German to suit the English market. At the same time, the series of 76 plates was an exceptionally tempting inducement, and, having been carefully selected from all countries in Europe as examples of heraldic art, there was no doubt of the fact that they would meet with an enthusiastic reception. Certainly they far surpassed the illustrations of any existing heraldic book published in this country. Messrs. Jack purchased 700 sets of the coloured plates and at the same time electros of the whole of the text blocks, about 350 in number. The matter was then placed in my hands to write an English book to go with the plates. I had not read the German version of the book when I undertook the work; in fact, the book was published in parts, and the negotiations were concluded before the whole of the letterpress had



appeared. When everything was in my hands I found I should need to modify my original plans considerably, and I decided to incorporate therewith a scheme at which I had for long been slowly working—namely, a complete work on heraldry, based, not upon the obsolete rules of past centuries, but upon the rules accepted and conformed to in the heraldry of to-day. In the form of an article published here on a particular point, and another one published elsewhere, I had been slowly making the book I had in mind, and the opportunity afforded by my publishers' purchase of the German plates was the one I wanted to bring my heraldic treatise into book form. I roughly divided the book into two sections, the artistic and the scientific, and, though it was not possible nor desirable to entirely separate the one from the other, the first portion, which is chiefly concerned with the laws and science of heraldry, constitutes the greater part of the book, occupying the first 401 pages. The bulk of the remainder consists of a more or less literal translation of "*Heraldischer Atlas*," though even in this section some of the chapters were written by myself. For the scientific portion I must myself assume practically the whole responsibility, though I am indebted to Mr. Carlyon-Britton for a chapter on Heraldry and Numismatics, Mr. Walter J. Kaye, jun., for a chapter on Heraldic Brasses, Mr. Albert Hartshorne for a chapter on Heraldic Effigies, Mr. Cyril Davenport for a chapter on the Crowns of England, and the Rev. J. R. Crawford for a chapter on the Union Jack. In the artistic section Sir James Balfour Paul is responsible for a chapter on the Armorial MSS. of Scotland, and Mr. J. R. Venycomb for one on the Art of Heraldic Illumination.

It is not for me to sit in judgment on my own book, though I think I am justified in praising that part of the production which has rested with my publishers and my printers. They have spared neither pains nor expense to produce the result, and as a piece of illustrated bookmaking "*The Art of Heraldry*" must stand pre-eminent amongst heraldic books for a long time. As for my part of the work, the aim I had in view was to make the book a modern Guillim.



## THE CANTERBURY AND YORK SOCIETY.



THE records known as "Bishops' Registers" are of especial value for the light which they throw on Church history, and it would be well-nigh impossible to overestimate the interest attaching to these documents, which at present are practically sealed books to all save a very small number of expert students. These records mostly commence in the thirteenth century, the earliest being those of Lincoln, starting in the year 1209. A description which has been given of the records of that see will be sufficient to give some slight idea of the importance of these records from a historical and legal aspect. "They contain lists of ordination candidates, wills, Papal Bulls, dispensations by the thousand, formation of vicarages, erection of chantries, episcopal letters, licenses of every kind, lists of pluralities, reconciliations of churches, records of visitations, summonses to Convocation, royal briefs, injunctions to monasteries, and hundreds of other things. Bishop Longland's Register alone is full of valuable Reformation documents. Earlier ones illustrate the Wicliffe movement, etc."

Obviously, they are of the highest importance in illustrating Church law and questions of ritual and custom, and they are also of prime importance to the antiquary and topographer for the light which they throw on English parish history, whilst from them the genealogist will obtain the names of the medieval clergy. Their interest, indeed, from every point of view, is likely to increase rather than diminish. Some isolated efforts have been made of late years to render these precious records accessible to the world. Several of the episcopal registers at Exeter have been printed by Canon Hingeston-Randolph, and some of those at Worcester, Wells, and Winchester have been printed *in extenso*; but the registers of the important dioceses of Canterbury, London, and Lincoln, as well as that of York, are still, for all practical purposes, untouched. It is surely, therefore, time that some organized attempt were made to print them, and thus render them accessible to all who wish to study them. And, at the same time, it must be remembered that often in the past, and it is feared sometimes in the present, these records have been and are exposed to very serious risks; and if any misfortune overtake them, whether by fire or what not, their contents will be utterly lost to us: for these records are literally unique. But once printed, we should be saved from such a disaster.



To carry out this idea a society organization seems to be the only feasible plan; for as it must be some years before the work can be completed, it is very needful that we insure for it permanence and continuity of management. What can be done in this way with records, the printing of which in any complete form would have been only a few years ago regarded as a wholly Utopian idea, has been very plainly demonstrated by the success which has attended the British Record Society, the Scottish Record Society, and the various parish register societies. Episcopal registers, little known as at present they are, must in the future prove of wide interest to very many classes. They appeal not only to the student of local history, but in a still higher degree to English Churchmen, whether lay or cleric, throughout the world, and equally also—at any rate, for the period before the Reformation—to Roman Catholics in England. It would not seem, therefore, too much to anticipate that sufficient interest will be taken in the proposal to justify the formation of such a society as is now suggested.

It is therefore proposed that a society be constituted, under the above or some other appropriate name, for the purpose of printing the Bishops' registers and other diocesan records from the earliest times at which they are extant to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth in the first instance, or perhaps to the date of the Act of Uniformity.

With the view of interesting as wide an area as possible, it will probably be found expedient to follow the method, so successfully carried out by the British Record Society, of dealing with several districts at the same time. It is suggested, therefore, that each quarter a volume be issued dealing with a separate diocese. It will probably be found best to issue the volumes in royal octavo size, similar in style of printing to the *Coram Rege* Roll of 1297, which was issued in 1897 by the British Record Society. The precise details, however, must, of course, be settled when the society definitely gets to work.

As soon, therefore, as the names of at least a hundred adherents to the proposed (Canterbury and York) society have been received, it is proposed to call a meeting in London for the purpose of constituting the society, framing rules, appointing officers, and deciding upon the lines to be adopted in carrying out its objects. Meanwhile those who are interested should apply for further particulars to W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L. (124, Chancery Lane, London), who seems to have already interested most of the higher clergy in the undertaking.

## HOW TO USE A COAT OF ARMS

*(continued).*

IN the previous chapter we dealt with the use of crests and coats of arms upon stationery, and it is but a short step from thence to the consideration of seals.

Seals, unfortunately for the practice of armory, have for a long time been slowly declining in importance, the result of the introduction of adhesive envelopes. This is very much to be regretted, because one of the chief sources of our heraldic knowledge of the past consists of the impressions of seals.

The most important occasion on which a seal is brought into play is, of course, in connection with the completion of a legal document. Perhaps it is merely because to so many people life is too short to bother about the making of a careful impression of a seal in wax, or possibly it may be merely economy, but the fact remains that nowadays ninety-nine out of a hundred documents are legally executed with the aid of an adhesive wafer. Failing that, the impression of any seal which happens to be lying about the solicitor's office is accounted good enough for the purpose. The subject is not a matter of etiquette; it is merely the result of shiftless carelessness or parsimonious economy. If in the course of one's life one has to sign and seal but a single document of any importance, it is worth one's while, for the sake of those who will see that document long after one's generation has passed away, to have a proper personal seal of one's own, even if it be but a monogram. A good seal can be cut for less than one fritters away on stalls for an evening at the theatre, and as emphatically as I can I would urge, at any rate those who possess arms, to acquire a seal of their own in case it may be wanted, even if it be no more than a signet-ring.

To those owners of estates who are constantly called upon to execute legal documents I merely say that it is to me incomprehensible that time after time they are content to deliver as their "act and seal" a mere adhesive scrap of red paper, with not the slightest individuality attaching to it. Whether the seal be intended to be affixed in wax or embossed upon a document by means of a lever press, it should be a real and personal belonging.

With regard to the design of such a seal, one can only say that



there is no etiquette on the subject, and one style is as often met with as another. One seldom, if ever, meets with a seal nowadays outside official use which bears in its legend the name of the owner. There are few people who have opportunities for the use of such a seal, though to the solicitors of big estates I would suggest the possibility of their advising their clients to have their own seals of arms, which, if lever-press seals, might remain at the offices of their solicitors. Such seals might certainly with advantage revert to the ancient form of the personal legend.

But for the mere ordinary person probably the "fob-seal" may be the best to be suggested. It is large enough and effective enough for any legal document, and would also answer all the household purposes for which one needs a seal—*e.g.*, the enforced sealing of registered parcels.

With regard to the fob-seal and its design, interesting, indeed, as is a collection of old family seals, perhaps I may be pardoned the hint that it is not desirable that a seal which shows an impalement or any other detail which marked it as relating to a particular person should remain in use after its particular application has ceased to be consistent. Let the seal be put away in the collection, or even, if one is parsimonious, let the stone be changed. Of course, in the old days, when seals were ordinarily the size of a half-crown, and often the size of the palm of one's hand, the space was sufficient for the introduction of most elaborate designs, crowded with quarterings and heraldic detail, the whole of which, whether the impression were made carelessly or with pains and trouble, was readily distinguishable. But many things have changed, and with the introduction of minute lathes and drills and other seal-cutting machinery the same quantity of detail has been transferred to seals of infinitely smaller surface, until at the present day a seal-cutter's idea of "best work" results in detail which requires a microscope to decipher either on the seal or on the impression.

That sort of thing always reminds me of baskets cut from cherry-stones or the Lord's Prayer engraved on a threepenny piece. It may be, and doubtless is, excellent work, but is quite useless for the purpose for which it is intended. It might be all right if one could spend ten minutes in making every impression, dusting the seal with vermilion, boiling the wax in a ladle, and pursuing all the many little fake-ments a seal-cutter employs to obtain the best result from his work. But one can't and doesn't, and the result is that the impression is usually a blur, the details of which need to be guessed. For the same reason, it seems to me quite purposeless to introduce helmet,

crest, and mantling into the design. The mantling cannot be distinctive, the crest cannot be other than minute, and the result is a waste of space in the background and a quite needless diminution of the size of the shield. For an ordinary fob-seal the shield alone is ample device, and by the omission of helmet, crest, and mantling one has space and size for a shield the details of which, even if showing four quarterings or an impalement, ought to be readily discernible in an everyday hasty and utilitarian impression. I have seen some number of impressions of fob-seals the device upon which has been limited to the shield alone, and I can only say that their manifest superiority and greater effectiveness lead one to wonder at the use of any other style. My advice is strongly against the insertion of a motto. Few days ever go past that do not bring me letters bearing impressions of seals. This is only to be expected from the nature of the editorial work which is in my hands. As to these, in certainly nineteen cases out of twenty the motto is illegible. So why waste space for the display of what usually arrives as a blank scroll beneath the shield.

My remarks upon fob-seals are, of course, equally applicable to the seals made for and kept on writing-tables. The impressions, the opportunities for use, and the space available are practically the same as in the case of a fob-seal.

There is one point upon which a hint may perhaps be pardoned. Visitors often need to seal a parcel, and they should not be expected or permitted to make use of an armorial seal showing arms to which they have no claim. A seal with the address or with a cypher or meaningless device should be available. The same remark applies to stationery. Crested or individualistic stationery should not be placed in a visitor's room. Note-paper and envelopes with a plain stamped address should be at hand for the use of visitors.

With a signet-ring the space available is still more restricted. The favourite form of a crest within a garter is in every way to be deprecated—first, because the garter is heraldically an imposture, and, secondly, because the motto is never decipherable. A small shield of a simple coat, without quarterings or impalement, or a device of a crest only, without a motto, is all that can be recommended.

With official seals rather a wider view of matters can be taken. In a High Sheriff's seal or a Bishop's seal, or in the case of the seal of a Consul, it is usual to make use of the whole coat of arms, together with a legend containing the name of the owner of the seal. As the space is less limited in every case no objection can be raised; but



at the same time it should be borne in mind that it is intolerable that bogus private arms should appear upon and be made use of in connection with an official document. Ecclesiastical seals are universally vesica-shaped, but as to these and as to corporate seals, which have an importance attaching to few other seals, one can only urgently recommend that their designing be placed in the hands of a competent heraldic artist, and not left to the tender mercies of an ordinary die-sinker or seal-engraver.

*(To be continued.)*



## BURKE'S PEERAGE.



BURKE'S PEERAGE for the current year was in our hands before the last issue of this Magazine had left the publisher, but was not received in time for it to be noticed in the January number. The present volume in no way falls behind any of its sixty-five predecessors, which have made up for Burke a longer unbroken existence than any of its rivals can boast of possessing. The Editor, in his Preface, remarks that a "great deal of the success of the work always associated with the name of Sir Bernard Burke has been due doubtless to the excellence of the original design by which a book of easy and quick reference was combined with a work of real historic interest and value. This design, unchanged since the commencement, has well stood the test of time, and remains without a rival in comprehensiveness of scope and in clearness and simplicity of plan. To fill in this framework with the everchanging records of family story has been the absorbing task of three generations of editors. But they have not laboured alone. For to Burke's Peerage have contributed from time to time almost every genealogist of note and every heraldic authority in this and the last century." The Editor, in his Preface, again reverts to the subject of the proof of Baronetcies, and with considerable reason remarks (after a reference to the Committee for Privileges): "It is much to be regretted that no tribunal exists of similar jurisdiction to resolve the many difficulties which constantly arise in the succession to Baronetcies. A recent case in point is that of the Mausel Baronetcy, from which it is clear that proof of succession ought to precede the assumption of any hereditary

title of honour, in order to avoid a very unsatisfactory position of affairs, from the personal as well as from the public point of view."

Save for the changes resulting from occurrences, there are no very noteworthy alterations in the 1904 edition, unless we may be permitted to refer to two very striking illustrations of the arms of His Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, which, though unsigned, are, we feel sure, the work of Mr. Graham Johnston. The illustrations continue to improve greatly, for the present edition shows a very striking addition to the number of the new blocks which are steadily replacing those in the old style, which has been discarded. In some of these there seems a slight tendency to confusion, noticeably in one or two of the coats with supporters, which seem to fuse in the mantlings; but for simple and effective treatment of mantlings some of the designs merit high praise.

The Herald's College has at last surpassed itself by granting a coat of arms to the *Daily Telegraph*, for we take it that can be the only explanation of the new coat which now figures quarterly in the first and fourth quarters upon Lord Burnham's shield, as correctly figured in Burke's Peerage and in Burke only. As all the world knows, my lord's original surname was Levy. Where the name Lawson came from nobody knows, for we cannot ascertain that any of his ancestors ever bore that name. Lord Burnham obtained a Royal License to use it in addition to his former surname (a privilege which under similar circumstances has been denied to most other applicants), and obtained a grant of arms, though whether the coat was for Levy or for Lawson, or for Levy-Lawson, was, I believe, not stated. Certainly the Royal License to him was not to take any arms for Lawson, for he derived from no such family. The only explanation, apparently, that can be suggested is that the new coat is augmentational for the *Daily Telegraph*. As such it is highly appropriate, being "Azure three bars gemel argent, over all a winged morion or." A couple of martlets on the top telegraph-wire might have been an improvement. The crest granted with the coat is equally appropriate, being "In front of a terrestrial globe proper, a winged morion or." The supporters are, "on the dexter the figure of Clio, the Muse of History, proper, and on the sinister the figure of Hermes, vested argent, mantled azure, on his head a winged morion, on his heels wings, and in his exterior hand a caduceus or." Clio in Fleet Street is a new arrival. In some points Burke's Peerage has distinctly scored—*e.g.*, by the due appearance of the new Lord Abinger in his proper place. Even Dod, which is usually more closely up to date than



any other book, had the deceased lord in its early edition, issued only a week or so before Burke. In the second edition of Dod events were brought down several weeks later, and that and several other occurrences duly met with attention, but the alteration in the Abinger succession was distinctly a "point" to be marked up to Burke.



## Queries and Correspondence.

*Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.*

SIR,—I should be much obliged if any reader of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE could give me any information as to the arms of the following :

1. Sir Robert Spencer (married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset).
2. Sir Richard Hankford (married Anne, daughter of John de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury).
3. Allen of Galloway (married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Prince David of Huntington, brother to King William of Scotland).
4. Sir Hamon Belknap, Lord Treasurer of Normandy (married Joan, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Butler, of Sudley, by Eleanor Talbot).
5. Pierre de Luxembourg, Comte de St. Pol et Conversan, father of Jacquetta of Luxembourg.
6. Gui de Chastillon, Comte de St. Pol ; died 1317 ; married Marie, daughter of Jean II. de Dreux, Earl of Richmond, by Beatrice, daughter of King Henry III.

C. S. T.



## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

### Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 20, 1902.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

RIFLE.

5th (the Hay Tor) Vol. Batt. the Devonshire Regt.

Acting Chaplain the Rev. Wickham Montgomery Birch, M.A.

2nd Vol. Batt. the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Arthur Venables Kyrke ; Capt. and Hon. Maj. Edward Quekett Louch.

1st Vol. Batt. the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Thomas Henry Cornish.

DOWNING STREET, May 17, 1902.

Sir William Turner Thiselton Dyer, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has been appointed Botanical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

May 16, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 16th inst., to appoint David Alexander Duncan, Esq., to be Ordinary Clerk in the Bill Chamber of the Court of Session in the room of Charles Edgar Glennie, Esq., resigned.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

May 16, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 23rd ult., to appoint James Noel Forysth, Esq., to be a Crofter Commissioner, in the room of William Hosack, Esq., resigned.

WAR OFFICE, May 20, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officer during the operations against the Mullah in Somaliland:

To be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order: Captain Malcolm McNeill, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 23, 1902.

DOWNING STREET, May 23, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Alfred George Lascelles, Esq. (King's Advocate, Cyprus), to be Attorney-General of the Island of Ceylon.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 27, 1902.

WHITEHALL, May 24, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir John Furley, Honorary Bailiff of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of Commander of the Royal Order of Wasa, of the Second Class, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him to His Majesty.

WHITEHALL, May 24, 1902.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto John Harrison, Esq., shipowner, of London, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear

the Insignia of "Chevalier" of the Royal Belgian Order of Leopold, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of the Belgians in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Majesty.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

May 26, 1902.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 22nd inst., to appoint Patrick James Blair, Esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Clackmannan at Dumbarton, in the room of Sheriff Gebbie, resigned.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

James Wadsworth Ritchie, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 21, 1902.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 30, 1902.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 24, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. A. C. van der Hoop as Consul-General of the Netherlands at Cape Town; Don Miguel Barrera as Consul of Mexico at Cardiff; Mr. Rudolph Otto as Consul of Austria-Hungary at Kingston, Jamaica; and Mr. W. G. Coombs as Vice-Consul of Liberia at Adelaide, South Australia.

DOWNING STREET, May 28, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of the reappointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James Ward, C.M.G., to be a Member of the Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica.

DOWNING STREET, May 29, 1902.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Forster McGeachy Alleyne, Esq., and John Thomas Jones, Esq., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Barbados.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF CARNARVON.

Ephraim Wood, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1902.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Lord Charles Montagu to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

James Hornsby, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1902.



Sir Charles Valentine Knightley, Bart.,  
to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27,  
1902.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

June 3, 1902.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST.  
MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, June 2, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to  
give directions for the appointment of the  
following officers of the Imperial German  
Navy to the Most Distinguished Order of  
St. Michael and St. George:

To be an Honorary Member of the First  
Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said  
Most Distinguished Order: Vice-Admiral  
Felix Robert Eduard Emil Bendemann.

To be an Honorary Member of the Second  
Class, or Knights Commanders of the said  
Most Distinguished Order: Captain Ernst  
Adolph Julius Guido von Usedom.

To be Honorary Members of the Third  
Class, or Companions of the said Most  
Distinguished Order: Commander Paul  
Schlieper; Commander Max Karl Rudolph  
Hecht; Lieutenant Paul Gustav Otto  
Weniger; Lieutenant Arthur Tapken;  
Lieutenant Werner Otto Robert Kühne;  
Lieutenant Friedrich Wilhelm Hermann  
Karl Wedding; Lieutenant Adolph Lebe-  
recht von Trotha; Lieutenant Otto Wilhelm  
Henry Fielitz; Lieutenant Freiherr Egon  
von Kottwitz.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

June 6, 1902.

WHITEHALL, May 28, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased,  
on the nomination of His Grace the Earl  
Marshal, to appoint Gerald Woods Wollas-  
ton, Barrister-at-Law, to be Fitzalan Pur-

suivant of Arms Extraordinary for the  
occasion of the Royal Coronation.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN  
ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, June 6, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to  
make the following appointments to the  
Royal Victorian Order:

To be Honorary Knights Grand Cross:  
Lieutenant-General His Serene Highness  
Prince Louis Esterházy; Duke of Alba de  
Tormes; Duke of Sotomayor, Great  
Chamberlain to His Majesty the King of  
Spain.

To be Honorary Commander: Com-  
mandant Manuel Silvela, Chamberlain to  
His Majesty the King of Spain.

To be Honorary Member of the Fourth  
Class: Señor D. Frederico Laviña, Director  
of Posts, Spain.

To be Commanders: Captain the Honour-  
able Stanley Cecil James Colville, C.B.,  
Royal Navy; Colonel Vesey John Dawson,  
Commanding the Irish Guards.

To be Members of the Fourth Class:  
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Joshua Cooper,  
Commanding the 1st Battalion Irish Guards;  
Brevet-Major Lord Loch, D.S.O., King's  
Company, Grenadier Guards.

To be Members of the Fifth Class: Lie-  
utenant the Honourable Mervyn Richard  
Wingfield, Irish Guards; Second Lieutenant  
Sir Smith Hill Child, Bart., Irish Guards.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 20, 1902.

The King has been graciously pleased to  
appoint Lionel Edward Gresley Carden,  
Esq., to be His Majesty's Minister Resident  
to the Republic of Cuba.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THREE DEPUTY-  
LIEUTENANTS OF THE COUNTY OF  
DEVON, UNDER THE MILITIA ACT,  
1882, SEC. 31.

Colonel Edmund Scopoli Walcott, C.B.,  
to be Deputy-Lieutenant.



## By the Way.

[The Editor welcomes cuttings from the Press or short notes for insertion in these  
pages.]

WE have to record the death during the past month of Sir Albert William  
Woods, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Garter Principal King of Arms, at  
the ripe old age of eighty-six. He had been ailing for several years past,  
and we think it must be more than four years since he last was at the

College of Arms ; but he carried on his profession at his private residence, and was actively engaged therein until a few days, we believe, before Christmas Day. His wish was to die in harness, and it has been fulfilled. In some matters the knowledge of Sir Albert was unrivalled ; all details of ceremonial he had at his fingers' ends, but in matters of armory we feel certain the verdict of the future will be that his influence did not make for good. We hope in our next or an early issue to publish a portrait and memoir of Garter, so for the present will not say more. His successor has not yet been appointed, though rumour is busy with the name of Mr. Weldon, Norroy, than whom no better appointment could be made. We can only say that we trust rumour has in this case got hold of the correct story.

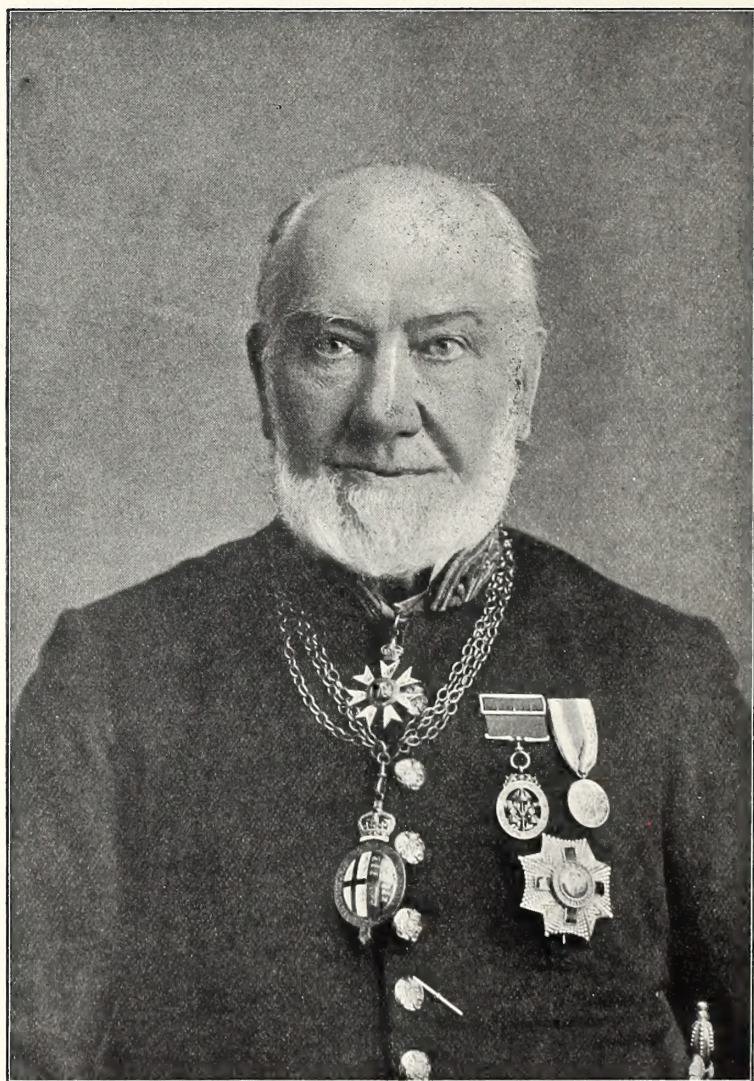
The Surrey Parish Register Society has been greatly profiting by the energy of Mr. Bruce Bannerman, the honorary secretary, and the Parish Register of Richmond, Surrey, will very shortly be issued to subscribers. The society, which believes in giving and gives good value for money, deserves support. These enterprises, from which nobody "makes" anything, are only possible by the financial co-operation of subscribers, and those who are interested in the county of Surrey might benefit themselves and the society by communicating with Mr. Bannerman at The Lindens, Croydon. The issue of the register is limited to 200 copies.

An interesting point in law recently came before the Halstead magistrates, when Viscount Deerhurst, of Dynes Hall, was summoned by the Revenue authorities for neglect to take out a license for armorial bearings. His lordship's carriage and harness bear a coronet, and for this it is contended that he should pay duty. Lord Deerhurst denies that a coronet is comprised in the term "armorial bearings," and states that in 1894, when a similar demand was made, Somerset House decided that a coronet was not liable. The magistrates, while favouring the contention of the defence, adjourned the case to permit the prosecution to quote legal authorities on the point.

In July, 1698, Thomas Greenhill, chirurgeon, of London, petitioned the Earl Marshal that, being the thirty-ninth child and seventh son of one father by one mother, he might be allowed a difference in his arms, to be borne by him in commemoration thereof. The Duke of Norfolk, therefore, says "*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*," allowed him to bear his family crest, a demi-griphon, "powdered with thirty-nine mullets or," in recognition of the fact. The Kings of Arms must have satisfied themselves by evidence before they would carry to completion what, if not exactly true, would have been a transparent and conspicuous farce, easily disproved, and entailing disgrace and shame on all implicated.







THE LATE SIR ALBERT W. WOODS, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., GARTER  
KING OF ARMS.

*From a Photograph by W. and D. Downey.*





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SIR ALBERT WOODS, GARTER PRINCIPAL  
KING OF ARMS.



WITH the death of Sir Albert Woods a noticeable figure has passed from the heraldic world—a world which, perhaps, when considered in relation to its importance in our daily life, sees controversies more bitter than the pursuit and study of any other form of knowledge. In attempting to sum up, from a thoroughly impartial standpoint, the effect of the reign of Sir Albert upon heraldic matters, it is just as well to bear in mind that there are two sides to every controversy; and though Sir Albert himself kept studiously aloof from either side, it is curious that his actions found favour with no one. During many years devoted to heraldic affairs we never once had speech with the late Garter, so of the man personally it is impossible herein to speak at first hand; but many letters passed, and much business suffered under his hands, in the conduct of which we were concerned. If we had never differed from Garter in his lifetime, or put our criticism into print, we should hesitate to do so after his death, but we had many differences.

Sir Albert William Woods was born in the year 1816, and the details of his parentage are of course well known. Sir William Woods, Garter King of Arms, came presumably of a Scottish family; at any rate, arms were granted in Lyon Office to George Woods, of

London, in 1812 as follows: "Azure, a woodman proper, wreathed about the temples and the middle with laurel vert, holding in his dexter hand a club, head downwards, in ale or, his sinister arm extended and pointing upwards, and his right foot resting on a bezant, on a chief or, a lion passant guardant gules. *Crest*: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-woodman proper, supporting over his shoulder a club of the first—*Robur*." These were the arms Sir William used.

What relationship existed between George Woods, of London, and Sir William we are unaware. We fancy the relationship was uncle and nephew. But the fact remains that no matriculation of these arms was ever made in favour of Sir William, though the second crest which he used looks rather as if it were a grant subsequently made in England—namely: "Issuing out of a ducal coronet or, a mount vert, thereon a lion statant guardant of the first, in front of an oak-tree proper, fructed or."

The late Garter was early introduced to the heraldic profession, serving first as a clerk in his father's office, and being appointed FitzAlan Pursuivant of Arms Extraordinary in 1837 at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, at which, as Junior Pursuivant, he led the Coronation procession in Westminster Abbey. In 1838 he was appointed Portcullis Pursuivant, as such becoming a member of the Corporation of the College of Arms. Three years later he was appointed Lancaster Herald, an office which he held from 1841 to 1869, being Registrar of the College of Arms from 1866 to 1869. He was Inspector of Regimental Colours from 1842 until his death, and was Gentleman Usher of the Red Rod from 1841, though we are unaware at what date he ceased to hold that appointment. In 1869, by the death of Sir Charles Young, the office of Garter became vacant, and then, as at the present moment, there was very keen competition for the office. In the end the competition lay between the late Sir Bernard Burke, the late Serjeant Bellasis, and Mr. Woods. Either of the others, one thinks, would have been a better appointment than Lancaster Herald—Sir Bernard Burke very certainly so, and it was "touch and go" whether the appointment went to Sir Bernard or not. All three were backed by considerable influence, but Lancaster, as a Freemason, had a very strong pull, which was, it is reported, considerably added to by the interest the late Prince Consort took in procuring the appointment for him. As to the latter statement, we give it merely as a report, and for what it may be worth. Whether as the result of a bargain between Serjeant Bellasis and Lancaster, or between the Serjeant and the Earl Marshal, we are quite unaware, but in the end the candidature of Mr. Serjeant Bellasis



was withdrawn, and Mr. Woods obtained the coveted appointment, being appointed Garter King of Arms in November, 1869, the son of Mr. Serjeant Bellasis—Mr. Edward Bellasis, now Lancaster Herald—receiving the appointment of Bluemantle shortly afterwards. Immediately upon his appointment as Garter, Mr. Woods was knighted, the honours he subsequently received being C.B. in 1887, K.C.M.G. in 1890, K.C.B. in 1897, and G.C.V.O. in 1903. The other offices he held were Registrar and Secretary of the Order of the Bath, and Registrar of the Orders of the Star of India, the Indian Empire, the Crown of India, and Victoria and Albert. He was also King of Arms to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and was a Knight of Grace and Director-General of Ceremonies of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. He also held an appointment as Grand Master of Ceremonies, or some such office, amongst Freemasons. As Garter King of Arms, he was joint plenipotentiary for investing the King of Italy in 1878, the King of Spain in 1881, and the King of Saxony in 1882, with the insignia of the Order of the Garter.

In the year 1892, or thereabouts, Sir Albert Woods obtained a grant of arms for himself, these being: “Or, on a mount vert, a lion statant guardant in front of an oak-tree proper, fructed of the first, a chief azure thereon on a pale argent, between two circlets of the crown of a King of Arms, also of the first, a cross of St. George gules. *Crest*: Issuant from a crown vallery or, a mount vert, thereon in front of an oak-tree, as in the arms, a demi-man affrontée, resting the dexter hand on a terrestrial globe proper, with the motto: *Deus robur meum*.”

Sir Albert Woods married, December 1, 1838, Caroline, eldest daughter of Robert Cole, of Rotherfield, Sussex, who survives him. Sir Albert Woods died January, 1904, having had issue a son and a daughter. His son, William Francis Woods, who died in his father's lifetime, had two children, a son and daughter. The son, named after his grandfather, Albert William Woods, had a brief but somewhat erratic and meteoric career as Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, and died without issue in 1893. The only daughter of Sir Albert Woods, Caroline Marianne, married, September 6, 1873, Arthur Naylor Wollaston, C.I.E., by whom she had issue two sons, of whom the elder, Gerald Woods Wollaston, was appointed an Extraordinary Pursuivant for the Coronation of King Edward, occupying, as Junior Pursuivant, the position in that ceremony that his grandfather, Sir Albert, had occupied at the Coronation of Queen Victoria.

The position of Sir Albert Woods in the College of Arms was unique, inasmuch as he obtained somehow or other a veto and authority in all heraldic matters which few, if any, earlier Garters ever had. Garter liked power: he obtained it, and he used it. In matters of Court ceremony and all Royal ceremonial his knowledge surpassed that of everyone else. He was a pastmaster in regard to such affairs, and in all other matters he had, of course, an unrivalled knowledge of precedent, and that superiority which comes from the conjunction of a marvellous memory and an experience of office over a period which probably breaks all previous heraldic records. One must needs be an old man to have held responsible office for sixty-six years.

For heraldry as an art or as a science, our personal opinion is that Sir Albert cared nothing; to him it was simply his business, to be practised with all the diligence of which he was capable, and we never in our experience came across a case where one of Sir Albert's clients complained of either delay or inattention. It would be well if the same could be said of all other officers of arms.

Of course, the great grievances against Sir Albert were the atrociously ghastly designs of the arms which he granted, and the dead block which he placed in front of any attempt at artistic or administrative reform. Everyone knew there was no hope of any change for the better so long as Sir Albert Woods reigned in Queen Victoria Street. We are not speaking from mere hearsay, but from cases within our own experience. Garter simply would not pass a simple coat of arms. Whether it interfered with other arms or not, he insisted upon making some alteration, and it finally came to pass that if any particular design was wanted, something else had to be first suggested so that he could alter it, in the hope that in the course of the negotiations concerning his alterations he might be led into altering the design into the form desired. His favourite remark was: "This is the reign of Queen Victoria, and we must have Queen Victorian heraldry, and not that of the reign of King Charles II."; although why on earth he chose the latter as a characteristic period we really cannot imagine. Sir Albert's alterations, when he was left to himself, always struck us as the result of having impartially dusted applications with an armorial pepper-pot, charged with a selection of "allspice," made up of collars, crescents, mullets, fleurs-de-lis, and similar heraldic objects; for whatever was the coat submitted to him, in nine cases out of ten it came back with one or other of these charges in the chief point, or the fess point, or somewhere else quite out of keeping with the rest of the design. Sir



Albert hated an uncharged lion, his chief weakness being an estoile or some such charge on the shoulder, and the point at issue, and the one on which we always fell foul of him, was this: that if the design submitted to him was too like an existing coat, and needed differentiation, these annoying pepper-pot additions were of no value whatever for that purpose, and, as we once pointed out to him during a prolonged correspondence over the design of a new grant, they served no purpose whatever beyond that of an illustration of his power of veto. We added that we would accept any *radical* change which he in his discretion considered necessary for the purposes of difference, but we would not have these peddling and irritating additions. The fight was over a coat which we submitted—namely: “Sable, on a pile between two lions’ heads erased or, a pegasus rampant of the first.” Back it came with the pegasus collared. If the coat we had suggested had infringed on the rights of any existing coat, that collar was simply ridiculous as a sufficient alteration. The correspondence reached a very acrimonious stage, but Sir Albert stuck to it that he would not grant a plain pegasus, and he did not. Absolutely the only explanation he would vouchsafe was that perhaps in the future somebody very much bigger might want a plain pegasus, and find it already appropriated. We offered to take any animal of any sort or kind on the pile, so long as it was uncharged, and suggested a winged bull, believing that the only winged bulls then in the register were the two supporters of the Butchers’ Company; but Sir Albert was adamant even as to this, and finally the coat was passed as, “Per pale sable and or, a pegasus rampant between three lions’ heads erased, all counterchanged.” We had the same bother over the crest, though we knew perfectly well that what we had suggested—a pegasus sejant sable—was quite unlike any previous grant. We really doubt whether a single person had ever previously thought of putting a pegasus to sit down. Back it came from Sir Albert with a collar round its neck, and resting its dexter foot on an escutcheon charged with a lion’s head erased. He was finally persuaded to eliminate the collar and substitute a pheon for the escutcheon, but the business occupied a weary while, and at one point in the negotiations Sir Albert declined to grant any arms at all. That one experience, which is typical of a number within our knowledge, will give the key to the whole of Sir Albert’s influence upon the designing of arms during his reign. We generally, in such cases as interested us, persevered until the result was approximately decent; but we recognise that few others would take the same trouble, and what usually happened was that

the officer of arms, sick of continual contests with Sir Albert, simply passed on to his client Sir Albert's altered version, leaving it to his client to raise objection; and as the client in most cases knew insufficient of the matter to distinguish between a good coat and a bad one, the result was usually that Sir Albert's abominations were accepted, and the result has been that the heraldry of the last twenty years, particularly, is artistically distinctively bad. But the danger is even more far-reaching than would at first sight appear, because for the future arms must be differentiated, not only from the old original types, but also from these complicated monstrosities, and unless the next Garter, if the same effective veto is to be left in his hands, thoroughly realizes the position, and goes back behind Sir Albert's grants, filling up the blanks in the wide intervals of difference between the old types and Sir Albert's complications, things will come to a pretty pass.

As far as we are aware, Sir Albert, unlike some of his predecessors, contributed nothing in the way of literary work to the general knowledge of heraldry, but he was always ready to afford assistance to those engaged upon the making of books, within certain limits, though, unfortunately for ourselves, those limits were very far from including various publications in which we were interested.

There is no doubt that much of Sir Albert's obstinacy in such matters as we have referred to was the result of extreme caution and timorousness. We fancy he must have been badly "had" on one or two occasions, for it would seem as if he had determined to take such precautions as would prevent a repetition. He was very suspicious, and always had an idea that if one wanted a particular thing there must be some reason why it was wanted which had to be guarded against. This, however, did not prevent him on one occasion adding a chief to the arms of Bavaria as a suitable design to be granted to a humble immigrant from that country. We must admit that, knowing Sir Albert's excessive caution, this particular grant tickled us hugely when we learnt of it. But according to his lights Sir Albert did his duty. He set certain ideals and certain precautions before himself, and he stuck to them through thick and thin. The pity of it was and is that those ideals of his were heraldically so atrociously bad. With the immense power he had centred in his own hands, with his vast knowledge of precedent, he might have done so much for heraldry had his ideals been different. But he simply carried on his daily business diligently, and his will was proved for nearly £40,000.



## THE KING'S PEERAGES.

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



T is not often that one can find a matter in which an assertion by "G. E. C." can be questioned. We look to him as the authority *par excellence* in all matters of Peerage, yet in some number of cases we find it stated in the "Complete Peerage" that such and such a title has merged in the Crown. "G. E. C." has, of course, followed every previous writer upon this subject, and I think that I may claim it to myself as a discovery that it is by no means certain that there is such a thing as "merger in the Crown." The theory which has been accepted hitherto is that when a Peer has succeeded to the throne all Peerage titles which he has held have thereupon ceased to exist by merging in the Crown, and that any Peerage which devolves upon the Crown comes to an end the moment the Sovereign succeeds as heir under the remainder.

This theory has been sustained so far as the supposition that, even supposing the Crown should devolve in a different line of inheritance, the Sovereign ceasing thereafter to be the heir under the remainder attached to the Peerage, it would be impossible for any person subsequently to succeed to that Peerage, even though heir under the original remainder. A well-known K.C., who considers himself of no little eminence in his profession, once solemnly assured me that he thought this doctrine might even be applied when the Sovereign merely succeeded as coheir to a Peerage. One accepts theories from previous writers and takes things for granted in an amazing manner, and apparently it has struck nobody hitherto that a Peerage ennobles the blood, which must remain ennobled unless corrupted by attainder, whilst the Sovereignty is not a Peerage nor yet a dignity, but is really an office. That the Sovereignty is not a dignity was pointed out to me by another K.C. of whose eminence in the said profession there is no doubt whatever. Under the theory of the British Constitution, the Sovereignty is an office held by a Peer, the first amongst his Peers, and though the Sovereign must be a Peer, the Sovereignty is not a Peerage at all.

The examples which follow are by no means an exhaustive list of the King's Peerages, and chiefly relate to certain Earldoms as to which I have lately had occasion to make investigation. Edmund "Crouchback" was made Earl of Leicester in 1265, and of Lancaster in 1267, which honours, after the attainder of his son Thomas,

Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, were subsequently restored to Henry, Baron of Lancaster. The son of this Henry was created Earl of Derby and Earl of Lincoln, and afterwards Duke of Lancaster, and after his death the four Earldoms fell into abeyance between his daughters and coheirs, Blanche, the wife of John of Gaunt, and Maud, the wife of the Duke of Bavaria. In the lifetime of Maud the abeyance in the Earldom of Lancaster was determined in favour of John of Gaunt, *jure uxoris* the other coheir, and after the death of Maud without issue the remaining three Earldoms naturally devolved upon John of Gaunt. The son of Blanche and John of Gaunt was, of course, Henry IV., and all writers assert that the Earldoms consequently merged in the Crown.

As a matter of actual fact they did nothing whatever of the kind. This is proved in a very simple manner, inasmuch as in those days every Peerage which was created by patent had attached to it a certain annuity, paid as regards Earldoms out of the issues of the county. Now, if the Earldoms had been merged in the Crown these annuities would have ceased to be diverted from the particular counties by which they were paid, and would have become merged in the general balance paid over to the national Exchequer. On the contrary, however, the annuities were paid regularly without intermission, being collected through the office of the Duchy of Lancaster. This is probably due to the fact that they were paid through the Duchy Exchequer, for had they been paid personally to the Sovereign the probability is that at some period or other they would have been forgotten or overlooked, as has happened in most other cases. The necessities of an annual audit, of course, prevented this happening, as they went through the Duchy accounts, and the annuities were paid regularly year after year; and certainly as late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth the payments are made with a quotation of or reference to the original grant under which they were conferred.

In the reign of George III. the validity of these payments was questioned and the whole subject apparently investigated, for after various entries at a certain period, saying the matter was under examination, they again recommenced, and continued to be paid under the heading of "creation money" until very nearly the end of the reign of Queen Victoria, when the subject again came up for investigation. The payment was then commuted, and during the last few years it has ceased to figure in the Duchy accounts; but the continuance of these payments year after year shows conclusively that the Earldoms did not expire.



The Earldom of Essex is another instance. Humphrey de Bohun was Earl of Essex, Hereford, and Northampton. He died, leaving two daughters and coheirs, the eldest of whom was Eleanor, wife of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. Of the three Earldoms which Humphrey de Bohun possessed, Essex appears to have gone to Thomas of Woodstock, whilst Henry, Earl of Derby, seems to have had Hereford and Northampton. Thomas of Woodstock was, of course, attainted, and though his descendants the Earls of Stafford and Buckingham appear to have laid claim to both Essex and Northampton, the Crown at a later date, and after the attainder of the Duke of Gloucester, appears to have obtained all three Earldoms and to have received payment of the annuities thereupon. There, at any rate, are seven Earldoms and one Barony which belong of right to the Sovereign.

It is difficult to say what was the position of the Sovereigns of England in the matter subsequent to the reign of James II., when they had ceased to be the heirs designated in the respective remainders of the respective Peerages. The probability is that, as the payments were continued to the Sovereigns, the Act of Succession has been held sufficient to deflect the succession to the Peerages as well as to the Throne, for, of course, there is no doubt that an Act of Parliament is capable of effecting this; and although the Sovereign may declare that his style and title is "Edward VII., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King, Defender of the Faith," there is no doubt that he is in addition Earl and Baron of Lancaster; Earl of Lincoln, Leicester, Derby, Hereford, Essex, and Northampton; and in any other country except our own these titles would have been rigidly kept in remembrance, as witness the strings of designations which follow the names of continental Sovereigns. The GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE is not initiating a hidden treasure competition, but probably it may interest the readers thereof to hunt out other Peerages which have devolved upon but yet have *not* merged in the Crown. There is always a tendency, however, to generalize, and it may be that these cases which I have mentioned are exceptions governed by the Act 1 Henry IV., and do not refute the generally-accepted principle.



## HOW TO USE A COAT OF ARMS

*(continued).*

## CARRIAGES.



CARRIAGE panels remain one of the few universally accepted opportunities for the display of heraldic emblems. At what date coats of arms first began to be painted upon carriages it is difficult to say. In all probability the practice is nearly as old as the general use of wheeled vehicles for the ordinary purposes of locomotion in this country, though at the moment of writing the earliest reference to the subject which we can place our hands upon dates from the reign of Charles II. The importance of this opportunity, and doubtless the ease with which it afforded an opportunity for a graduated tax by the ready "carriage division of folk" from less wealthy individuals, explains the reason why the tax for the use of armorial bearings is doubled if these be placed upon a carriage. Until the twenties and thirties of the last century—that is, before the era of the railway, which put an end to the stately family coaches of an earlier period—the heraldic decoration of a carriage was very elaborate. A shield with twenty or thirty quarterings was quite usual, and the memorandum books of coach-painters are of no little value as records of the arms and quarterings in use at that date by any particular family.

The shortness of the period during which armory has fallen from its former high estate to its present lack of appreciation is a matter for deep consideration. But we are not advocating things as we would have them, but describing things as they are, and it is idle to blink the fact that a period of ostentatious absence of display at present governs us. State carriages have but a limited use to-day, but there are occasions when one sees them about—for example, at the late Coronation and at the opening of Parliament—whilst they are now coming into favour again for use at the Drawing-rooms and other Court functions. As the King is known to look rather more favourably than the late Queen upon matters of ceremonial and display, there is very little doubt that this tendency will increase. On these state coaches, or "state chariots," as the carriage-builders love to describe them (we are ignorant of the exact definition of a chariot), it is still the custom to display the whole of the heraldic achievement in its most elaborate forms—helmet,



mantling, shield, crest, and supporters, with the coronet and robe of estate for a Peer, this being painted on the panel of the door on each side, and usually repeated again at the back. On the side-panels in some cases is a smaller painting of the crest, and the hammer-cloth usually bears a repetition of the arms, either embroidered in gold thread or embossed in metal and affixed thereto.

This style of vehicle is, of course, adopted by Sheriffs of the City of London, and to a certain, though a lesser, extent by High Sheriffs of counties. The Sheriffs of the City of London usually display the arms of the City upon the chief panel and at the back, and the arms of the Livery Companies to which they belong upon the side-panels, their own personal arms appearing, of a smaller size, upon the small panel below the window of the door. The High Sheriff of a county usually contents himself with his own coat of arms, painted of a fair size on the panel of each door.

With regard to other carriages there really is no fixed rule and no generally accepted custom, beyond the fact that it is most unusual nowadays to see a helmet and mantling depicted. Shield, crest, and motto upon a landau or large brougham are very generally met with, though perhaps not quite so often as crest and motto alone. Most Baronets paint upon their carriages the small shield of Ulster below their crest, and though one hesitates to say that the practice is desirable, there is no doubt that it is to all intents and purposes universal. Most Knights of any Order place the circlet of the Order or the circlet and the collar, as the case may be, to surround their crests, but it should be clearly understood that it is absolutely unwarranted for those who are not Knights of an Order to place a mere motto either on a garter or in a circlet to surround their crests. This is one very common failing of the herald painters employed by coach-builders which needs to be guarded against. Upon a dogcart or single brougham the heraldic decoration is reduced to a minimum; a simple coronet or the crest alone is seldom exceeded. His Majesty when Prince of Wales usually made use of a carriage which had no other decoration than a simple coronet, certainly not more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, whilst others of his carriages had his ostrich-feather plume within a garter, the whole only about 2 inches in height; and no doubt his example was largely responsible for the decrease both in size and frequency of heraldic carriage decoration.

With regard to the colours of carriages and the colours of the materials with which a carriage is lined we are frequently consulted,

so let us say at once that there is no rule whatsoever which governs these matters. There is certainly no law; there is not even any regularity of practice. Certain people, however, prefer to continue as far as possible the use of their colours, and there is no objection whatever to their doing so—rather otherwise; for it would certainly look incongruous to see light blue liveries with a chocolate-coloured carriage. But, at the same time, nobody ever heard of a white carriage, and those who are still willing to use a yellow one for purely personal purposes are limited in number, though, as a coach-builder told us recently, carriages of that colour have revived in favour in the last two or three years to a striking degree. Consequently, if one's liveries be green or blue or chocolate colour, there is no reason why the carriages should not be in conformity; but there is no necessity to inflict upon one's self some startling combination of colours for either a carriage or its lining, under the idea that one is required to do so by heraldic law.



## THE ARMS OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY (*continued*).



HE fifth son of Edward III. was Edmund of Langley, Earl of Cambridge and Duke of York. His arms were: Quarterly, 1 and 4 azure, semé-de-lis or (for France); 2 and 3 gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label of three points argent, each charged with three torteaux. *Mantling*: Gules and ermine. *Crest*: On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant guardant and crowned or, gorged with a label as in the arms. *Supporters*: On either side a falcon, each holding in the beak a large scroll, which extends above his body and which is inscribed with the *motto*, "Bon espoir." *Badges*: (1) An ostrich-feather erect argent; (2) "The ffaulkon silver" (MS. Ashmole, 1, 112, fol. 106); (3) "The faucon argent and the feterloke or" (MS. Harl. 304, fol. 12). *Livery*: White, green, and black (Garter plate).

The torteaux upon the label are stated to be derived from the arms of Wake through Lady Joan de Holand, his second wife. The curious point, if such a statement be correct, is that they were also borne by Richard of Conigsburgh, son of Edmund of Langley



by his *first* wife, Donna Isabella of Castile, and by others of his descendants who had no Wake blood. I am inclined, therefore, to believe that the origin of the *torteaux* must be sought elsewhere. The Garter plate of Edmund of Langley—which is known to be of posthumous date—wrongly depicts the arms of France as azure, *three fleurs-de-lis* or. It is evident from his seal (1391) that he used the *semé-de-lis*. The only authority for the supporters would appear to be his seal. I am by no means sure that the falcons here are not merely badges. No other supporters, however, have ever been attributed to him. The curious phrasing of his arms from the British Museum MS., 12,224, fol. 6, may perhaps be quoted, this being: “Les armes de Fraunce et d’engleterre a label darg<sup>t</sup> et ou labelles tortouse de goules.”

The eldest son of Edmund of Langley was Edward “of York,” who succeeded his father as Duke of York and Earl of Cambridge, and was created Earl of Rutland and Duke of Albemarle. He bore during his father’s lifetime: “France *semée* et d’Engleterre *escartelé* à lambell de trois points per pale gueules et d’argent, chargé de six chastells d’or et six lions rampant gueules” (Vincent on Brooke, p. 8). In other words, he bore France ancient and England quarterly, over all a label of three points per pale gules and argent, on the dexter point three castles in pale or, and on the sinister three lions rampant either gules or (more probably) purpure. The centre point was charged with three castles in pale or on the gules, and three lions (gules or purpure) on the argent. The charges upon the label were, of course, derived from the arms of his mother. *Crest*: On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant guardant and crowned or, gorged with a label as in the arms. *Supporters* (MS. Ashmole, 1, 121): two unicorns. His *badge* was an ostrich-feather erect argent, the quill surmounted by a chain or, with a small transverse scroll inscribed *Ich dien*. Edward, Duke of York and Albemarle, after his father’s death in 1402, reverted to the arms of his father, as already described, and died without issue, being killed at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415. The younger son of Edmund of Langley was Richard “of Conigsburgh,” who was created Earl of Cambridge in 1414. His arms were: Quarterly, France (modern) and England, a label of three points argent, each charged with as many *torteaux*, all within a bordure, also argent, charged with twelve lions rampant purpure. *Crest*: On a chapeau, etc., the lion of England, gorged with a label as above. *Supporters*: Two lions (probably *jure uxoris*, the lions of March). *Badge*: An ostrich-feather, the quill compony (MS. Cott., Julius, c. vii.). The use of the same crest as his father,

contemporarily with the use of a more differenced variety by his elder brother, is curious. The statement as to the ostrich-feather badge, which I take from Doyle, I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of. The Earl of Cambridge predeceased his elder brother, being beheaded August 5, 1415, and leaving an only son, Richard, who succeeded his uncle as Duke of York in October, 1415, and succeeded his mother as Earl of March and Ulster in 1425. He bore the plain arms of his uncle (the last variety) and his grandfather, Edmund of Langley, successively Dukes of York—viz.: Quarterly 1 and 4 France (modern), 2 and 3 England, a label of three points argent, each charged with as many torteaux. His crest was the lion of England on a chapeau gorged with a label, as in the arms. Doyle quotes for the Duke no less than seven badges—viz., (1) a falcon argent; (2) a fetterlock or; (3) a rose argent, the White Rose of York; (4) a lion argent, the white lion of March; (5) a dragon sable, the black dragon of Ulster; (6) a black bolle [bull] rough, his horns and his legs and his members of gold (probably derived from the black bull of Cornwall); (7) an ostrich-feather erect, having a chain with a small rose-like ornament at the lower end laid along the quill, which has a small scroll across it near the lower end. *Livery* (1459, Gregory Chron., p. 208): "Whyte and blewe & i brawderyd above with fetyrlockys." *Supporters*: Dexter, a falcon, wings elevated argent; sinister, a lion tail cowarded argent, armed and langued azure. Richard, Duke of York, had four sons: (1) Edward IV., who will be presently referred to; (2) Edmund, Earl of Rutland; (3) George, Duke of Clarence; (4) Richard III., who will be again referred to later. He had also three daughters—Anne, Elizabeth, and Margaret.

Edmund, Earl of Rutland (b. 1443, d. 1460), bore: Quarterly 1 France and England quarterly, a label of five points argent, the two dexter each charged with a lion rampant purpure, the three sinister each charged with three torteaux; 2 and 3 or, a cross gules (for De Burgh); 4, Mortimer. He died unmarried.

George, Duke of Clarence, bore: Quarterly, 1 and 4 France (modern); 2 and 3 England, a label of three points argent, each charged with a canton or quarter gules. *Crest*: The lion of England gorged with a label, as in the arms. *Supporters*: Two bulls sable, armed, unguled, and tufted or. *Badges*: (1) A bull passant sable, armed, unguled, and membered or, gorged with a label, as in the arms; (2) a gorget of chain extended argent, edges and three clasps or, lined gules. His seal shows his arms, crest, and supporters as above quoted. His Garter plate also has the same arms



and crest, but here the fleurs-de-lis are wrongly depicted 1 and 2. The crest is crowned with a coronet of fleurs-de-lis and crosses patée. His mantling (gules and ermine) and his chapeau are both semé of roses (or ? gillyflowers) or, which may be a record of another badge. The only son of George, Duke of Clarence, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, was Edward, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick. There are three versions given of the arms of the Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, but it should be borne in mind that at the age of eleven, in 1485, he was imprisoned in the Tower, and there remained until his death in 1499, and consequently his use of arms would be very limited, if, indeed, he ever made use of any at all. The arms attributed to him are: (1) France (modern) and England quarterly, a label of three points gobony argent and azure (obviously derived from the label used by his grandfather, the "King-maker"); (2) the same with a label of three points argent, each charged with a torteau (MS. Harl., 1,156). The third version is more elaborate, being, Quarterly: 1, France; 2, England; 3, Beauchamp; 4, Neubourg; over all an escutcheon of pretence: (i.) Fitz-John, (ii.) Neuborg, (iii.) Neville, with a label or, (iv.) Toeni, and over the first and second quarters of the shield a label compony argent and azure. It is very improbable that any real authority exists for this last version. *Crest*: The lion of England gorged with his label. *Supporters*: dexter, a bull sable, armed, unguled, and tufted or; sinister, a bear argent.

Of the three daughters of Richard, Duke of York, little need be said, as the custom of assigning differences to Princesses had not come into existence; but it may be noted that the eldest daughter, Anne, by her second husband, Sir Thomas St. Leger, had a daughter Anne St. Leger, who married Sir George Manners, Lord Ros. Their son was created Earl of Rutland, and to commemorate his descent from a sister of King Edward IV. the arms of Manners were changed. Formerly they were: Or, two bars azure, a chief gules, but the chief gules was altered to one quarterly azure and gules in the first and fourth quarters, two fleurs-de-lis fesseways, and in the second and third a lion passant guardant, all or. From the Earl of Rutland descends the present Duke of Rutland, who continues to bear the arms of Manners augmented in this manner.

The sixth and youngest son of Edward III. was Thomas "of Woodstock," Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Buckingham. His arms were: Quarterly, 1 and 4 France (ancient), 2 and 3 England, a bordure argent. These arms appear upon his seal in 1391 (MS. Cott., Julius, c. vii.). *Crest*: On a chapeau gules, turned up

ermine, a lion statant guardant and crowned or, gorged with a plain collar argent. *Supporters*: Two swans argent, ducally gorged and chained or. *Badges*: (1) A swan argent; (2) an ostrich-feather erect, with a garter laid along the quill, buckle downwards, below which a small scroll; (3) "the foxe tayle" (J. Harding, Chron., p. 341).

The only son of Thomas of Woodstock died unmarried shortly after his father. Anne, the eldest daughter, and eventually the sole heiress of her father, married Edmund Stafford, Earl of Stafford, and had a son Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, Buckingham, Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, subsequently created Duke of Buckingham. Upon an early (1431) seal, and upon a Garter plate (date probably c. 1429), the simple arms of Stafford are shown (or, a chevron gules). On his Garter plate is the crest of Stafford: Out of a crest coronet gules, a swan's head and neck between two wings argent, beaked also gules. Probably this version was in use during the lifetime of his mother. On a later seal (after 1442) a different coat appears, which is probably the most correct version of his arms to attribute to him. The seal shows—Quarterly: 1, France (modern) and England within a bordure argent (for Thomas of Woodstock); 2, Bohun of Hereford azure, a bend argent, cottised, and between six lioncels or; 3, Bohun of Northampton, viz., as No. 2, but the bend charged with three mullets gules, pierced vert; 4, Stafford. *Crest*: As on his Garter plate. *Supporters*: Two antelopes. The *badges* of the Duke of Buckingham were: (1) "A cart-nathe [or wheel] in flames;" (2) the Stafford knot or.

Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, was succeeded by his son Henry, Duke of Buckingham. He bore the arms of Thomas of Woodstock alone, with the Royal Crest. These so appear upon his Garter plate. The Garter plate shows the arms and crest in two pieces, and it is not unlikely that this may indicate that at an earlier period a different coat was originally set up. The two pieces were palpably not made at the same time or from the same design.

The following explanation of the assumption by Henry, Duke of Buckingham, of a differenced shield of the Royal Arms, instead of his paternal arms of Stafford, is from Cott. MS., Titus, c. i., in handwriting of the end of the sixteenth century:

"[An order made for Henry Duke of Buckingham to bear the Armes of Thomas of Woodstock alone without any other Armes to bee quartered therewith. Anno 13 E. 4.]

"Memorandum that in the yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord King Edward the iiij<sup>th</sup> the Thurtein in the xvij<sup>tin</sup> day of



ffeverir it was concluded in a chapitre of the office of Armes that where a nobleman is descended lenyalle Ineritable to iij or iiij Cotes and afterward is ascended to a Cotte neire to the King and of his royall blood may for his most onneur bere the same Cootte alone And non lower Coottes of Dignite to be quartered therewith. As my Lord Henry Duke of Buckingham Eirile of Harford Northampton and Stafford Lord of Breknoke and of Holdernes is assended to the Coottes and ayer to Thomas of Woodstoke Duke of Glocestre and Sonne to King Edward the third, hee may beire his Cootte alone. And it was so Concluded by [Claurancieulx King of Armes, Marche King of Armes, Gyen King of Armes, Windesor Herauld, Fawcon Herauld, Harfford Herald]."

The badge of Henry, Duke of Buckingham, was the Stafford knot or (MS. Ashmole, I, 121).

Henry, Duke of Buckingham, was succeeded by his son, Edward, Duke of Buckingham. According to British Museum MS. Add. 22,306, he bore: Quarterly, 1 and 4 France (modern) and England quarterly within a bordure argent; 2 and 3 Stafford. But another version assigns him: 1, France and England within a bordure; 2 and 3, Bohun; 3, Stafford—*i.e.*, the arms as on his great-grandfather's seal above alluded to. His *crest* was the differenced lion of England, and (doubtless) his supporters were two antelopes. His badges (*vide* portrait, GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, vol. iv., p. 428) were: (1) The Stafford knot; (2) on a wreath an antelope sejant ducally gorged and lined; (4) a blue mantle; (4) a cross crosslet crossed within a circlet charged with a series of Stafford knots; (5) on a wreath a swan with wings expanded and inverted, ducally gorged and chained. His livery colours were "scarlet and black." Edward, Duke of Buckingham, was attainted and executed. In the partial restoration of his son (see GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, vol. iv., p. 199) the right to the Royal Arms and Crest appears to have been withheld. In accordance therewith none of the Lords Stafford appear to have used the Royal Crest or the arms of Thomas of Woodstock, either alone or as a quartering, until 1720, when a quartering of the arms of Thomas of Woodstock, together with the badges, were exemplified to William Stafford Howard, Earl of Stafford (*vide* GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, vol. v., p. 107 *et seq.*). The Royal quartering has since been regularly inherited, and is now used by the present Baron Stafford.

(To be continued.)

## AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT  
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*concluded*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFESTMENT to Sir George Gordon of Haddow, knight and baronet, one of the senators of the college of Justice, of the lands and barronie of Haddow, lying within the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, and of the lands and mains of Schethin, and lands, called Little Meldrum and others, lying in the Sheriffdom foresaid, holds of His Majesty ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 40 lib for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 80 lib for the marriage, the lands and barronie of Haddow upon his own resignation, the lands of Schethin little Meldrum and others proceeds upon adjudications, apprisings and woodsetts, upon the resignation of Mr. William Forbes, sometime of Woodhill, and others, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione of ane charter granted by John, Duke of Lauderdale, to Sir William Thorpe of Stainehill, and Dame Agnes Cleland, his spouse, of a just and equal half of the toune and lands of Newton, commonly called the west half of the lands of Stamehill, and others, lying within the sheriffdom of Edinburgh, to be holden by the Duke of Lauderdale.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment to Archibald McLachlane of that ilk of the lands of Killbryde, the lands of Kilmorie and the patronage of the kirk thereof and others lying within the sheriffdom of Argyle, holds of His Majesty ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 250 merks for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 500 merks for the marriage, and erects the foresaid lands in ane barronie to be called the barronie of Stralauchlan, and ane yeirly fair to be holden at Kilmorie. It hath also ane confirmatione of ane charter granted by the Earl of Argyle to the said Archibald McLachlane of the lands of Dunnamuck and others, upon the resignation of the said Archibald McLachlane, under the King's hand.

Composition 250 merks.

Infestment to Robert Campbell of Silver Craigs of the four merks lands of Ardcarell and Glencarradale and others, lying within the



Sheriffdom of Argyle, holds of His Majesty ward and changed to taxt ward for payment of 120 merks for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 240 merks for the marriage. It proceeds upon ane adjudication of 14,308 merks. It has also ane confirmation of all charters procuratories, dispositions and other writings and securities whatsomever, granted to the said Robert Campbell or any of his predecessors or others, under the King's hand.

Composition 200 merks.

Infestment to Walter Kerr, eldest lawful son to Andrew Kerr of Littledean, of the lands and barronie of Littledean and others, lying within the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh and the lands of Nenthorne, lyand within the baillarie of Lauderdale, and sheriffdom foresaid, hold of His Majesty ward, blensch and feu, the ward changed to taxt ward for payment of 180 lib for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 360 lib for the marriage, with the privilege of a weekly market and two free fairs in the year, upon the resignation of the said Andrew Kerr, under the King's hand.

Composition 200 merks.

Infestment to Robert Ferguson of Craigbarrock in liferent, and to William Ferguson, his eldest lawful son, the two merk and half merk lands of Dunreggan, and two merk and half merk lands of Barboy, lyand within the sheriffdom of Dumfries, holds of His Majesty ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 40 merks for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 200 merks for the marriage, upon the resignation of the said Robert Ferguson, under the King's hand.

Infestment to Sir John Wauchope of Niddrie Marshall, Knight, in liferent, and to Andrew Wauchope, his eldest lawful son in fee, of the lands and barronie of Niddrie Marshall, and patronage of the kirk or chapel thereof, lyand within the Sheriffdom of Edinburgh, the lands and barronie of Lochtoure and Toun Yettam, and patronage of the kirk thereof, lying within the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh, holds of His Majesty taxt ward and blensch, the taxt ward for payment of 45 lib Scots for the ward, als much for the reliffe, and 200 merks for the marriage, for the lands and barronie of Niddrie Marshall, and patronage of the kirk or chapel thereof, and for the foresaid lands of Toun Yettam and others, the sum of 6 lib 4s. Scots for the ward, as ane proportional part of 50 lib money foresaid as the tack duty of the said lands and other lands, formerly lying within the barronie of Lochtoure, als much for the reliffe and 16 lib 12s. 8d. as ane proportional part of the sum of 100 merks for the marriage,

upon the resignation of the said Sir John Wauchope and Andrew Wauchope, his son.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment to Mr. Henry Maule, brother german to George, Earl of Panmure, of the manor place of Kellie, and toune and lands of Balcathie and others, lying in the Sheriffdom of Forfar, holds of His Majesty taxt ward, and blensch, the taxt ward for payment of 45 lib 5s. 8d. Scots as the proportional part of 160 lib payable for the ward, of the haill lands and barronie of Auchterlonie, alias Kellie, a like sum for the reliffe, and 226 lib 5s. money foresaid as the proportional part of 800 lib for the marriage, and erects the samin lands in a new baronnie, to be called the barronie of Kellie, upon the resignation of the said George, Earl of Panmure.

Composition 100 merks.

Confirmatione to Mr. Robert Innes, Writer to His Majesty's Signett, Mr. Robert Bartan, and Mr. Robert Clelland, Writers in Edinburgh, of ane annual rent of 660 merks yierlie amongst them, out of the lands of Langrig and others, lying in the sheriffdom of Berwick.

Composition 100 merks.

Confirmatione to Dr. Archibald Turner, ane of the ministers of Edinburgh, of ane contract of wodsett, betwixt James Law of Bruntoune, and Sir James Turner, of the lands and barronie of Bruntoune, and Dalginsh, lying in the Sheriffdom of Fife, redeemable by payment of 31,000 merks, and of one Bond and Disposition thereof by the said Sir James to the said Doctor, in so far as may be extended to 11,000 merks thereof, out of that part of the said lands and barronie which is not dispoed by Bruntone to Mr. David Melville, second son to the Lord Melville. Composition 10 merks.

Infestment to John Auchinleck, son to the deceist George Auchinleck of Cumledge of the lands of Cumledge and Nanewar and others, lying within the sheriffdom of Berwick, holds of His Majesty ward, and changed to taxt ward for payment of 40 lib for the ward, als much for the reliffe, and 80 lib for the marriage, upon the resignation of Mary Williamson, now spouse to Patrick Gillespie, and mother to the said John Auchinleck, under the King's hand.

Composition 40 lib.

Infestment to John Drummond, now of Machinie, of ane third part of Northkinkell, lyand in the Sheriffdom of Perth, apprised by two several apprisings, the one for 970 lib 16s. 2d. Scots, and the other for 1998 lib 10s. 7d. Scots, both expired, and whereupon the deceist Sir James Drummond of Machinie, and the said John, as heire, to him were already infest holds of His Majesty feu. It



contains also ane confirmatione of the disposition by the said Sir James of the lands and barronie of Machinie and others lying in the sheriffdom foresaid and of their authors' and predecessors' rights thereof.

Composition 20 merks.

Confirmatione of ane disposition granted by Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, to John Forrester, lawful son to George Forrester, in Airth, of the lands of Cookspow, lying in the Sherifffdom of Stirling, and salmon fishings upon the Water of Forth, to be holden of the said Sir Charles Erskine.

Composition 20 merks.

Infetment of adjudication of the lands of Boughtrig and others, lying within the Sherifffdom of Berwick, to Mr. Archibald Cameron precentor in the New Church of Edinburgh, adjudged for 2,710 pounds.

Composition 40 merks.

Infetment to Henry Nicol, Writer in Edinburgh, of the lands of Easter Geinmilscheills, and the rig called Zeadlie, lyand within the constabularie of Haddington, and sherifffdom of Edinburgh, holds of His Majesty blensch, upon the resignation of Sir James Stanfield of Newmilns.

Composition 40 lib.

Infetment of adjudication of the lands and barronie of Innergellie and others, lyand in the Sherifffdom of Fife, to Robert Davidson of Balgay, adjudged for 6,400 lib.

Composition 100 merks.

Confirmation to Mr. David Watson of Saughton, Writer to His Majesty's Signett, and James Watson, his eldest lawful son, of ane annual rent of 360 merks yierlie, out of the lands of over and nether Dalamahoyes, as also of ane annual rent of 240 merks out of the lands of Halyairds, to the said Mr. David Watson, and John Watson, his second lawful son, by double infetment, item another annual rent of 240 lib out of the lands of Peppermilne, to the said Mr. David Watson and his said second son, by double infetment, item another annual rent of 80 lib yierlie out of the lands of Oversheill, alias Eastsheill, to the said Mr. David and his said second son, being infetments. All which lands lyand within the sherifffdom of Edinburgh, and haill four annual rents extends to 1,200 merks yierlie.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to James Gordon of Newark of the three pound lands of Nether Newark and others, lyand in the sherifffdom of Ayr, holds of His Majesty, as king and as prince and steward of Scotland, ward, upon the resignacione of John, Lord Barganie.

Composition 20 lib.

Infetment of recognition of the lands of Pitmuckstoune, lying within the Sherifffdom of Aberdeen, to Patrick Gellie, Merchant-

burgess of Aberdeen, holds of his majestie, ward. It hath a denovodamus. It is also sought by the Marquis of Huntley, who is preferred.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to Sir William Davidson of Curriehill, of the lands of Curriehill, lying within the Sherifffdom of Edinburgh, holds of his majesty ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 40 merks for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 80 merks for the marriage, upon the resignation of the said Sir William Davidson, under the king's hand.

Composition 40 merks.

Confirmation to the ladie Craigmiller of her liferent lands.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, of the lands of Wester Touch, lying in the Sherifffdom of Fife, holds of his majesty ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 80 merks for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 160 marks for the marriage, upon the resignation of George Thomsone of Wester Touch, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to my Lord Nairne of the lands and barronie of Strathurd and others, holds of his majesty taxt ward, blensch and feu, the lands of Rogertoune, Blackhall and Salmond fishings thereof upon the Water of Tay, holds taxt ward, for payment of 6 libs Scots for the ward and nonentrie, als much for the relieffe, and 20 lib money foresaid for the marriage, and for the toun and lands of Pitlandie, Balbrogo, Lethin, hole of Strathurd, now called hole of Nairne, and others, the sum of 400 libs money foresaid for the ward and nonentrie, als much for the relieffe, and 800 lib for the marriage, and for the toune and lands of two Benchills and pertinents thereof, the sum of 16 lib money foresaid for the ward and nonentrie, als much for the relieffe, and 40 lib for the marriage, and that as ane proportional part of the taxt ward duties for the ward, relieffe and marriage of the haill lands and barronie of Kinnoull, whereof the said two Benchills are part and pertinents. It erects the toune of Auchtergaven in ane free burgh of barronie, with ane weeklie mercat and two free fairs in the Year, and confirms his Ladie's contract of marriage, upon the resignation of the said Lord Nairne and others, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Arthur Tackets, maltman-burgess of Glasgow, to James Sim, Messenger in Edinburgh.

Composition 10 merks.



Escheat and liferent of James Tweedie, indweller in Edinburgh, to himself. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of James Durham of Luffness to himself. Composition 10 merks.

Bastardie of Umquhile Roger Grierson, son to Umquhile John Grierson of Chappell, to John Douglas of Stanehouse. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Umquhile William Home, Merchant in Edinburgh, to Peter Rodgeirs, Merchant in Amsterdam, and John Trotter, merchant in Edinburgh, his factor. Composition 20 lib.

Escheat and liferent of George Ramsay in Torphichen, and Grizzel Polwarth, his spouse, to John Paterson, Writer in Edinburgh, upon his own horning. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and Liferent of James, Earle of Airlie, to Sir John Sinclair of Longformachus, Knight-Barronet, upon his own horning. It is also sought by William, Earle of Dalhousie, upon his own horning. The Earle of Dalhousie preferred.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST MARCH 4, 1681.

Confirmation of several tenements and aikers of land in and about the toun of Pittenweem to Robert Smith of Gibbistoun, Lyon Clerk, holds of His Majesty feu, as Lord of the Lordship of Pittenweem. Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of the lands of Carlowrie, lyand in the barronie of Listoun, Regalitie of Torphichen, and Shereffdom of Linlithgow, to Samuel Drummond, younger of Carlowrie, upon his contract of marriage, with privelege of ane free regalitie, bastardie, ward, relieffe, nonentrie and marriage. Composition 100 merks.

Confirmation to Alexander Duncan, Bailie of Dundee, and Janet Bultie, his spouse, of ane annual rent of 76 lib out of the lands of Lochtie, by two several holdings.

Composition 20 merks.

Infestment to Walter Scott of Yetholm, of the lands of Nether Urquhart, Middle Urquhart, and others, and the lands of Pitlochrie, Bannochtie, and others, lyand within the Sherifffdom of Fife, holds of his majestie, blensch and feu, and erects the samein in ane barronie, the lands of Nether Urquhart, Middle Urquhart and others, upon the resignation of Henrie Pitcairne of Pitlowrie, and his son, and the said's said lands of Pitlochrie and others, upon the

resignation of David, Viscount of Stormont, and Sir Andrew Murray, sometime of Pitlochrie. Composition 200 merks.

Infestment of adjudication of the lands and Maynes of Creigie, the lands of Spittale Hill of Creigie, and others, lyand within the Sherifffdom of Kincardine, to Sir David Carnagie of Pittarrow, adjudged for 6,948 merks. Composition 40 libs.

Confirmation of ane disposition of that just and equal half of the lands of Blairgorts, lyand within the Sherifffdom of Stirling, granted by David Mushat of Clayehat, to David Mushat, his son, as also another Charter of the said lands by the said David Mushat younger, to John Mitchell, now of Blairgorts, as also ane infestment of the said's lands to the said John Mitchell in liferent, and James Mitchell, his son, in fee, holds of his majestie blensch, upon the resignation of the said John and James Mitchell themselves. Composition 100 merks.

Infestment to William Row, second lawful son to Archibald Row of Over Innerallers, and to Alexander Wright, eldest lawful son to James Wright of Drumdroulls, equallie betwixt them, of the lands of Auchintrule, including the lands of Caldhome, lying within the Lordship of Stirling and Shiredom thereof, holds of his majesty feu, upon the resignation of the saids Archibald Row of Innerallers and James Urquhart of Brumdroulls. Composition 10 merks.

Infestment to John Sinclair of Stircock, eldest lawful son now in life, to Umquhile Francis Sinclair of Stircock, of the lands of Ginsterwick, Woderlitt and others, lyand within the Sherifffdom of Caithness, Wodsett for 20,245 merks 4s. 4d., upon the resignation of John, Earle of Caithness, Umquhile Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformachus, and Mr. John Bain of Pitcairlie. It hath ane confirmation of ane Charter granted by the deceased George, Earle of Caithness, to the said Umquhile Francis Sinclair, of the toun and lands of Stircock and others, lyand within the said Sherifffdom of Caithness. It hath a denovodamus to be holdin of the said Earle, and sicklyke ane contract past betwixt the said John, Earle of Caithness, and the said Umquhile Francis Sinclair. He disposed to the said Umquhile Francis Sinclair, his spouse and son, the toun and lands of Thursetter, Qwoley and others, within the said sherifffdom of Caithness, the lands of Bilbester and others, to be holden of the said Earle. Composition 100 lib.

Infestment of the 40s. land of Auchneill, the merk land called the Merk, the two merk land of Knocknean, with the half of the Milne of Galdinsck, All lyand within the Shiredom of Wigtoun, to Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnew, Knight and Baronet, holds of His



Majestie ward, upon the resignation of Andrew Agnew, now of Croach, Andrew Adair of Little Genoch, and several others.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Henry, Lord Cardross, to Sir John Maitland.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of William Montgomerie in Wester Mathers and William Smith there, to Sir David Carnegie of Pittarrow, upon his own horning.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Duncan Forbes, Merchant burges of Inverness, to Mr. Duncan Forbes, ane of the under clerks of the Session, upon his own horning.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of the deceased Rorie Mackenzie of Fairburne, to Alexander Mackenzie of Balloune.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Margaret Petrie, relict of the deceased Patrick Ogilvie in Milnetoune of Abernyte, and John Petrie of Northballs, to Robert Fotheringhame, son to David Fotheringhame of Powrie, upon his own horning.

Composition 40 libs.

Escheat to the deceast Sir James Sinclair of Murkle, to Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, His Majestie's advocate, upon his own horning.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of the deceast William Naper of Wright's Houses, to Mungo Campbell, Writer in Edinburgh. It is also sought by Margaret Naper, and John Thomson, aires portioners, to the said deceast William Naper. The aires portioners preferred.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of Helen Barns, relict of Umquhile William Chancellor, Merchant in Edinburgh, to Thomas Young, Merchant-burgess, there, upon his own horning, under the king's hand. The escheat and liferent of the said Helen Barns is also sought by Henrie Graham, Writer to His Majesty's Signet, and by Alexander Chancellor, eldest lawful son to the said Umquhile William Chancellor, upon his own horning. Thomas Young preferred.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Dame Jean Douglas, Countess Dowager of Home, to Jean Home, daughter to Umquhile John Home, servitor to the deceast Alexander, Earle of Home, upon her own horning. It is also sought by James Gibson, brother german to Mr. Alexander Gibson of Paintland, one of the clerks of the Counsel and Session, Jean Home preferred.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione of ane annual rent of 2,700 merks yeirlie to be uplited forth of the lands and barronie of Balloch, lyand within the

dioces of Dunkeld and Sherifffdom of Perth, to Sir Thomas Murray of Glendooch, to be holden by two infestments.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment of apprisings of the two merk land of Meikle Corkkirk and others, lyand in the stewartrie of Kirkcudbright, to John Irwing of Elder, merchant burgess of Dumfries, apprised for 2,365 merks.

Composition 20 merks.

Infestment of adjudicatione of the lands of Egolish and others, lyand in the sherifffdom of Perth, to Alexander Christie, Writer in Edinburgh, adjudged for 13,122 lib 18s. 8d. Composition 100 lib.

Escheat of Alexander Govane, hammermann in Glasgow, to himself.

Composition —.

Escheat of James Watson of Aitherie, to Mr. Coline Mackenzie and Mr. Charles Gray, Advocates, upon their own horning.

Composition 10 merks.

Gift of nonentrie of all lands and heritages whatsoever, which pertained to Umquhile — Scott of Bonytoun, to Charles Scott, now of Bonytoun.

Composition 10 merks.

Tutorie of Adam, John, David, James, Robert and Mary Hay, lawful children to the deceast Mr. Henrie Hay, Commissar clerk of Edinburgh, to Agenes Hepburne, relict of the deceast Archibald Douglas of Whittinghame.

Composition 10 merks.

THE SIGNATURES FOLLOWING WERE PAST IN EXCHEQUER THE 2ND DAY OF MARCH, 1681.

Infestment to John Grahame of Claverhouse, of the eight merk land of old extent of Galdinock, now called French, the ten pound land of old extent of Ardinmord, Urrull, Killqwhocodail, and Carfriggan, holds of his majestie ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of — for the ward, and — for the relieffe, and — for the marriage. It hath a discharge of all the bygane wards, etc., and dissolves the saids lands from his majestie's crown and patrimonie thereof, and erects them in ane haill and free barronie, to be called now, and in all time coming, the barronie of —, upon the forefaulture of Patrick Macdougall, late of French, under the king's hand.

Composition —.

Infestment to Colonel James Douglas, brother germane to the Earl of Queenberry, of the 50s. land of Shynantoune and three merk land of Culvennan, and others, the one merk land of Carss and others, the half of the salmond fishings on the water of Cree, and office of Crownership, betwixt the waters of Dee and Nith, the



lands of Machrimore and others, to be holden of His Majestie, and of the Bishops of Dunblane and Galloway, or any other superiors thereof, upon the forefaulture of William Gordon of Culvennan, and Patrick Dumbar of Machrimoir. It contains a warrant for diverting of their presentatione to the other superiors, as also the gift of the escheat of the saids William Gordon and Patrick Dumbar, under the King's hand. Composition —.

Infetment of the barronie of Earlstoune, Craichlaw and Caitlach and others, to Lieutenant Colonel Edmond Mayne, Major Theophilus Ogilthorpe, and Captain Henrie Cornwall, holds of his majestie feu, blensch and burgage, the ward changed to taxt ward, for payment of — for the ward, and — for the relieffe, and — for the marriage, upon the forfaulture of the deceast Mr. William Gordon of Earlstoun, Alexander Gordon his son, James Gordon of Craichlaw, and Mr. William Ferguson of Caitlach. It hath ane presentatione to the foresaid persons of the lands, holden of other superiors, and ane discharge of all bygone wards and other duties, payable out of the saids lands, under the King's hand. Composition —.

Presentation to the said John Grahame of Claverhouse of the kirk lands of Clashant, and several other lands, which pertained of before to the said Patrick Macdougall of French, and holden of —, Bishop of Galloway, — Macdougall of Gorthland, and several others, under the king's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of the said Patrick Macdougall to the said John Graham. Composition —.

There is ane Bond granted by Sir Andrew Ramsay of Wauchope, to the Lord Commissioners for the treasury, anent his feuduties contained in his signature, of his haill lands, of the — day of January, 1679, which Bond was delivered to Moncreiffe by me, upon the third day of February, 1679, to be kept by him, upon which his signature was given out to be expedie.

Earl of Queensberry Gift of pension of 600 Lib Sterling yeirlie, the first term's payment at Martinmas, 1680.

(?) G. Lunneo, Woodmansey, 1051.

Here ends the manuscript.

The writer has received numerous inquiries during the publication of the foregoing manuscript regarding entries appearing in it, and he wishes to explain that the details of the transactions referred

to in the entries will be found in the Great Seal and Privy Seal Records in the General Register House, Edinburgh. The abstracts of the Great Seal Records have been published down to 1651, but no volume has been issued for a number of years. The Privy Seal Records, which contain much interesting and valuable information, have never been published in any way, and the entries which have appeared in this Magazine are the only public indication of the nature of these records. The Acts and Decrees of the Court of Session are another series of most valuable records which ought also to be published.

The Scottish Record Society, which was formed a few years ago, has already done valuable work in publishing indices to certain public records, but were this or any other society of a similar character to begin to publish any of these other records many subscribers would be quickly obtained.



## POCAHONTAS, THE INDIAN PRINCESS.

*Some kind-hearted gentry of Old Virginia, U.S., are about to send a handsome pulpit to St. George's, Gravesend, as a memorial to Pocahontas, the Indian Princess, who was interred under the chancel of the old church.*

“Who will shield the fearless heart?  
 Who avert the murderous blade?  
 From the throng, with sudden start,  
 See, there springs an Indian maid!  
 Quick she stands before the knight:  
 ‘Loose the chain, unbind the ring,  
 I am daughter of the King,  
 And I claim the Indian right.’”

“And his lordship was pleased to call me Pocahontas.”

THACKERAY'S *Esmond*.



THE quaint and kindly links which bind us to the great continent of America, the older they be the less likely are they to be broken. Strangely, too, when a tradition of the past is nearly dying out on one continent it is flourishing in the other. So that it sometimes happens that some electric spark of sympathy will bring the two in sudden connection by it, and the weaker become strong and vigorous. On the shores of the Potomac old English legends are still kept green in memory which are nigh forgotten, save by some aged gaffers and gammers of an English village. And in the English village, when



one has forgotten about the birthplace of Washington's ancestors, from an old chapbook a rustic family will be quite learned on the story of Pocahontas, the Indian Princess. It is with affectionate pleasure that we learn that the Rev. S. Gedge, Vicar of Gravesend, will, we trust, for years to come, give sermons in the pulpit which is to be presented by the kind-hearted Virginians in memory of the ill-treated heroine whose ashes lie nigh by. The old church where, beneath the chancel, Pocahontas was buried, was burnt down in 1727; but no matter, her memory still lingers round the building and the God's-acre.

Our grandmamas and great-grandmamas, who had not the benefit of a high school education—pardon! course—were but little up in historic detail. They were quite content to think that the daughter of Powhatan was usually attired after the fashion of those little figures which we sometimes see as signs to old country-town tobacconists' shops—*i.e.*, with rather more than modern modish low dress, and with a circlet of high feathers on her head. Even Thackeray himself, when he illustrated his first edition of the "Virginians," so attires the noble Indian lady. The portrait here given is as she appeared when well received at the Court of King James and his Queen, Anne. At first glance it gives the idea of a comely English matron, yet on careful observation the Indian blood is distinctly seen in the high cheek-bones and the shape of the nose. But to a small scrap of history.

Pocahontas, or Matoaka, who was born, as some say, about the year 1595, was the younger daughter of Powhatan, King of the Atlantic tribes from the Atlantic to the "falls of the rivers." It was doubtless by his instructions that the first English colonists to Virginia in 1605 were exterminated. Still, the English were not to be daunted. In 1607 another band of colonists landed in Chesapeake Bay. Of these Captain John Smith, the famous filibuster hero, or cold-hearted brute, as some or the other say, was one of the leaders captured and taken to Powhatan's camp. According to his own account, which was published in 1622, the natives were preparing to brain him with their clubs when Pocahontas, the King's darling daughter, rushed forward and placed herself between him and his would-be murderers.

Pocahontas was undoubtedly at all times the good genius of the English settlers, and seems to have been of a simple, kind-hearted nature, coming into the clearings, playing with the colonists' children, and doing everything to make the Indians be on good terms with them.

Rather against the spirit of romance, as she ought to have been married to Captain John Smith, whose life she so heroically saved (if the old story be true), Pocahontas took for husband worthy Mr. John Rolfe, whom Hamor styles the pioneer tobacco-planter of Virginia. Some of the settlers evidently did not approve of the connection, for she is referred to as "Powhatan's daughter, one of rude education, manners barbarous, and cursed generation." Yet, when it suited their selfish purpose, they were all ready to speak well of her, as "Powhatan, understanding we detained certain salvages, sent his daughter, a child of tenne yeares old, which not only for feature, countenance, and proportion much exceedeth any of the rest of his people, but for wit and spirit the only non-pareil of his countrie."

Later on, after her marriage, poor Pocahontas was lured on board Captain Argal's ship, being betrayed for "a small copper kettle and some of the less valuable toies, and borne away to Jamestown." In 1616 the Princess and some of her companions arrived in England under the charge of Sir Thomas Dale, and was at first looked upon coldly by ultra-respectable folks, but, being taken up by the King and Queen ("The Virginian woman, Pocahontas, with her father counsellor have been with the King and graciously used, and both she and her assistant were pleased at the Masque"), became a sort of fashion and lioness. But, alas! Pocahontas died only too early. Chamberlain, in a letter to Carleton, Ambassador to the Hague, writes: "The Virginian woman whose picture I sent you died this last week at Gravesend (sometimes it is said at Plymouth, and her body brought to Gravesend), as she was returning homewards." She left behind her a son, who married, and whose daughter married Robert Bolling, and had many descendants in Virginia, as also are the Eylwins of Norfolk.

However, somewhat mixed as is her history, to Pocahontas England and America owed much, and it is befitting that a monument should be erected to the memory of the "Virginia lady borne," who "was buried in ye chauncell." And let us trust, as pretty Theo Lambert wrote, that we need not

"Deem your English girl afraid  
To emulate the Indian maid."

*Reprinted from "The Gentlewoman."*





## THE HERALDIC SIDE OF PHILATELY.

BY C. SANDFORD-THOMPSON.



THE invention of the postage stamp at once opened up a large field for heraldic ornamentation, and there are but few countries which have not at some time or another issued stamps bearing the Royal or national arms, though, unfortunately, the stamps so decorated are gradually being superseded by new issues bearing other designs, in nine cases out of ten losing much of their artistic merit in the change. For an example of this one has only to compare the present stamps of the German Empire—issued in 1900—with their predecessors. There still, however, remain a few stamps heraldically decorated, some of which are of considerable artistic merit, and it is much to be regretted that their number is so small.

In examining stamps of this nature, the first thing we notice is that only the etched outline of the arms in question is used, those cases in which the correct tinctures are employed being few and far between, though in a few cases hatching is to be met with. The reason for this is easy to find. Stamps of different values are usually of different colours, to facilitate distinction, and if the arms in the centre were always to remain the same colour it might cause confusion. At the same time, it appears to me that the difficulty could easily be overcome by changing the colour of the border of the stamp for different values, the arms in the centre remaining constant. Certainly the vivid colours of the arms would be exceedingly effective, and the stamps would gain much artistically.

In tabulating those stamps which bear heraldic devices, it is difficult in many cases, especially in those of new countries, to differentiate between purely allegorical figures and those which are of a true heraldic character, but in the following list this has been overcome as far as possible.

In the stamps of GREAT BRITAIN there is, unless we count the purely supplementary use in a few instances of the national emblems, only one instance of the use of heraldic ornamentation. This solitary instance is in the fivepenny stamp of 1887, which shows the Royal Arms on a shield in the base of the stamp. The same design, but with King Edward's head instead of Queen Victoria's, is still in use. Railway stamps we are not concerned with, though several of these show heraldic ornamentation. With

this exception, the nearest approach we can find to heraldic details is in the watermarks.

Not counting the well-known watermark of the *crown*, which has much varied in form from time to time, we first come across the *garter*, which was used in three sizes on the fourpenny stamps issued in 1855-1857. The same issue shows a watermark of the national emblems, the two top corners of the stamp each holding a *rose*, and the bottom ones a *thistle* and *shamrock* respectively. In the 1867-1869 issue the watermark was changed to a *rose slipped*, while the higher values were watermarked with a *cross pattée*. This last was changed to an *anchor* for values above two shillings. The *orb* appears as a watermark in 1873-1880 on certain values, when a reversion was made to the crown, which is still used.

In the Colonies, BARBADOES in 1897 surrounded the four sides of a lozenge bearing an allegorical design with the four quarters of the Royal Arms, the *lion rampant* of Scotland, by the way, being without the tressure.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA issued (in 1895) a set bearing the following arms in black: *A pile, over all a cross and an inescutcheon charged with (? the Royal Arms)*. Supporters: Two natives, habited with a skirt, the dexter holding a pickaxe and the sinister a spade. Crest: *A tree*.

The stamps of BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA bear: *Per fess, the chief semée of roundels, the base billetty, on a fess wavy three (? native boats) between two bulls statant in chief and an elephant in base*. Crest: *A lion passant guardant grasping an elephant's tusk erect*. Supporters: Two antelopes.

HELGOLAND, while belonging to us, had separate stamps. Of these, some bore arms as follows: *Per fess vert and argent, a fess gules and a bordure or*, but the three-pfennig stamp of 1876 bears the tinctures *tenne* (or *or*), *argent*, *gules*, and *vert* in the same sequence. The shades of the tinctures vary greatly with different values. The shield is surmounted by the British crown.

The native Indian State of DHAR issued stamps showing a shield with an extraordinary design, supported by two elephants, and NOWANUGGER a shield *per fess indented*, surmounted by a helmet and mantling in the true heraldic stationer's style, and with two antelopes for supporters. The crest appears to be an antelope's head. WADHWAN rejoices in stamps bearing a wonderfully-shaped shield, charged with a star of twelve points, and supported by two lions guardant. The crest is unintelligible.

Many of the Indian States have tulwars and daggers depicted



on their stamps, TRAVANCORE a shell, and AFGHANISTAN a tiger's head affrontée. It is possible that these are badges of the reigning families.

In 1895 MAURITIUS issued a set of stamps bearing a shield as follows: *Quarterly—1, a three-masted ship in full sail; 2, three plants; 3, a key in pale, the wards in base; 4, on a chief a star.*

The early stamps of NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, and NEW BRUNSWICK are of very pleasing design, and show the national emblems and the British crown.

In 1897 NEW SOUTH WALES issued a stamp with a spade-shaped shield, bearing the following arms: *On a cross a lion passant guardant between four mullets.*

All the stamps of BRITISH NORTH BORNEO had arms as follows: *A dhow in full sail, with oars out, on a chief a lion passant guardant. Crest: Two arms embowed dexter and sinister, the hands holding a flag-staff in pale. Supporters: Two Dyaks.*

TONGA has stamps with a shield as follows: *Quarterly—1, three stars; 2, a crown; 3, a bird volant; 4, a sword in pale surmounted by two others in saltire, in the fess point a star charged with a cross coupé.*

We now pass to Continental Europe. Here we find a large variety of armorial stamps, some of them of considerable interest, though the formation of the German Empire and of the North German Confederation unfortunately stopped the issue of stamps by the small German States, nearly all of which stamps were of a heraldic character.

AUSTRIA.—The first issue of this country bore a shield charged with the Austrian Imperial eagle, the inescutcheon of the Austrian arms on the breast of the eagle being surrounded by the collar of the Austrian Golden Fleece. Over the shield was placed the Austrian Imperial crown. In 1863 the arms again appear, this time embossed in white in the centre of an oval. The shield is done away with, and the crown is suspended over the head of the eagle. In 1883 we get another representation of the eagle, but in this case the inescutcheon, instead of bearing the Austrian arms, is charged with a numeral, giving the value of the stamp, while the tail of the eagle is charged with a plate giving the currency the numeral refers to!

HUNGARY.—In the first issue a small shield bearing the Hungarian arms is placed in the base of the stamp.

All the stamps of BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA bear the Austrian Imperial eagle and arms. They are boldly designed and very effective.

The 1866 issue of BELGIUM bears the *lion rampant* on a cartouch, surmounted by the Belgian crown, and the same arms are used as an accessory in several stamps of a later date.

In 1893 another set was issued, bearing the Belgian arms in full, with supporters, etc., and placed in front of a pavilion, surmounted by a crown. The parcel-post stamps of 1870 also bear the Royal Arms.

BULGARIA.—All the stamps of this country bear a *lion rampant*. It is of striking design and very effective. It is worthy of note that it is drawn with only three toes on each foot.

The 1882 issue of DENMARK shows the well-known Royal Arms of that country: *Or, semée of men's hearts gules, three lions passant in pale azure, crowned of the first*. The shield is surmounted by the Danish crown.

The only stamps of FRANCE with an armorial bearing are the journal stamps of 1868. These show the imperial eagle looking to the sinister, the shield being surrounded by the collar of the Legion of Honour and ensigned by the Imperial crown. The first issue for the FRENCH COLONIES also shows the imperial eagle.

Up to 1900 the GERMAN EMPIRE issued hardly any stamps that were not of a heraldic character. They bore the German imperial eagle, charged on the breast with an escutcheon charged with the arms of Prussia (*argent, an eagle displayed sable*, etc.). The eagle of Prussia is in its turn charged on the breast with an inescutcheon of the arms of Hohenzollern (*quarterly, argent and sable*). The inescutcheon of Prussia is surrounded by the collar of the order of the Black Eagle. In 1889 the embossed eagle gave way to an engraved one, and in 1900 the armorial stamps—which had lasted since 1872—were done away with.

Of the German States, all the stamps of BADEN bear a shield charged with a *bend*, supported by two griffins crowned regardant, and ensigned with a crown.

The stamps of BAVARIA bear the Ducal Arms, supported by two lions crowned regardant, and ensigned by a crown. The watermark of 1870 is somewhat peculiar, being formed by perpendicular lines crossed by diagonal ones—being, of course, the *paly bendy* of the arms. Baden ceased to issue stamps in 1871, when the Grand Duchy was incorporated in the postal administration of the German Empire.

BERGEDORF had stamps showing an *eagle expanded, with two heads impaled, and dimidiated with a castle triple-towered*. There is no shield, the arms being shown in a circle. They are printed in black on colour.



The stamps of BREMEN showed a shield charged with a *key in bend*, and ensigned with a crown. In 1856 the shield and crown disappeared, the key being shown on a cartouch.

BRUNSWICK issued stamps bearing the well-known *horse courant*, beneath a crown, the whole being within an oval.

In the stamps of HAMBURG we find a *castle triple-towered, over the central tower a cross pattée, and over each of the other two a star*. The heraldic effect of this is rather spoiled by the whole being charged with a large white numeral, which almost obscures the castle.

All these States ceased issue in 1868 on joining the North German Confederation except Bergedorf. The separate issue of stamps by the latter ceased in 1867, when the free city of Hamburg acquired complete jurisdiction over it.

The first issue of HANOVER shows the Royal Arms of Great Britain above a large numeral on a black background. It is worthy of note that the lion and the unicorn are not properly supporting the shield, but are represented *passant* from behind it. The lion is not *guardant*, but looking towards the shield. Hanover ceased to have a separate issue in 1866, when it became a province of Prussia.

The stamps of LUBECK all show the *eagle expanded, with two heads, charged on the breast with an escutcheon party per fess*. In 1863 the eagle is embossed. Lubeck joined the North German Confederation on January 1, 1868, when the issue of stamps ceased.

The stamps of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN show a *bull's head affrontée*, and those of MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ show the Ducal Arms on a shield surmounted by a crown, as do those of OLDENBURG. All these ceased issue in 1868.

In 1861 PRUSSIA issued a set of stamps bearing the Prussian eagle within an oval, and continued to use this design till 1868.

The first appearance of armorial bearings on the stamps of SAXONY is in 1851, when the well-known arms of Saxony—*barry of ten sable and or, a crown of rue in bend vert*—appeared. In 1863 the arms were embossed in white. Saxony ceased issue in 1868.

In 1857 WURTEMBERG issued stamps bearing the Royal Arms—*or, three stags' attires fessways in pale sable*—on a shield supported by, dexter, a lion crowned, and sinister, a stag. Over the shield is a crowned helmet. In 1869 we find the design changed to a numeral within a lettered oval, and in each corner a cartouch, two of these charged with *three lions passant in pale* (for Suabia), the other two bearing the stags' attires as above. In the next issue these two coats are placed on two shields on either side of the central numerals.

In the 1869 issue of HOLLAND we get a good representation of the arms—*billetty, a lion rampant, grasping in the dexter paw a sword*. The shield is surmounted by the Royal crown. In all the other stamps of this country except the 1877-1895 issue and the low values of the 1898 issue we find these arms in the two top corners, the main body of the stamp being occupied by the Sovereign's head. In the stamps of SURINAM they are found on a small shield in the centre of the lower part of the stamp.

In ITALY we find the five centesimi of the 1889 issue with the cross of Savoy. The shield is surmounted by the Italian crown and surrounded by the collar of the Order of the Annunciata. This design again appears in 1891 and 1895. MODENA shows the same design during the Provisional Government of 1859. Previous to that her stamps bore an eagle expanded, with a crown above the head. They were badly printed in black on coloured paper. Separate issues of this province were superseded by those of Sardinia in 1860, and in 1862 by those of Italy.

NAPLES shows the following arms: *Per chevron, the chief per pale, in the dexter partition a horse courant to the sinister; in the sinister, three legs conjoined in triangle at the thigh; and in base, three fleurs-de-lis*. The watermark also consists of fleurs-de-lis. The separate issue for Naples was superseded in 1861 by that for the Neapolitan Provinces, and again by that for Italy in the following year.

The stamps of PARMA, superseded by those of Sardinia in 1859 and of Italy in 1862, show a *fleur-de-lis* within a circle, the circle surmounted by a crown.

The stamps issued by the ROMAN STATES, and superseded by those of Italy in 1870, show the crossed keys of St. Peter, surmounted by the Papal crown.

TUSCANY shows a lion sejant supporting a shield of the arms with its dexter paw. During the Provisional Government of 1860 the arms of Savoy, on a shield in front of a mantle of estate surmounted by a crown, were used.

The Grand Duchy of LUXEMBURG issued stamps in 1859 with the arms *barry of ten, a lion rampant crowned*, the shield surmounted by the Ducal Crown. In 1882 the arms were relegated to a small cartouch at the top of the stamp, and disappeared altogether in the beautifully engraved issue of 1891, which shows the head of the Grand Duke.

The principality of MONACO gives us a stamp bearing a seated allegorical figure, supporting a small cartouch *lozengy*.

The first appearance of the Royal Arms of PORTUGAL—*argent*,



*five escutcheons in cross azure, each charged with five bezants in saltire, on a bordure gules eight castles or*—is in the "Prince Henry the Navigator" series of 1894, when they are used as a supplementary ornamentation. They again appear in the Vasco da Gama issue of 1898. On the hundred-reis stamp of this issue are two mailed figures, each supporting a shield, that on the dexter side charged with a *cross formée*, which charge also appears in the other stamps of this set.

In the Portuguese colonies MACAO has the Royal Arms, surmounted by the Royal crown, on the postal fiscal stamps of 1887, as also has the 1894 issue of the MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY. In the latter case the shield is supported by two elephants.

The early stamps of ROUMANIA are of very primitive design. Those issued in 1854, 1858, and 1859 for MOLDAVIA have a post-horn, surmounted by a *bull's head affrontée*, with a star (or mullet of six points) between the horns. In 1862 came the first issue for Roumania proper. These were of similar design to the foregoing, but with the addition of a crowned eagle expanded on the dexter side of the bull's head.

The stamps of RUSSIA are all armorial, and are extremely pleasing in appearance. They bear the Russian Imperial eagle within a lettered oval, the whole being placed on a mantle of estate, surmounted by the Imperial crown. Under the eagle are two post-horns intertwined. In 1864 the mantle was done away with, but appeared again on certain values in 1875. In 1890 thunderbolts were intertwined with the horns. The Russian eagle also appears on certain of the LEVANT stamps.

In 1864 WENDEN, a district of the Russian province of Livonia, issued a stamp bearing a *griffin segreant, holding a sword in the dexter claw*, and in 1872 the device, *Issuing from clouds in the sinister an arm embowed in armour, grasping a sword*.

The stamps of POLAND bore the Russian eagle. The first stamps of FINLAND bore a *lion rampant crowned, standing with three feet on a sword, and grasping in the dexter paw another sword, all within an orle of mullets*. Later on the eight mullets of the orle were increased to nine, those in base being irregularly placed. The shield was ensigned with a crown. In 1891 the Russian eagle was substituted.

The stamps of SERVIA issued in 1866 bear the Servian arms on a mantle of estate.

SPAIN, a most prolific country from a philatelic point of view, first started armorial stamps in 1853, when the stamps for the city of MADRID bore the civic arms.

In the following year we get the Royal Arms of Spain, as follows: *Quarterly*—1 and 4, *gules, a castle triple-towered or* (for Castile); 2 and 3, *argent, a lion rampant gules* (for Leon); *over all on an inescutcheon* (a cartouch) *three fleurs-de-lis*. The shield is surmounted by the Royal crown, and surrounded by the collar of the Spanish Golden Fleece. We find small shields of Castile and Leon on many of the succeeding stamps, and in 1873 we find a seated allegorical figure, with the shield of Spain, leaning against the seat, as follows: *Quarterly*—1, *Castile*; 2, *or, four pallets gules* (for Arragon); 3, *Leon*; 4, *gules, a cross saltire and double orle of chains or* (for Navarre). The inescutcheon is omitted. In 1874 the same arms are used on a large shield, with hatching, the shield being ensigned by a castellated crown. In 1876 the castle of Castile is used as a watermark.

In the postal fiscal stamps we find the Royal Arms as in 1874, but with the inescutcheon of fleurs-de-lis added and the Royal crown.

The interesting war-tax stamps of 1874 and 1875 bear the Royal Arms as in the 1874 ordinary issue.

The official stamps of 1854 and 1855 bear the arms as in the 1854 ordinary issue, surrounded by the collar of the Golden Fleece; and the stamps specially issued in 1895-1898 for the Members of the Chamber of Deputies bear the arms as in the 1874 issue, with the inescutcheon and the Royal crown. The partition lines are shown double.

The Royal Arms of Spain are also found on many stamps of the SPANISH COLONIES, but do not vary from the foregoing.

(To be continued.)





## THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL ATMOSPHERE.



HO was the last English Archbishop whose ways were free from error? What is it that there is about the archiepiscopal atmosphere which causes all who dwell therein to depart from the strict ways within which they should confine their footsteps?

Our questions, of course, have no relation to the subject of original sin, a study which, interesting though it may possibly be, is not one with which the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE is concerned.

The peccadilloes of these mitred prelates with which we are concerned are primarily heraldic, but in a secondary manner they touch one's morals, for archiepiscopal action, we have been led to believe, should be modelled upon the Commandments. Do we not all look to the Churches for guidance in morality, and for a due interpretation of the maxims laid down as those whereon we are to model our lives?

The covetous glance which those of the rank of Archbishop have for long cast upon the attractive form of the coronetted mitre of their more humble brother of Durham has already been alluded to in our pages; and our present grievance is with the personal arms these princes of the Church display and with which they decorate themselves. Dr. Temple, as all the world knew, took to himself the Temple arms, which belonged to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Dr. Benson, though he really possessed a legal coat of arms granted to himself which answered all his purposes as Bishop of Truro, forsook the path of virtue when he became an Archbishop, and used a coat to which he had no right, surmounted by the Bishop of Durham's mitre.

Consequently, there would seem to be very little doubt that it is the archiepiscopal atmosphere which is to blame. There must be something all-powerful about it if all who reach it fall from grace under its effect; and if none of these saintly men have sufficient force of character to withstand the fascinating temptation of heraldic wrong-doing, well, what hope is there left for those of us in the less saintly remainder?

Somebody remarked that it was easy to be good upon £10,000 a year. Apparently Canterbury cannot manage it on £15,000, although his sin is of less degree than was that of his predecessor. The present Archbishop does certainly come of a really armigerous

family, for he is a cadet of Davidson of Muirhouse, for whom arms were matriculated twice in 1786, and for a third time in 1795, by his ancestor, the Rev. Dr. Davidson. The father of Canterbury, however, was the youngest son of the Rev. Doctor by a daughter of a Laird of Cockpen (Alexander Cockburn, Baron of the Exchequer); but there are five or six lives intervening between His Grace of Canterbury and the arms, crest, and supporters of Davidson of Muirhouse, and as a cadet of that family he ought to rematriculate the arms of his family in his own name with such congruent differences as Lyon may direct. Apparently, even out of the £15,000 per annum which he, a Scotsman, draws from the English Exchequer, he finds it impossible to spare the £16 which Lyon would demand as the fees upon the patent of matriculation.

York is another Scotsman and another offender. His classical features figure in the new Illustrated Peerage, where his presentiment appears garbed in fine raiment resplendent with heraldic embroidery. The arms of Maclagan as thereon are those granted in 1876 to Dr. (afterwards Sir) Andrew Douglas Maclagan, the elder brother of the Archbishop. I am not certain whether they were limited over to the other descendants of his father, but, even if they were, the limitation would be only "with such congruent differences as may hereafter be matriculated." Of this the Archbishop should be well aware, and the expenditure of £16 in his case is also necessary.

The (Roman Catholic) Archbishop of Westminster, who is the third of the Archbishops in this country, is even a worse offender. Only those who are accustomed to regularly visit the new cathedral at Westminster know precisely how large was the shield upon which the arms of Bourne of Babingworth, co. Essex (Argent, a chevron cotised gules between three lions rampant sable), were depicted on a recent occasion.

The family of Bourne of Babingworth proved and recorded their arms at the Visitation of Essex in 1623, but we cannot learn that there is any suggestion of descent from that ancient family put forward beyond the use of their arms by the new Archbishop—a use which we understand is not of very long standing. We are afraid this last of the trio would hardly be enabled to step from the position of heterodoxy to that of orthodoxy for the trivial fee at which his brethren of Canterbury and York can justify their future action; but if our Roman Catholic Earl Marshal has no influence he can bring to bear upon his co-religionist in the interest of lawful armory, what earthly chance has poor Lyon of wheedling the £16



in each case through the tightly-drawn purse-strings even of a "brither" Scot when that same "unspeakable" of that ilk happens to breathe the archiepiscopal atmosphere?

We have no intention of following the immortal example of Mr. "Bobby" Spencer by making a declaration of faith, but we may perhaps parody his celebrated utterance to the extent of the assertion that we do not at present belong to the Church of Rome. The Church of England is wide, claiming the remainder when all seceders have stepped outside her fold, so our personal interests are chiefly directed towards the salvation of Canterbury and York. If the Earl Marshal will use the power he has, and instruct his own Archbishop in such parts of the law and the prophets as may appertain to the rightful usage of arms and the setting of an ordinarily decent example of the observance of the rights of other people, we will tackle the other two, and, failing the opening of the archiepiscopal purse-strings of their own archiepiscopal mere motion, we will see what can be done by means of a public subscription to relieve these two splendid paupers from the awful extravagance they would commit in rendering £16 of Cæsar's unto Cæsar.



## THE PRECEDENCE OF TOWNS (*continued*).



N dealing with boroughs, the next step I propose to take I venture upon with no little uncertainty, for I am by no means sure that I am right. But a very careful consideration of the matter leads me to the conclusion that we must next separate those boroughs which have the privilege of holding Quarter Sessions—in other words, those towns which have Recorders.

My next division I make with even less certainty, but I think those towns which are county towns should come first, because, unless another town is a city or has a Lord Mayor or something tangible which can be put forward as a definite reason why it should take precedence of the county town, I think it will be very generally admitted that a county town should precede another, certainly in its own county, and, I consider, should be placed before other towns of its own class which have not that distinction. Consequently, our next division would be grouped as follows:

## Nos. 55-63.

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| Bedford.   | Ipswich.    |
| Cambridge. | Salisbury.  |
| Cardiff.   | Shrewsbury. |
| Carlisle.  | Warwick.    |
| Derby.     |             |

The foregoing division, as will be seen, places at the head of the list nine ancient towns with historic associations, which seems a peculiarly fitting result. The remainder I have no sufficient details to definitely place at the moment, but I believe they may be approximately ranked as follows :

## Nos. 64-92.

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Stamford.             | Bridgwater.         |
| Barnstaple.           | Great Grimsby.      |
| Richmond, Yorks.      | Hartlepool.         |
| Yarmouth.             | King's Lynn.        |
| Andover.              | Kingston-on-Thames. |
| Devizes.              | Swansea.            |
| Maldon.               | Wells.              |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme. | Bideford.           |
| Preston.              | Faversham.          |
| Rochester.            | Guildford.          |
| Scarborough.          | Reading.            |
| Colchester.           | Salisbury.          |
| Pontefract.           | Wigan.              |
| Portsmouth.           | Windsor.            |
| Bridgnorth.           |                     |

## Nos. 93-103.

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| Oswestry.     | Ludlow.       |
| Walsall.      | Much Wenlock. |
| Plymouth.     | Doncaster.    |
| High Wycombe. | Maidstone.    |
| Tenterden.    | Newark.       |
| Grantham.     |               |

## Nos. 104-116.

|           |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Tiverton. | Thetford.         |
| Abingdon. | Penzance.         |
| Banbury.  | Bury St. Edmunds. |



|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| Gravesend.    | Folkestone. |
| South Molton. | Chichester. |
| Sudbury.      | Deal.       |
| Tewkesbury.   |             |

## Nos. 117-131.

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Saffron Walden. | Margate.       |
| Bolton.         | Burnley.       |
| Salford.        | Rotherham.     |
| Wolverhampton.  | Birkenhead.    |
| Oldham.         | Croydon.       |
| Blackburn.      | West Bromwich. |
| Brighton.       | Bournemouth.   |
| Hanley.         |                |

Then, I think, should logically come those county towns which have not the privilege of Quarter Sessions. Such a classification would bring in the following :

## Nos. 132-149.

|             |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| Appleby.    | Flint.                  |
| Beaumaris.  | Hertford.               |
| Dorchester. | Huntingdon.             |
| Launceston. | Lancaster.              |
| Brecon.     | Monmouth.               |
| Buckingham. | Montgomery.             |
| Cardigan.   | Newport, Isle of Wight. |
| Carnarvon.  | Pembroke.               |
| Douglas.    | Stafford.               |

N.B.—It is a singular coincidence, following so closely upon the remarks in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE concerning the relative precedence of the Lord-Lieutenant of a County and a High Sheriff, that a notice should have appeared in the *London Gazette* of February 23, 1904, advertising the issue of a warrant from His Majesty declaring “that each and every of our Lieutenants of a County and each and every of our Lieutenants of a Riding or Division of a County in England and Wales, shall during his term of office and within the limits of his jurisdiction have, on all occasions, place, pre-eminence, and precedence before the Sheriff having concurrent jurisdiction in the said County, Riding, or Division.”

(To be continued.)

## MOTTOES.



THE uninitiated the subject of the motto of a family has a far greater importance than is conceded to it by those who have spent any time in the study of armory. Perhaps it may clear the ground if the rules presently in force are first recited. It should be carefully observed that the status of the motto is vastly different in England and in other countries. Except in the cases of impersonal arms (and not always then), the motto is never mentioned or alluded to in the terms of the patent in a grant of arms in England; consequently, they are not a part of the "estate" created by the Letters Patent, though if it be desired a motto will always be painted below the emblazonment in the margin of the patent. Briefly speaking, the position in England with regard to personal armorial bearings is that mottoes are *not hereditary* nor are they made the subject of grant. No one is compelled to bear one, nor is any authority needed for the adoption of a motto: the matter is left purely to the personal pleasure of every person; but if that person elects to use a motto, the officers of arms are perfectly willing to paint any motto he may choose upon his grant, and to add it to the record of his arms in their books. There is no necessity, expressed or implied, to use a motto at all, nor is the slightest control exercised over the selection or change of mottoes, though, as would naturally be expected, the officers of arms would decline to record to any private person any motto which might have been appropriated to the Sovereign or to any of the orders of knighthood. In the same way no control is exercised over the position in which the motto is to be carried or the manner in which it is to be displayed. In Scotland, however, the matter is on an entirely different footing. The motto is included within the terms of the patent, and is consequently made the subject of grant. It therefore becomes inalienable and unchangeable without a rematriculation, and a Scottish patent, moreover, always specifies the position in which the motto is to be carried. This is usually "in an escroll over the same" (*i.e.*, over the crest), though occasionally it is stated to be borne on "a compartment below the arms." The matter in Ireland is not quite the same as in either Scotland or England. Sometimes the motto is expressed in the patent—in fact, this is the most usual alternative—but it is not a universal rule, and to a certain extent the English permissiveness is recognised.



Possibly the subject can be summed up in the remark that if any motto has been granted or is recorded with a particular coat of arms in Ireland, it is expected that that shall be the motto to be made use of therewith. As a general practice the use of mottoes in England did not become general until the eighteenth century—in fact, there are very few, if any, grants of an earlier date on which a motto appears. The majority, well on towards the latter part of the eighteenth century, had no motto added, and many patents are still issued without such an addition. With rare exceptions, no mottoes are to be met with in the Visitation books, and it does not appear that at the time of the Visitations the motto was considered to be essentially a part of the armorial bearings. The one or two exceptions which I have met with where mottoes are to be found on Visitation pedigrees are in every case the arms of a Peer. There are at least two such in the Yorkshire Visitation of 1587, and probably it may be taken for granted that the majority of Peers at that period had begun to make use of these additions to their arms. Unfortunately, we have no exact means of deciding the point, because Peers were not compelled to attend a Visitation, and there are but few cases in which the arms or pedigree of a Peer figure in the Visitation books. In isolated cases the use of a motto can, however, be traced back to an even earlier period. There are several instances to be met with upon the early Garter plates.

Many writers have traced the origin of mottoes to the “slogan” or war-cry of battle, and there is no doubt whatever that instances can be found in which an ancient war-cry has become a family motto. For example, one can refer to the Fitzgerald “Crom-a-boo”; other instances can be found amongst some of the Highland families, but the fact that many well-known war-cries of ancient days never became perpetuated as mottoes, and also the fact that by far the greater majority of mottoes, even at a much earlier period than the present day, cannot by any possibility have ever been used for, or have originated with, the purposes of battle-cries, inclines me to believe that such a suggested origin for the motto in general is without adequate foundation. There can be little if any connection between the war-cry as such and the motto as such. The real origin would appear to be more correctly traced back to the badge. As will be found explained elsewhere, the badge was some simple device used for personal and household purposes and seldom for war, except by persons who used the badge of the leader they followed. No man wore his own badge in battle. It generally partook of the nature of what ancient writers would term “a quaint conceit,” and

much ingenuity seems to have been expended in devising badges and mottoes which should at the same time be distinctive and should equally be or convey an index or suggestion of the name and family of the owner. Many of these badges are found in conjunction with words, mottoes, and phrases, and as the distinction between the badge in general and the crest in general slowly became less apparent, they eventually in practice became interchangeable devices, if the same device did not happen to be used for both purposes. Consequently, the motto from the badge became attached to the crest, and was thence transferred to its present connection with the coat of arms. Just as at the present time a man may and often does adopt a maxim upon which he will model his life—some pithy proverb, or some trite observation—without any question or reference to armorial bearings, so, in the old days, when learning was less diffuse and when proverbs and sayings had a wider acceptance and vogue than at present, did many families and many men adopt for their use some form of words. We find these words carved on furniture, set up on a cornice, cut in stone, and embroidered upon standards and banners, and it is to this custom that we should look for the beginning of the use of mottoes. But because such words were afterwards, in later generations, given an armorial status, it is not justifiable to presume such status for them from their beginnings. The fact that a man put his badges on the standard that he carried into battle, and with his badges placed the mottoes that thereto belonged, has led many people mistakenly to believe that these mottoes were *designed for war-cries and for use in battle*. That was not the case.

(*To be continued.*)



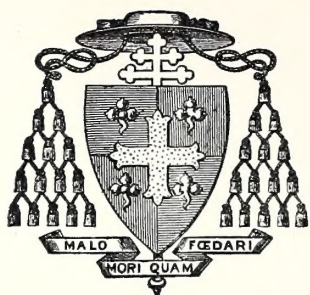
## By the Way.

[*The Editor welcomes cuttings from the Press or short notes for insertion in these pages.*]

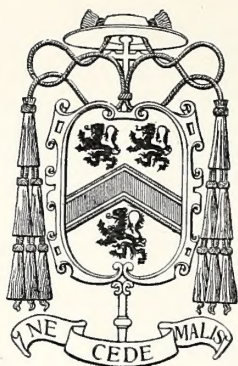
JOHANN VASK, who was charged with having in 103 cases procured persons patents of nobility, or taken preparatory steps with this object, was to-day, after a trial lasting seven days, found guilty of the forgery of documents on ninety-eight counts, and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, with one fast-day each month (Reuter: Prague, September 15).



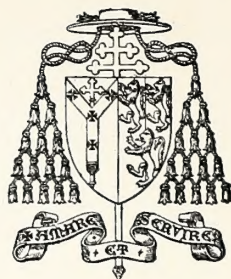




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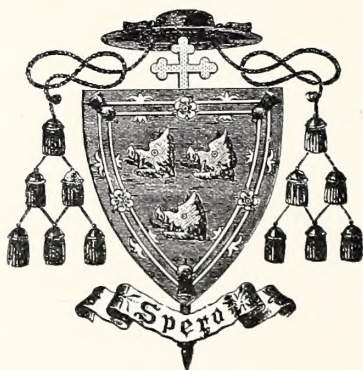
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SOME COATS OF ARMS USED BY ROMAN CATHOLIC ECCLESIASTICS IN ENGLAND.  
(See page 569.)





# The Genealogical Magazine.

APRIL, 1904.

## A QUAIN CUSTOM IN NAMES.

BY A. H. GARSIDE.



IN a Lancashire Assize Court recently, a witness was referred to as "Joe o' Pegg's." "What's that?" inquired the Judge. "Joe o' Pegg's, my lord; otherwise Joe, son of Peggy (Margaret)." Whereupon, it is said, the Court was consumed with laughter. Probably those present found it difficult to believe that this quaint method of address conveyed anything beyond a fantastic play of words on the part of Joe o' Pegg's friends. But in reality it was something more, for the incident reflected an established custom in the County Palatine, if it does not extend to the neighbouring shire of broad acres. In the country places, where the vernacular is still spoken in its naked Anglo-Saxon purity, despite the supposed modifying influence of successive Education Acts, the fashion still prevails of dropping the surname, and associating those spoken of with the Christian name of their forebears. One has only to turn up Edwin Waugh, Lancashire's poet-laureate, to realize how ingrained the custom has become in the language and literature of the county of the Duchy. "Dody o' Joseph's" of "The Grindlestone" peculiarities; "Robin o' Bumper's" and "Peter o' Nancy's" in the "Willy Ground";

"Rondle o' Scouter's" in "A Bit of a Song"; "Nan o' Flup's" in "Tommy Pobs"; and "Enoch o' Dan's" in "Owd Enoch," are a few of the specimens which Waugh in his inimitable muse gives us. To trace the origin of the custom would probably puzzle the most vigilant philologist. Even Canon Bardsley, in his interesting and comprehensive work on English and Welsh surnames, is silent on the subject, although he sheds much welcome light on other kindred phases. A possible explanation may be found in the familiar practice in rural localities, where everybody knows everybody else, of addressing each other by the baptismal name. In Lancashire, if Robert's father is James Johnson, Robert does not necessarily become known to his acquaintances as Robert Johnson, but as Bob o' Jim's. If the father has previously been known as Jim o' Charlie's, then Jim's son is referred to as Bob o' Jim's o' Charlie's. The writer once knew a farmer living within sound of Rochdale Church bells who was generally known as Tom o' Sam's o' Dave's (David's), and his eldest son as Ben o' Tom's o' Sam's o' Dave's. Thus, the possibilities of this perverse method of nomenclature are unlimited, but it seldom happens that the person described is by name linked with the patronymic of his great-grandfather. In a gone-by period, and that not very long ago, this custom was so prevelant that one might live in certain old-world villages and never hear a surname pronounced, except at a wedding or a christening; for once a child was connected with its parent's Christian name in local parlance, this peculiar method of identification never left him. It need not be said that many whose names were burlesqued in this fashion failed to appreciate the popular indifference to their surnames; while, on the other hand, there were those who grew so accustomed to this eccentric form of address that they never looked for any other. It may well be imagined that confusion ensued where the custom was condoned. The story goes that one young man, who had all his life answered to the cryptic appellation of Tom o' Ned's, never realized the inconvenience of his name until he was about to take to himself a wife, and then it was necessary to consult the parish register ere the banns could be published or the "marriage lines" inscribed. We do not vouch for the truth of the story, but it serves to illustrate the tendencies of a custom that is slowly but surely dying out.

Innumerable instances might be quoted where the substitution of a Christian name for the surname has become so familiar by usage as to be forgotten by the owner's friends, whether the owner may have known it or not. "Can you tell me," asked the writer of a



certain villager one day, "where Josiah Wilson lives?" The answer was in the negative, and from half a dozen other natives who were questioned came the same hopeless reply. Then the query was put in another form, "Do you know where Josiah o' Bob's lives?" and immediately intelligent directions to the desired address were forthcoming. The bracketing of the Christian names of child and parent in this manner is done with no ill-intent. It is meant as an easy, if somewhat slipshod, way of recognising and associating members of the same family, and is done in unconscious perpetuation of a custom that was introduced, doubtless, before surnames were fashionable.

The idea is certainly altogether different from that underlying the custom of conferring nicknames, which still holds vulgar sway alike in town and country. Occasionally the name of the person addressed would be dropped entirely, and the parent's only used in the possessive case. If a son were spoken of, he would be "Tom's lad"; if a daughter, she would be "Simon's lass." William, th' owd clock-mender, who was never known by any other name, always addressed the writer's mother, on coming to "fettle" the family ticker, as "James' lass," and no amount of correction would cure the old man of the habit. He used to say that "James' lass" she had always been to him, and to him she would never be anything else, whatever new-fangled name others might give her. William meant no offence. Rather, the way he said "James' lass" conveyed a touch of tenderness, which, in the circumstances, was excusable, if possibly it lacked appreciation by the person addressed.



## RAVENSCROFT OF BRETTON AND BROAD-LANE IN HAWARDEN.

BY W. E. B. WHITTAKER.

ARMS: *Quarterly of six—1st, Argent, a chevron sable between three ravens' heads erased, proper (Ravenscroft); 2nd, Azure, a lion rampant guardant semy fleurs-de-lis argent (Holland); 3rd, Argent, three bulls' heads couped, sable (Skevington); 4th, Sable, three garbs within a bordure, or (Brickhull); 5th, Argent, on a bend, vert, three spades of the first (Swetenham); and 6th, Azure, a chevron between three dolphins nowed (. . . . .).*

CREST: *Standing on a chapeau, a lion passant guardant, argent.*



HIS family took its name from the little village of Ravenscroft, in the county of Chester. The founder of the house was a certain Waryn de Bivelie, Byley, or Bylegh, who gave his lands in Byley to the Abbey of Dieulacres, and in return received the Manor of Ravenscroft. He settled there, and his descendants assumed the name of the place.

Hugh de Ravenscroft, seventh in descent from the said Waryn, was the first of that name to settle in the parish of Hawarden. He was Seneschal of Hope and Hopedale, near Hawarden, in 8-9 Henry IV. By his marriage with Isabel, daughter of Ralph de Holland, he inherited the Manor of Bretton, a small village within three miles of Hawarden Castle, and just on the borders of the parish.

I. Henry, son and heir, married Joan, daughter of Sir Walter Radcliffe, Kt., of Ordeshall. In his will, dated May 17, 1486, he leaves money to Hawarden Church for Masses, six white candles for his funeral, six altar-cloths, etc., to the churches at Dodleston and Hawarden. He had issue:

- (1) Ralph (II.).
- (2) Nicholas.
- (3) Agnes.
- (4) Elisabeth.

II. Ralph, appears as executor of his father's will. He granted premises in Middlewich to Adam Bushell in 1505.<sup>1</sup> He married, firstly, Anne, third daughter of Sir John Stanley of Weaver in Cheshire, by whom he had issue:

<sup>1</sup> Ormerod, "History of Cheshire."



- (1) George (III.).
- (2) John, described in some pedigrees as illegitimate.
- (3) Elianor, married John Redyshe, Esq., of Grappenhall in Cheshire.

Mr. Ravenscroft married, secondly, . . . daughter of George Hurles, Esq., and had one daughter :

Cecilie, married Gibbon Woods, Esq., of Carden.

III. George, lived at Bretton. He married Eleanor, daughter of Richard ap Howell of Mostyn, and had issue :

- (1) Thomas (IV.).
- (2) Peter, or Piers, of Horsham in Sussex. He married, at Horsham, December 5, 1569, Elisabeth Foyer, a widow, and left issue three sons.

IV. Thomas. To this gentleman we owe the great services of Lord Chancellor Egerton, later Viscount Brackley. Riding one day through the village of Dodleston, Thomas Ravenscroft saw a beautiful little boy playing in the roadway. He dismounted, and, after some inquiry, found that the child was a natural son of Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley in Cheshire, by a certain Alice Sparke. Being much interested, he communicated with the Egertons, and had the child properly educated. This boy was the future Lord Chancellor. To complete the tale, it should be said that the Chancellor's first wife was Elisabeth, youngest daughter of his benefactor, Thomas Ravenscroft.

Mr. Ravenscroft married Katherine, third daughter of Richard Grosvenor, Esq., of Eaton, and had issue :

- (1) George (V.).
- (2) Ralph, of the Bolls, county Flint. He married, firstly, Jane, daughter of John Massey, Esq., of Coddington, and widow of Thomas Salisbury, Esq., of Flint ; and, secondly, Anne, daughter of Peter Mostyn of Talacre, and widow of Edward Bellot.
- (3) Maude, married John Hope, Esq., of Broughton, county Flint.
- (4) Alice, married Richard Massey of Aldford, county Chester.
- (5) Elisabeth, married Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards Viscount Brackley and Lord Chancellor of England.

V. George, married, about 1549, Dorothy, daughter and heir of John Davies, Esq., of Broadlane, Constable of Hawarden Castle. By this marriage he almost doubled his estates. In 1561 he bought much land in Dodleston and Hawarden from Thomas Bunbury,

Esq., of Stanney. He was Knight of the Shire for county Flint in 1563. Ten years later Norroy King of Arms confirmed to him the arms borne by his family for generations. In the grant he says: "Being required to make search in the Registers and records of my office for the arms belonging to the name and family whereof George Ravenscroft of Bretton, Esq., is descended, whereupon at his request I have made search accordingly, whereby I find the said George Ravenscroft to be the Sonn and heir of Thomas Ravenscroft, son of George Ravenscroft, sonn of Raulf Ravenscroft, son of Henry Ravenscroft, son of Hugh Ravenscroft and of Isabel his wife daughter and one of the heirs of Raulf Holland and of Rose his wife daughter and heir of John Scavington son of William Scavington and of Mary his wife daughter and heir of Hugh Brickhull; so that finding the true and perfect descent I could not without his great prejudice assigne unto him any other arme and Creastt than those which are to him descended from his ancestors: that is to say, quarterly in the firste for Ravenscrofte *Silver a chevron between three Raven's Heads erased Sable* the seconde for Hollande *Azure a Lion rampant semy flower de luces Silver* the thirde for Skavington *Silver three Bulles' heads erased sable* the fourthe for Brickhull *Sable three* <sup>1</sup> *a border Golde* in the fifth for Swettenham *Silver on a bend vert three spades Silver the irons Sable* the laste quarter and the firste and to the Creaste *Standing on a chapeau gules a Lion passant hole faced Silver mantled Gules dubbed Silver.*"

Mr. George Ravenscroft had by his wife Dorothy nine sons (of whom two died very young) and two daughters:

- (1) Thomas (VI.).
- (2) William, born 1561. Matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, July 20, 1578, and probably took his B.A. January 25, 1579-80; Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn, 1589, and Bencher in 1621. He was Clerk of the Petty Bag from 1598 to 1628. He was M.P. for Flintshire, 1586-87, 1596-97, 1601; for Old Sarum, 1604-11, 1614; and for Flintshire again, 1621-22, 1624-25, 1626, and 1628. He died on October 27,<sup>2</sup> in the latter year.
- (3) Ralph, had an appointment under the Great Seal to be Escheator of Flintshire. He married Amphilla, daughter of John Lawrie, Esq., of Meadford, Northamptonshire, and left three sons:

<sup>1</sup> In my copy of this portion of the grant a space occurs.

<sup>2</sup> Foster's "Alumni Oxoniensis."



- i. William, settled in Northamptonshire, and married Dorothy, daughter of — Bold, Esq., of Charlton in that county, and had a daughter, Mary.
  - ii. Henry, married Ursula, daughter of — Seaton, Esq.
  - iii. George, married Anne, daughter of — Seaton, Esq., and had issue Anne, who married John Berry of Newnham, and Ursula, who married John Beer of Litchborough.
- (4) Edward, who married, firstly, Mary Hockenhall, and, secondly, Anne, daughter of William Griffiths of Aston, and coheir with her sister Dorothy, wife of William Dymocke, Esq., of the Moor, Hawarden. She died 1638.
- (5) Roger, born 1566. Matriculated at New College, Oxford, November 4, 1586; took his B.A. May 14, 1590, and his M.A. February 15, 1593-94.<sup>1</sup> Became a Canon of Chester March 7, 1598-99. He was presented with the rectory of Dodleston in 1616. By his marriage with Beatrice, daughter of Segar Beesley, Esq., of Abingdon, Bucks, he had issue:
- i. George, born 1597.
  - ii. Thomas.
  - iii. Robert, died, unmarried, in the German wars.
  - iv. Isaac.
  - v. Anne, married (after 1624) — Owen.
  - vi. Katherine, married the Rev. Charles Duckworth, her father's successor in the rectory of Dodleston.
- The Rev. Roger died February 7, 1634-35, and was buried at Dodleston.
- (6) Henry, died young.
- (7) Anthony, a Captain in the Irish wars; joined with his nephew, Thomas Ravenscroft, in the purchase of a house in Pickhill, Denbighshire, where he died on January 29, 1649.
- (8) Katherine, who married Robert Davies of Gwysaney, Flintshire.

<sup>1</sup> Foster's "Alumni Oxoniensis."

- (9) Jane, married William Sparke, Esq., who had lands in Aston, Ewloe, and Shotton. He died in January, 1627.

VI. Thomas, of Bretton and Broadlane. He added the Manor of Dodleston to his estates by purchase of Thomas Merbury in 1627. He was twice High Sheriff of Flintshire—in 1595 and 1607. In 1588 he married Katherine, daughter of Sir Roger Brereton, Kt., of Haughton, county Flint. By her he had :

- (1) Robert (VII.).
- (2) Thomas, born 1598. In connection with Captain Anthony Ravenscroft, his uncle, he purchased land in Pickhill, Denbighshire. He settled there, and married, in 1636, Margaret, daughter to Sir William Williams, Bart., of Vaynol, county Carnarvon. He was High Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1649.
- (3) John, baptized 1599, died 1668.
- (4) Dorothy, married, May 12, 1600, to Thomas Whitley of Aston, Esq.
- (5) Catherine, born 1590, died 1597.
- (6) Elisabeth, married John Salisbury of Bachecraig, county Flint.
- (7) Francis, born 1592; married, March 5, 1602, to Thomas Salisbury of Leadbrook.
- (8) Mary, baptized 1594; married Roger Wilbraham, Esq., of Dorfold, county Chester; and died April, 1632, leaving issue.

VII. Robert, baptized 1589. Survived his father only eight months. He married Elisabeth, second daughter of Sir Randle Mainwaring of Peover, county Chester (she married secondly Sir Francis Gamul, Kt., of Chester), and had issue :

- (1) Thomas (VIII.).
- (2) George, baptized 1621.
- (3) Randle, baptized 1622. He was living in Chester in 1669.
- (4) Robert, baptized 1624.
- (5) William, baptized 1630. He was drowned at Eaton Boat, near Chester.
- (6) Philip, baptized 1631. His will is dated 1676.
- (7) Edmund, baptized 1634, died 1638.
- (8) Jane, baptized 1620. She married, firstly, Henry Hardware, Esq., of Bromborough and Peele, county Chester; secondly, Colonel John Marrow; and,



thirdly, Sir Thomas Powell, Bart. She had issue by all three.

- (9) Mary, or May, baptized 1623.
- (10) Elisabeth, baptized 1625.
- (11) Anne, baptized 1626. She married her cousin, Nathaniel Booth (brother of George, Lord Delamere).
- (12) Francis, baptized 1632, died 1638.
- (13) Sidney, baptized 1635, died 1638.
- (14) Dorothy, baptized 1638. This lady lived most of her life in Chester, and died in 1671.

VIII. Thomas, born 1618. Commonly called Colonel. He was for some time Governor of Hawarden Castle for the Earl of Derby (Lord of the Manor). On July 18, 1643, he, in company with a certain John Aldersey of Hawarden, rode into Chester, and, going to the Castle, declared that he would stand for the King. On this plea, and misled by his loud protestations of loyalty, the authorities gave him a bag of flints and much powder. No sooner had he returned to Hawarden than he announced allegiance to the Parliament, inviting Sir William Brereton of Brereton, then near at hand, to the Castle. Sir William accepted the offer, but on leaving, a week later, he placed an officer of Sir Thomas Middleton's regiment in command.

Bretton Hall and (I think) Dodleston Hall were destroyed during the Great Rebellion. However that may be, the Ravenscrofts, from this date until their extinction in 1698, lived at Broadlane Hall, their seat in Hawarden. The site of this old mansion is now occupied by the modern Hawarden Castle.

Colonel Thomas became in 1649 High Sheriff for Flintshire. No action was taken against him at the Restoration, and in 1674 we find him a Deputy-Lieutenant for the same county. He married, in 1638, Margaret, daughter of William Salisbury of Rug, in Merionethshire, and had issue :

- (1) Edward (IX.).
- (2) William, baptized 1642.
- (3) Robert, baptized 1643, died 1664.
- (4) John, died 1668.
- (5) George, baptized 1652.
- (6) Charles, baptized 1660.
- (7) Thomas, baptized 1664, died 1668.
- (8) Owen, born 1659; matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, March 8, 1666-67.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Foster's "Alumni Oxoniensis."

- (9) Jane, married — Manley, Esq.
- (10) Margaret, bought land in Broughton in 1669, and died in Hawarden, 1678. The entry in the register refers to her as "pia filia."
- (11) Katherine.
- (12) Dorothy, born at Rug, 1644. She died and was buried in Hawarden on July 24, 1694. As the entry in the register mentions her as "nuper de Dorfold," it is probable that she died there while on a visit to her sister.
- (13) Frances, born 1667; married her cousin, Ralph Wilbraham, Esq., of Dorfold, and had seventeen children.

Colonel Thomas Ravenscroft died on December 26, 1678, and was buried at Hawarden.

IX. Edward, married on April 4, 1660, to Anne, youngest daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Lloyd of Esclusham (Chief Justice of Wales), by which marriage he added considerably to his estate. He had three children :

- (1) William, died 1674.
- (2) Thomas (X.).
- (3) Dorothy.
- (4) Margaret, married Thomas Fulkcs, Esq.

Mr. Edward Ravenscroft died December 26, 1678, and was buried at Hawarden.

X. Thomas, born 1660. He was High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1692, and represented Flint Boroughs in Parliament in 1697. By his wife Honora, daughter of Ralph Sneyd, Esq., of Keele Hall, county Salop, he had issue :

- (1) Thomas, posthumously born; died June 6, 1698.
- (2) Honora, married Henry, son of Sir John Conway of Bodryddan, county Flint, and had an only daughter, Honora. Honora Conway married, in 1731, Sir John Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden Castle. She conveyed to him the Hawarden estates of the Ravenscroft family.
- (3) Catherine, married Thomas Powis, Esq., of Lilford in Northamptonshire. He received through this marriage the Bretton and Dodleston portions of the family estates. His son sold the property in 1756 to Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart., of Eaton.



From this Thomas Powis the present Lord Lilford descends.

(4) Anne, died young.

Mr. Thomas Ravenscroft was the last male member of the Brettton and Broadlane family of that name. He died on May 11, 1698.

NOTE.—I have to thank William Ravenscroft, Esq., of The Gables, Reading, for his kindness in allowing me to use his valuable collection of family notes in the compilation of the above short pedigree.



## THE HERALDIC SIDE OF PHILATELY (concluded).

BY C. SANDFORD-THOMPSON.



ORWAY.—The first issue (in 1855) shows the arms : *A lion rampant crowned, grasping an axe with both forepaws.* The axe is evidently a corruption of the *olaf-spear*. The shield is ensigned with the Royal crown. The same device again appears in 1863 and 1867. The watermark varies somewhat from the foregoing, the lion being represented guardant and uncrowned.

The early stamps of SWEDEN show in 1855 an ornamental shield ensigned with the Royal crown, and bearing the arms, *Azure, three crowns or.* In 1862 and 1866 the arms are shown as above, with a lion couchant guardant in front of the shield, which is surrounded by rays. The one-riksdaler stamp of 1872 shows the arms in a circle, and the same device is used as a surcharge in blue in 1889. The fine official stamps show a shield divided into four quarters by a cross formée, the quarterings being : 1 and 4, *azure, three crowns or* (for Sweden) ; 2 and 3, *azure, three bends sinister wavy argent ; over all a lion rampant crowned or* (for King of the Goths). The shield is supported by two lions regardant crowned.

All the stamps of SWITZERLAND show the well-known *cross coupée*. In 1854 the shield is supported by a seated allegorical figure.

The stamps of GENEVA showed *an eagle expanded with two heads, dimidiated and impaled with a key* ; but the local stamps showed the *cross coupée*, as did those of ZÜRICH.

The 1865 issue of TURKEY shows the star and crescent.

The stamps of CHINA show the Imperial Chinese dragon, the dragon being a piece of exceptionally fine designing.

Nearly all the stamps of JAPAN show the State *mon*—the chrysanthemum in its heraldically conventionalized form (*Kiku-non-hana-mon*).

In PERSIA we find the following emblem: *In front of a rising sun a lion passant guardant, grasping a sword in its dexter paw; and in 1881, The sun in his glory.*

SHANGHAI makes use of the dragon, and in 1890 we find a shield bearing Chinese characters, supported by two dragons.

In the stamps of COREA the State *mon* is used. That depicted on the first issue may be blazoned: *Two annulets, one within the other, party per pale and countercharged.* That on later issues varies from this, but is not capable of English blazon. It is said to represent a blue and a red snake intertwined in circle, typifying heaven and earth.

The stamps of ABYSSINIA issued in 1894 bear for the higher values: *A lion passant guardant, crowned with the Abyssinian crown, and carrying over the dexter shoulder a banner charged with a fess (? cross), the top of the staff terminating in a cross.* This is evidently adapted from the Paschal Lamb.

CAPE COLONY (called on its stamps CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) has recently issued a stamp with the following arms: *A lion rampant between three roundels, on a chief three annulets.* The supporters are: dexter, a wildebeeste; sinister, an antelope.

In the stamp of the late ORANGE FREE STATE we find: *An orange-tree between three bugles, garnished and stringed.*

Its companion in misfortune, the late SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, gives us a wonderful coat, as follows: *Per fess, the chief per pale in the dexter chief on a mount a lion couchant to the sinister, in the sinister a Boer habited complete, wearing a bandolier and carrying in his sinister hand a rifle, and in base on a mount a waggon, over all an inescutcheon charged with an anchor.* On the top of the cartouch containing this device is perched an eagle with outstretched wings. Behind the cartouch are six flags of the "Vieurkleur."

The first issue of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC shows a cartouch as follows: *Per fess, two dexter arms issuing from the sides in base, dexter and sinister, the hands clasping, and holding a staff carrying a cap of liberty in pale.* Over the top of the cartouch is: *The sun in his glory.*

The 1890 issue of BRAZIL shows the arms: *Azure, the constellation of the Southern Cross argent.*



COLUMBIA gives us : *Per fess, on a fess a cap of liberty between in chief a — (?) between two cornucopiæ, and in base a landscape.* On the shield is perched an eagle (? vulture) with wings expanded, holding in its beak what appears to be a chain, with the links decreasing in size towards the base. Behind the shield are draped four flags, and the motto is "Libertad y Orden." The stamps are of poor design and badly executed.

The one-cent. stamp of the SANDWICH ISLES, issued in 1894, has a shield with the following arms : *Quarterly—1 and 4, barry of six (the second, fourth, and sixth bar being double the width of the other three) ; 2 and 3, nine mullets ; 3, 3 and 3, on an inescutcheon, a — (?)*

MEXICO in 1864 issued a set bearing *an eagle with wings expanded, standing on and holding in the beak a snake.* This again appeared in 1899.

Some of the stamps of PARAGUAY show a *lion rampant guardant to the sinister, supporting a staff ensigned with a cap of liberty.* Later on, in 1889, the lion is sejant in front of the staff.

PERU gives us : *Per fess, the chief per pale, in the dexter chief on a mount a llama statant to the sinister, in the sinister on a mount a tree, and in base a cornucopia.* Other stamps show *the sun in his glory.* It is possible that the latter device is in reference to the ancient sun-worship of the Incas.

During the Chilian occupation of Peru in 1881-1882 the stamps were surcharged with a shield of the arms of CHILI, *per fess, a mullet, and for crest a plume of ostrich feathers.* These arms were also found on the postal fiscal stamps of Chili.

The stamps of the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC show a shield as follows : *Quarterly, four flags draped in saltire and a passion cross in pale, in the fess point an open book.*

Shields or cartouches bearing landscapes, usually with a cap of liberty in a prominent position, are common on the South American stamps. An eagle is usually perched on the shield.

URUGUAY gives us : *Quarterly—1, a pair of scales ; 2, a volcano ; 3, a horse ; 4, a bull ;* and VENEZUELA, *per fess, the chief per pale, in base a horse regardant courant to the sinister.* The devices in chief are undecipherable.

The UNITED STATES in 1869 produced a stamp bearing a shield of the stars and stripes, the stripes being paly and the stars on a chief. On the top of the shield is perched the inevitable eagle. Behind the shield are draped four national flags, and the shield

itself is further charged with the value of the stamp and (on the chief) the words, "United States Postage"!

The foregoing is a list of the principal stamps of the world bearing heraldic designs, though some of the "arms" are distinctly strange. They are, however, interesting as giving the national devices of almost every country in the postal union, and as such form a record which is worth investigation.



### MOTTOES (*concluded*).



WITH regard to the mottoes in use at the moment, some, of course, can be traced to a remote period, and many of the later ones have interesting legends connected therewith. Of mottoes of this character may be instanced the "Jour de ma vie" of West, which was formerly the motto of the La Warr family, adopted to commemorate the capture of the King of France at the Battle of Poitiers. There are many other mottoes of this character, amongst which may be mentioned the "Grip fast" of the Leslies, the origin of which is well known. But though many mottoes relate to incidents in the remote past, true or mythical, the motto and the incident are seldom contemporary. Nothing would be gained by a recital of a long list of mottoes, but I cannot forbear from quoting certain curious examples which by their very weirdness must excite curiosity as to their origin. A family of Martin used the singular words, "He who looks at Martin's ape, Martin's ape shall look at him"; whilst the Curzons use, "Let Curzon hold what Curzon helde." The Cranston motto is still more grasping, being "Thou shalt want ere I want"; but probably the motto of Dakyns is the most mysterious of all, "Strike Dakyns, the devil's in the hempe." The motto of Corbet, "Deus pascit corvos," evidently alludes to the raven or ravens (corby crows) upon the shield. The mottoes of Trafford, "Now thus," and "Gripe griffin, hold fast"; the curious Pilkington motto, "Pilkington Pailedown, the master mows the meadows"; and the "Serva jugum" of Hay, have been the foundation of many legends. The "Fuimus" of the Bruce family is a pathetic allusion to the fact that they were once kings, but the majority of ancient mottoes partake rather of the nature of a pun



upon the name, which fact is but an additional argument towards the supposition that the motto has more relation to the badge than to any other part of the armorial bearings. Of mottoes which have a punning character may be mentioned "*Mon Dieu est ma roche*," which is the motto of Roche, Lord Fermoy; "*Cavendo tutus*," which is the motto of Cavendish; "*Forte scutum salus ducum*," which is the motto of Fortescue; "*Set on*," which is the motto of Seton; and "*Ver non semper veret*," the well-known pun of the Vernons. Another is the apocryphal "*Quid rides*," which Theodore Hook suggested for the wealthy and retired tobacconist. This punning character has of late obtained much favour, and wherever a name lends itself to a pun, the effort seems nowadays to be made that the motto shall be of this nature. Perhaps the best pun which exists is to be found in the motto of the Barnard family, who, with arms "*Argent, a bear rampant sable, muzzled or*," and crest "*A demi-bear as in the arms*," use for the motto, "*Bear and forbear*," or in Latin, as it sometimes appears, "*Fer et perfer*." Others that may be alluded to are the "*What I win I keep*" of Winlaw; the "*Libertas*" of Liberty; the "*Ubi crux ibi lux*" of Sir William Crookes; the "*Bear thee well*" of Bardwell; the "*Gare le pied fort*" of Bedford; the "*Gare la bête*" of Garbett; and the "*Cave Deus videt*" of Cave. Other mottoes—and they are a large proportion—are of some saintly and religious tendency. However desirable and acceptable they may be, and however accurately they may apply to the first possessor, they sometimes are sadly inappropriate to later and more degenerate successors.

In Germany a distinction appears to be drawn between their "*Wahlsprüche*" (*i.e.*, those which are merely dictated by personal choice) and the "*armorial mottoes*" which remained constantly and heritably attached to the armorial bearings, such as the "*Gott mit uns*" ("*God with us*") of Prussia and the "*Nihil sine Deus*" of Hohenzollern.

The Initial or Riddle Mottoes appear to be peculiar to Germany. Well-known examples of these curiosities are the "*W. G. W.*" (*i.e.*, "*Wie Gott will*"—"As God wills"), or "*W. D. W.*" (*i.e.*, "*Wie du willst*"—"As thou wilt"), which are both frequently to be met with. The strange but well-known alphabet or vowel-motto "*A. E. I. O. V.*" of the Emperor Frederick III. has been variously translated, "*Aquila Electa Juste Omnia Vincit*" ("*The chosen eagle vanquishes all by right*"), "*Aller Ehren Ist Oesterrich Voll*" ("*Austria is full of every honour*"), or, perhaps with more likelihood,

"Austria Est Imperare Orbe Universo" ("All the earth is subject to Austria").

The *cri-de-guerre*, both as a heraldic fact and as an armorial term, is peculiar, and exclusively so, to British and French heraldry. The national *cri-de-guerre* of France, "Montjoye Saint Denis," appeared above the pavilion in the old Royal Arms of France, and probably the English Royal Motto, "Dieu et mon Droit," is correctly traced to a similar origin. A distinction is still made in modern heraldry between the *cri-de-guerre* and the motto, inasmuch as it is considered that the former should always of necessity surmount the crest. This is very generally adhered to in Scotland in the cases where both a motto and a *cri-de-guerre* (or, as it is frequently termed in that country, a "slogan") exist, the motto, contrary to the usual Scottish practice, being then placed below the shield. It is to be hoped that a general knowledge of this fact will not, however, result in the description of every motto found above a crest as a *cri-de-guerre*, and certainly the concentrated piety now so much in favour in England for the purposes of a motto can be quite fitly left below the shield.

Artists do not look kindly on the motto for decorative purposes. It is usually depicted in heraldic emblazonment in black letters upon a white scroll, tinted and shaded with pink; but with the present revival of heraldic art it has become more general to paint the motto ribbon in conformity with the colour of the field, the letters being often shown thereon in gold. The colour and shape of the motto ribbon, however, are governed by no heraldic laws, and, except in Scottish examples, should be left, as they are purely unimportant accessories of the achievement, wholly at the discretion of the artist.






SOME NORTH-COUNTRY PEDIGREES.

FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR. H. R. LEIGHTON.

II. JACKSON OF WEST RAINTON HALL, CO. DURHAM.

I. HILIP JACKSON, born May 23, 1715,<sup>1</sup> acquired property at Walthamstow and Leyton, co. Essex, under the will—dated August 29, 1753; proved 1756—of John Phillipps, of Low Layton.<sup>1</sup> Purchased West Rainton Hall from the Countess of Strathmore *circa* 1760.<sup>2</sup> Died October 10, 1792;<sup>1</sup> buried at Houghton-le-Spring. Will dated July 21, 1787; proved July 13, 1793.<sup>1 18</sup> He married, June 23, 1757, at the Church of St. George-the-Martyr, Queen Square, London,<sup>4</sup> Penelope Laurence, fourth daughter of John Goodchild, of Pallion, co. Durham, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Laurence, M.A.;<sup>17 18</sup> and by her (who was born May 15,<sup>1</sup> and baptized at Bishop Wearmouth May 22, 1734, and died August 5, 1830;<sup>1</sup> buried at Houghton-le-Spring. Will dated July 24, 1824—several codicils—proved at Durham, September 17, 1830<sup>1</sup>) had issue:

- (1) John, who succeeded.
- (2) Philip, born at West Rainton Hall, April 4, 1762;<sup>1 18</sup> sometime of Russell Square, London; married, July 2, 1799, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Williams,<sup>9</sup> of Ewell, co. Surrey; died *s.p.* at Brighton, July 30, 1827; buried at the Foundling Hospital, London.<sup>1</sup>
- (3) James (Pedigree II.).
- (4) William (Pedigree III.).
- (5) Wildy Thomas, born at West Rainton Hall, March 7, 1775;<sup>1 18</sup> named after his god-father, Captain Wildy French, R.N.; died June 4, 1795, *s.p.*
- (1) Elizabeth, born at Shincliffe, co. Durham, April 26, 1760;<sup>1</sup> married, March 29, 1784, Gilbert Slater, of Leyton House, co. Essex,<sup>8</sup> who afterwards purchased West Rainton Hall from the heirs of his father-in-law.
- (2) Penelope, born at West Rainton Hall, July 30, 1765; married, at St. Swithin's, London, October 11,

1792, Benjamin Dunn, of Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, and had issue.

- (3) Frances Isabella, born at West Rainton Hall, November 21, 1770;<sup>1 18</sup> died August 20, 1781;<sup>1</sup> buried at Houghton-le-Spring.

- (4) Maria Jane, born at West Rainton Hall, July 5, 1772;<sup>1 18</sup> married, October 31, 1805,<sup>1 9</sup> Rev. Charles Williams, Rector of Barby,<sup>9</sup> and had issue.

2. John Jackson, born in Great Ormond Street, London, July 1,<sup>1 18</sup> baptized at the Church of St. George-the-Martyr, Queen Square, July 25, 1758. Connected in early life with the firm of Goodchild and Slater, London Bridge.<sup>1</sup> Freedom of the City of London, 1781.<sup>1</sup> Was a partner in the Wear Bank,<sup>5</sup> on the failure of which he sold his Essex estate. Freehold premises at Dowgate, Upper Thames Street, were assigned to him March 21, 1805, and assigned by him to his brother-in-law, Isaac Vaughan, October 8, 1816. He was some time of Hill House, Walthamstow, and afterwards of Cobham, Surrey. Died at Ramsgate, March 17, 1828; buried at Ramsgate.<sup>1</sup> He married, at Camberwell Church, September 4, 1783,<sup>7</sup> Sarah, youngest daughter of George Vaughan, of the parish of Christ Church, Blackfriars,<sup>16</sup> and by her (who was born July 6, baptized July 11, 1764;<sup>6</sup> and died June 28, 1850;<sup>1</sup> buried at Ramsgate) had issue:

- (1) John, born September 1, 1789; died February 10, 1791.<sup>1</sup>

- (2) John, born July 20, 1794. Sometime of Dowgate, in the City of London. Freedom of the City, 1815. Afterwards of Hurworth, co. Durham. Died September 25, 1867; buried at Hurworth.<sup>1</sup> He had married, September 18, 1832,<sup>15</sup> Penelope Mary, only daughter of Benjamin Dunn, of Houghton-le-Spring (who was born June 9, 1798; and died at Barby, August 10, 1873;<sup>1</sup> buried at Hurworth), and had issue.

- (3) James Henry, born June 26, 1796; died *s.p.* July 1, 1880.<sup>1</sup>

- (4) Philip, born July 8, 1800; married, but died *s.p.* September 25, 1876.<sup>1</sup>

- (5) William, born December 27, 1801; an officer in the army; died, unmarried, in India, September 30, 1822.<sup>1</sup>

- (6) Edward, born July 26, 1805: held a commission in the



army; married, at Dinapoor, India, September 5, 1829, Elizabeth Susan, daughter of Colonel John Roderic Meiselbach, and had issue; died at Secrole, East Indies, May 23, 1834.

- (1) Penelope Vaughan, born August, and died September, 1784.
- (2) Eliza, born November 18, 1785; died, unmarried, July 21, 1857.
- (3) Penelope, born September 18, 1787; married, October 28, 1813,<sup>1</sup> Joseph Levy Laurence, and had issue.
- (4) Maria, born March 22, and died August 31, 1791.
- (5) Caroline, born October 25, 1792; married, October 15, 1833, John Gould;<sup>1</sup> died *s.p.*
- (6) Maria, born November 23, 1797; married, May 1, 1834, Thomas George Upward;<sup>1</sup> died *s.p.*
- (7) Mary Ann, born February 24, 1799; married, October 13, 1829, Edward Upward,<sup>1</sup> and had issue.
- (8) Emily Sarah, born March 3, 1803<sup>1</sup> (sponsors at baptism, John Grove, Mrs. John Goodchild, and Mrs. Vaughan); married, at Ramsgate, March 30, 1832, George Upward, and had issue.

## II.

1. James Jackson, third son of Philip Jackson, of West Rainton, was born at West Rainton Hall, October 6, 1767.<sup>1 18</sup> Was commander of the *Carnatic*, H.E.I.C. Service, 1794 to 1801.<sup>1</sup> Some-time of Little Eppleton, co. Durham, and a Justice of the Peace for that county.<sup>10</sup> Died at Newport, Barnstaple, January 11, 1866; buried at Bishop's Tawton.<sup>1</sup> He married, January 18, 1796,<sup>1</sup> Harriot, daughter of James Goodchild, of the parish of All Hallows, London, and by her (who was born at Deptford, Kent,<sup>3</sup> October 10, 1779,<sup>1</sup> and died August 14, 1833<sup>1</sup>) had issue:

- (1) James Goodchild, born May 14, 1801;<sup>14</sup> died July 22, 1814; buried at Houghton-le-Spring.
- (2) Philip, born September 24,<sup>3</sup> baptized September 27, 1802; Captain in the army, H.E.I.C. Service;<sup>1</sup> married, but died *s.p.*
- (3) William, born March 19, 1804;<sup>1</sup> an officer in the army; died in India in 1822 *s.p.*<sup>1</sup>
- (4) John, born October 27, 1805;<sup>1</sup> a subaltern in the army; died in India, June 9, 1825, *s.p.*<sup>1</sup>

- (5) Gilbert Slater, born August 28, 1809; died September, 1826.<sup>1</sup>
- (1) Harriot, born November 23, 1796; and died, unmarried, July 12, 1872.<sup>1</sup>
- (2) Elizabeth Ann, born November 6, 1798;<sup>14</sup> married Dr. William Wilson, of Massawippi, Lennoxville, Canada, and had issue.
- (3) Penelope Laurence, born February 10, 1808; and died January 22, 1819.<sup>1</sup>
- (4) Catherine, born May 24, 1811; married, 1848, the Rev. Charles Besley Gribble, Chaplain to the Embassy at Constantinople and a Canon of Gibraltar, and had issue.
- (5) Frances Isabella, born January 19, 1814; and died at Appledore, co. Devon, April 29, 1830.

### III.

1. William Jackson, fourth son of Philip Jackson, of West Rainton, was born at West Rainton Hall, January 27, 1769.<sup>1</sup> Of Lincoln College, Oxford; M.A. 1791.<sup>11</sup> Clerk in Holy Orders; sometime perpetual Curate of Hatton, co. Warwick; and afterwards Rector of Pitsford, where he died, January 3, 1851. He married, November 12, 1799, Harriett, daughter of Thomas Williams, of Ewell,<sup>9</sup> co. Surrey, and had issue:

- (1) Thomas, born July, 1810.<sup>1</sup> Matriculated at Worcester College, Oxford, May 6, 1830, then aged nineteen; B.A., 1834.<sup>11</sup> Perpetual Curate of Ovingham, co. Northumberland—inducted September, 1838<sup>12</sup>—and of Mickley, in the same county; resigned both in 1841.<sup>12</sup> Vicar of Collierly, co. Durham, 1842; perpetual Curate of Hatton, 1857, until his death, February 26, 1870.<sup>11</sup> He died unmarried.
- (1) Frances Laurence, born February 23, 1804;<sup>1</sup> died unmarried.
- (2) Susan, born January 31, 1806;<sup>1</sup> married Rev. James Birkett, M.A., perpetual Curate of Ovingham,<sup>12</sup> and had issue.
- (3) Jane Goodchild, born March, 1808;<sup>1</sup> married Samuel Percival, of Northampton, and had issue.<sup>13</sup>



AUTHORITIES.

- <sup>1</sup> Family Papers.
- <sup>2</sup> Surtees' "History of Durham," vol. i., p. 210.
- <sup>3</sup> Bishop Wearmouth Parish Registers.
- <sup>4</sup> St. George-the-Martyr Parish Registers.
- <sup>5</sup> Sunderland Library Circular, January, 1900; and Phillips' "History of Banks," p. 274.
- <sup>6</sup> Christ Church, Blackfriars' Registers.
- <sup>7</sup> Camberwell Parish Registers, Surrey.
- <sup>8</sup> Burke's "Landed Gentry," *cf.* "Sclater of Newick."
- <sup>9</sup> GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, vol. vii., p. 108.
- <sup>10</sup> Surtees' "History of Durham," vol. i., p. 221.
- <sup>11</sup> Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses" and "Index Ecclesiasticus."
- <sup>12</sup> Ovingham Parish Registers.
- <sup>13</sup> Walford's "County Families."
- <sup>14</sup> Walthamstow Registers.
- <sup>15</sup> Hatton Parish Registers, Warwick.
- <sup>16</sup> GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, vol. vii., pp. 164, 165.
- <sup>17</sup> Surtees' "History of Durham," vol. i., p. 240.
- <sup>18</sup> "The Ancestor," vol. v., p. 97.



## HOW TO USE A COAT OF ARMS

(*continued*).

### PLATE.



THE opportunities presented by plate are so very varied that nothing in the nature of either rule or custom can be put forward, and in considering the question of the heraldic decoration of silver and plate one can only make certain suggestions.

Forks and spoons are seldom left plain. Those who are entitled to use a coronet seem usually to prefer a coroneted cypher for this occasion. The space is necessarily limited, and the cypher seems to answer all purposes. Less favoured individuals usually substitute the crest. Artistically and technically this practice is open to the objection that a crest should not be separated from the helmet; but one never sees a helmet and mantling engraved on a spoon or fork, and the unanimity with which the crest alone always is, and for the last century or more always has been, employed for this particular opportunity and purpose

leaves one with little inclination to suggest any new departure. Occasionally one sees the motto added, but not frequently, and there is so little to recommend such a practice and so much to be said to the contrary that it would seem preferable to leave the motto out. It may be added that, though not common, it is not unusual to see the crest also engraved on the ivory knife-handles.

On larger pieces of plate one usually finds a greater portion of the achievement. The circumstances of design occasionally leave one but little space at liberty for decoration by the engraver, but wherever the space is sufficient it is usual and desirable to put the whole achievement. One seldom so thinks about it, but a little consideration will readily convince one that silver frequently forms a far more lasting memorial than many records specifically created for that purpose. Of course, the tender mercies of the burglar need to be guarded against, and this usually can be counted upon; but, this single risk overcome, it is apparent that silver takes many generations to wear out, it is carefully preserved, it is seldom sold, and usually devolves, generation after generation, upon the descendants. Of all property which has a nature akin to heirlooms, silver for the purposes of record has one manifest advantage over other property. It is frequently made the subject of division, its nature rendering such disposition readily practicable, and if the details of the heraldic engraving have been carefully and correctly done in the first instance the record of descent will frequently be found existing at a subsequent period in several families. This naturally should act as a caution in favour of care being taken that the details shall be correctly engraved at the beginning, and should be at the same time an inducement to allow the achievement to contain as much as possible—in other words, the impalements and quarterings should always be added. If this practice be methodically pursued generation after generation, as the stock of silver accumulates, the whole finally becomes a lasting and interesting record of descent.

In such old plate as one sees—it seldom dates beyond the eighteenth century save in isolated cases—there is no doubt the helmet and mantling is usually omitted. That, however, is a result of the artistic ideas prevalent when the engraving of arms upon plate became general. This engraving, which artistically is frequently sadly inferior, seems of late to be giving place to engraving of a much higher quality in both design and execution, and with the artistic improvement the helmet and mantling seem nowadays to be coming back into favour and use upon silver wherever space permits of their inclusion.



Until quite modern times the craze for second-hand wares was in abeyance, and family silver was usually purchased new as opportunity or occasion for its acquisition demanded. That being so, the plate marks were sufficient evidence of date, and it is but seldom that one finds in a piece of old silver that the age decipherable from the hall-mark is at variance with the period of, *e.g.*, the impalement it carries. But nowadays, with the partiality of purchasers for things which are old, no less than the flimsy character of so much plate that is new, one is led constantly to prefer old silver to modern wares, and if arms are engraved by the purchaser upon second-hand silver it would seem desirable that a date should be added to the engraving of the achievement. For family purposes this would greatly add to the interest for those to whom in later generations the plate might descend.

Inartistic as tincture lines are, and repulsive as they seem to be to the best heraldic artists of the present day, it is preferable that they should not be omitted in the engraving of plate. Passing, as silver often does, through tortuous lines of descent, the arms thereupon are often the sole record of the former ownership of the plate. Without any clue to the name for which the arms may stand, identification often becomes quite impossible in the absence of the tinctures.

#### GLASS AND CHINA.

Glass is brittle, modern glass particularly so. The era of the old heavy and solid glass, with its deeply-cut patterns, seems to be passing away. Even old glass breaks and needs to be replaced; and probably it is due to a tacit recognition of the brief lifetime the modern domestic of either sex nowadays permits to household glass that one seldom sees it marked with any sign of ownership. Really old glass seems to be relegated to the care of the collector or to the custody of the cabinet, and even at that there is little enough still left to us. Of the delicate modern variety we are now accustomed to use there will probably be none in a century's time. We treat it much as our wall-papers and other household chattels which regularly need to be replaced at stated intervals. The result is that one does not often see it marked with either crest or cypher. Save for an occasional exception, this does not appear to have been customary even in the days when glass survived to a more patriarchal age.

The exact contrary has been and is the case with china. The

collection of old armorial china is now a recognised cult ; but there is no doubt whatever that much heraldic china formerly, as at present, was made and heraldically decorated for sale in the guise of specimen pieces, and was never in the possession of those whose arms appear upon it. Of the heraldic china which one sees in collections, a great quantity must be spurious. Such a large proportion of the shields show perfectly impossible arms, or are surmounted by purely imaginary coronets, that there can be no room for doubt.

Nevertheless, many, if not most, families who could afford to use china had it heraldically decorated. The very wealthiest used silver plates and dishes, or, failing silver, pewter, the beauty and value of which is now slowly obtaining recognition. The middle classes used rough earthenware or less ornate pewter. China had no extensive patronage until about the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the china works at Derby, Worcester, Coalport, and elsewhere, commenced to popularize its use. At a certain period presentation china appears to have had a great vogue, and there must be few families who can show grandparents or great-grandparents of a decent position who cannot also produce a presentation loving-cup or dessert-service. The bulk of this presentation china has the arms, crest, or cypher of the presentee. The old dessert-services were frequently heraldically decorated with some degree of elaboration ; and a crest or coat of arms in the centre of the plate, emblazoned in the proper tinctures, was very usual. Such decoration was hand-painted, and good of its kind for the china painters of the past were paid and recognised as on a higher artistic scale than one usually concedes to the mere craftsman of the present day. A few, even though working as the paid employés of impersonal firms, nevertheless obtained a wide celebrity.

Though many of these old services, of course, remain in use, one seldom comes across modern china of the present day so beautifully or elaborately heraldically decorated. Few people will pay the extra cost entailed, for here, again, the modern domestic must be taken into account. The result is that, whilst most families of high position have their dinner-services, where not of silver or plate, heraldically decorated, the decoration is less elaborate. It usually consists of crest, crest and motto, or occasionally of arms, crest, and motto, or coronet and cypher printed on the rim of the china plate from an engraved copperplate in a single colour. The cost of this is so trivial that in these days our Cecil and other hotels always find it possible to display somebody's coat of arms or crest—to which, of course, they



never have a right—upon the plates, dishes, cups and saucers, which the waiters appear to break on every occasion. Whether this will tend in the future (as so often has happened) to put an end to the private use of arms in an opportunity which is abused in so wholesale a manner remains to be seen. Probably it will, if, indeed, the decline has not already commenced.

(*To be continued.*)



## THE ARMS OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY (*continued*).



OF the daughters of Edward III. it can only be said that no record appears to exist of any differences assigned to them. Not being heiresses, they did not transmit the Royal Arms to their descendants, and, as a matter of fact, four of the five left no descendants. The eldest daughter, Isabel, by her first husband, Ingelram le Brun de Coucy, Earl of Bedford, had two daughters, one of whom, Philippa, married Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford and Duke of Ireland. Perhaps it was this match, and the consequently close consanguinity (by marriage) to the Throne, that accounted for the augmentation granted to the Duke to quarter with his arms of Vere. The grant, which is dated January 3, 1386, was for him to bear: “Arma de azuro cum tribus coronis aureis et una circumferencia, vel bordura de argento.” These are usually supposed to be a differenced version of the existing arms of Ireland. This quite possibly is the case, though proof of an earlier date that such was the fact is not forthcoming. It would seem equally probable that they might be considered a new coat, then invented to signify the triple sovereignty of the English King. But a more probable origin (bearing in mind the contemporaneous use of the arms of St. Edward the Confessor by King Richard II., and the augmentational grants of differenced versions of them to the Dukes of Norfolk, Exeter, and Surrey) is that the grant to the Duke of Ireland is on all fours with the others referred to, and is similarly a consanguineous grant by favour to bear a differenced version of a Royal coat—in this case the one attributed to St. Edmund, a coat usually carried in the Royal host (*vide* G. E. C.’s “Complete Peerage,” vol. vi., p. 165).

We now come to the reign of Richard II., he being born January 6, 1366. In the lifetime of his father, the Black Prince, he bore: Quarterly, 1 and 4, France, ancient; 2 and 3, England, a label argent, the centre point charged with a cross gules; but after his father's death (June 8, 1376) he succeeded to the plain label argent of the heir-apparent, and so bore it. When he succeeded to the throne he, of course, bore the arms without the label. Shortly after, if not immediately upon his accession, he assumed the arms attributed to St. Edward the Confessor—viz., azure, a cross patonce between five martlets or—which he bore impaled with (and on the dexter side of) his paternal coat. With regard to this coat, it may be remarked that there can be no doubt whatever that the birds were originally doves, and, as a coat for St. Edward, doubtless owe their origin to a coin of that King, which shows on the reverse a cross between four doves. The "sceptre with the dove" is but another association of the dove with King Edward the Confessor. The exact date at which this coat was invented and attributed to the Confessor, or evolved and developed from the design upon his coins, cannot be determined, though it had in this reign, and no doubt from an earlier period, a recognised status as one of the national emblems—a status which the Plantagenet Sovereigns were no doubt glad to recognise, as typifying their heirship of the Saxon Kings and their descent from the nephew of the Confessor. This coat, however, does not appear upon the Great Seal of King Richard II.

The crest of King Richard II. was the same as that used by his grandfather, Edward III.—viz., the lion of England on a chapeau.

King Richard II. is said to have been the first English King to use supporters, and two angels are often attributed to him. These seem lacking in contemporary corroboration, though his shield is to be met with in conjunction with two harts lodged, these, however, being probably no more than representations of his badge.

His favourite badge was the white hart lodged argent, attired, ducally gorged and chained or, on a mount vert. This is stated to have sometimes been represented as lodged underneath a tree, but such is not the usual or recognised form. The badge was no doubt derived from the badge of his mother Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, who had inherited the badge of the white hind. But the King was not the heir of his mother, her son by her former marriage, the King's uterine brother, succeeding to the Earldom of Kent and to her badge. The King, being under the necessity of differencing this badge, took the opportunity of the ready pun upon his name, and turned the hind



into the "rich" hart. The hart is the badge usually associated with King Richard II., and to it the origin of the present crest of Ireland (originally depicted as a hart *lodged* in the gateway of a castle) must undoubtedly be traced. There is no doubt, however, that the King did occasionally make use of his mother's badge of the hind lodged. Numerous other badges are attributed to this King—viz., the "sunburst," the sun in splendour, the "peascod," the eradicated stump of a tree or, and the white falcon. There is also some evidence that King Richard used a rose as a badge.

King Richard II. used the motto *Dieu et mon droit*, this appearing on a drawing of his standard in the College of Arms.

Richard II., of course, had no children, the throne being usurped by Henry of Bolingbroke, the son of John of Gaunt, by his wife Blanche of Lancaster. Before his accession to the throne he appears, like his cousin and rival, Norfolk, to have borne the arms of St. Edward the Confessor differenced by a label argent, and impaled with his personal arms. These were France (ancient) and England quarterly, differenced by a label, probably ermine, like that of his father. Another version of his arms is quoted as "Gules, three lions passant guardant or, a label of France." Froissart, in his "Chroniques," says: "Et se départit le duc de Lancastre . . . pour venir a Westmonstier; et étoit en pur le chef; et avoit en son col la devise du roi de France; . . . et adonc vêtu un court jacque d'un drap d'or à la façon d'Allemagne; et étoit monté sur un blanc coursier, et avoit le bleu gartier en la sinistre jambe."

After succeeding to the throne as Henry IV., he bore the arms of France and England quarterly, undifferenced, using at first the same Great Seal as his predecessor, with an altered inscription. He does not appear, as King of England, to have borne the impalement of Edward the Confessor. On his second Great Seal (1411) the number of fleurs-de-lis in the arms of France was reduced to three, a change first made by the King of France. His crest was the lion of England on a chapeau. His principal badge appears to have been the swan argent ducally gorged and chained, which he derived with his Earldom of Hereford, from his Bohun heiress wife. Other badges are: (2) An ostrich-feather erect, encircled four times with a garter inscribed "So-ve-rey-gne," beginning at the lower end, the buckle being in base; (3) the letter "S"; (4) an antelope or; (5) a rose gules; (6) a blazing cresset or fire-pot.

The badge of the swan has been attributed to the Bohuns, in allusion to their descent through the Mandevilles from Adam Fitz Swanne, *temp.* Conquest. The badge of the ostrich-feather as above

described appears on either side of the shield on the seal of Henry as Duke of Lancaster. The antelope is perhaps derived from France through the mother of Edward III., her father undoubtedly using an antelope's head as crest. The second Great Seal of Henry IV. has a background diapered with suns and roses *en soleil*. Various supporters are attributed to King Henry IV., who before his accession used two swans, each holding an ostrich-feather in its beak (Woodward, p. 662). Other supporters are: (1) A gold lion and white antelope, and (2) an antelope and a swan, the latter being the most probable.

It should be noted that on the obverse of the second seal (1411) of Henry IV. are three shields: (1) A shield charged with three ostrich-feathers, (2) a shield charged with a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed, and (3) a shield charged with three garbs.

(To be continued.)



## THE IRISH LANDED GENTRY.



NCE again we have occasion to call attention to one of those valuable genealogical publications for the periodical appearance of which we are indebted to the family of Burke—in this case the “History of the Landed Gentry of Ireland,” edited by Mr. Ashworth Burke.

In no two successive editions of any book comprised within the colloquial but generic title of “Burke” have we noticed such a marked alteration and improvement as in the last and in the present editions of the “Irish Landed Gentry.” If anything, we are inclined to place this latest production as genealogically the best of all the “Burke” books. The pedigrees seem to be fuller and more detailed than even many of those in the Peerage which have, as pedigrees, a greater importance. But no doubt the future will see levelling up rather than down, though possibly the expansion of the Peerage makes a heavy demand for space which is not so urgent in the case of the Irish Landed Gentry. The editor does not say so, but facts seem presently to tend in the direction of the present volume being the final edition of the “Irish Landed Gentry,” for if Mr. Wyndham's scheme be fulfilled Ireland will shortly cease to possess a landed gentry, and be given over to a proposed proprietary of small holders. This literary monument



created by the Burkes may survive under an altered designation ; it probably will, for we should all miss its reappearance sadly. The editor remarks on this point concerning the issue of the present edition : " The moment, however, is not inopportune, for the public is now closely watching the present transfer of large estates into the hands of the occupying tenantry. This is not, indeed, the first occasion on which the ownership of land has been subjected to radical changes in Ireland. Plantation and transplantation, settlement and forfeiture, loyalty and rebellion, famine and the sale of encumbered estates, and above all the numerous land laws, have in their turn affected deeply the tenure of land in Ireland, and the chronicles of them fill the pages of Irish history."

We gather that in this edition, for the first time, a regular standard has been adopted for admission to the work : all Deputy-Lieutenants for any Irish county being included, in addition to those families whose pedigrees have been previously inserted in the work. The result has been to largely increase its size and scope.

The pedigrees all seem to have been most carefully overhauled, and there are few in which examination does not disclose very material improvement in the form of additional and more precise genealogical data.

The armorial bearings have apparently been minutely scrutinized, and though one hesitates to assert that no unauthorized coat can be found—as a matter of fact, we can still put our hands on one or two, probably allowed to remain for exceptional reasons of very prolonged usage—it can, nevertheless, now be said that for all practical purposes the arms are both authorized and genuine. The beginnings of the various Darcy pedigrees might with advantage have a trifle more uniformity ; but this is a small matter. Some of the new illustrations of the arms are distinctly good ; one we admire greatly being the drawing of the arms of Nash of Finnstown, though we think the bookplate of O'Connor of Mount Druid hardly merited reproduction. That of " The O'Morchoe " is, however, an excellent piece of design.

The work is published, as usual, by Messrs. Harrison, of Pall Mall, at the very low price of £1 1s. It is assuredly the best value for the money in pedigree books at present on the market, for it consists of 673 pages of double-column matter printed in very small type. Only the excellence of the paper and of the printing prevent the small type becoming trying to the eyes, but that excellence being so marked, the small type becomes an advantage rather than otherwise.

## THE PRECEDENCE OF BARONS.



THIS curious Constitution of ours contains many anomalies, and one of the most curious is to be found in the placing of the four or five Baronies which are at the head of the list.

Precedence within the House of Lords (for, of course, elsewhere the formally expressed pleasure of the Sovereign in the matter is the only law) is governed by various statutes, of which the one controlling the point at issue is the well-known statute reprinted in the Standing Orders of the House of Lords, dating from 31 Henry VIII. This Act, after determining the precedence of certain of the King's relatives and those Peers holding certain specified offices, goes on to enact:

"And it is also ordained and enacted by authority aforesaid, That all Dukes aforementioned, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, not having any of the offices aforesaid, shall sit and be placed after their ancienty, as it hath been accustomed."

With regard to Baronies by Patent, when an exact date can be assigned to the creation of the dignity, the matter does not and cannot present any difficulty; nor is there any room for uncertainty in the cases of those Baronies by Writ for which an exact date of origin can be assigned.

But with regard to those Baronies which were in existence prior to 1300, the present state of affairs can only be described as "chaos."

Upon the Official Roll of Peers, these old Baronies stand in the following order:

De Ros (1264).  
Mowbray (1283).  
Hastings (1290).  
De Clifford (1299).  
Clinton (February 6, 1298-99).

To bring everything under consideration, three other Baronies need to be mentioned:

Segrave (1283), held by Lord Mowbray.  
Le Despenser (1264), held by Viscount Falmouth.  
Fauconberg (1283), held by the Countess of Yarborough.

The order in which the first five are ranked is taken from the Precedence Roll in Burke's Peerage, which, presumably, is from Garter's Roll. The dates, which are not quite in conformity, are those usually attributed to the peerages.



Now, the precedence of a Barony depends upon the date of the earliest Writ of Summons to an ancestor, from whom approximate continuity of writs and direct succession can be proved to a Peer sitting in Parliament in the peerage in question. The sitting is proof of the consummation of the hereditary dignity.

This is the practice which undoubtedly has been acted upon invariably up to the present time; and though a tendency is presently apparent to attempt to date a peerage from the date of the sitting, and not from the date of the writ, one can only say that such a conception, if ever accepted, would make hay of everything that has been done in the past, and render confusion even more confounded.

Up to the present time Baronies by Writ have been professedly ranked according to the date of their earliest writs.

The earliest judgment which affects the matter is a decision of 1604, when, after investigation by the House of Lords, a Patent was issued to Dame Mary Fane, a coheir to the Barony of Le Despenser, determining the abeyance in that Barony in her favour, the Barony being confirmed with such pre-eminence as Hugh le Despenser, Justiciar of England, enjoyed. He was summoned in 1264, which has been the date assigned to the Barony of Despenser since the issue of that Patent.

In 1806 the De Ros Barony was under investigation, when the Barony was also referred to the same writ of 1264.

This writ was accepted unquestioningly until 1878, when we come to the Mowbray and Segrave decision, these two Baronies being then petitioned for by Alfred Joseph, Lord Stourton. His counsel was Mr. Fleming—a man with a commanding reputation in Peerage Law—who, however, in the conduct of that case made a grave tactical error, arguing, as one of the Lords pointed out to him, against the interests of his client. The position in front of him, however, was curious, because the Barony of Segrave is on the 1264 writ, the Barony of Mowbray is not; and there is weighty evidence to show that, whilst formerly in enjoyment, the Barony of Mowbray was always accounted to be the premier Barony of England. Mr. Fleming elected to attempt to prove that the Barony of Mowbray was the premier Barony of England, and that the writ of 1264 was invalid, inasmuch as, though issued in the name of King Henry III., it was really issued by Simon de Montfort, who then held the King in captivity. Why Mr. Fleming bothered to disprove the 1264 writ, which had always previously been accepted, passes one's comprehension, the only point apparently at issue being the relative precedence of the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave.

But Mr. Fleming succeeded so well in disproving the validity of the writ that it is pretty certain that never again will it ever be allowed. But when he came to his other point, and endeavoured to show that the Barony of Mowbray was the premier Barony of England, he was met with the rejoinder that that point was not before the House. The result was that his procedure had merely postponed *both* Baronies. In one other point the Mowbray and Segrave case was remarkable, because it brought to light the writ of 1283, as to which no one had troubled previously. This is the Writ of Summons to the Parliament at Shrewsbury. It is remarkable because it is not on the Close Roll, but on the Welsh Roll, and though it summons a large number of Barons, the ecclesiastics are entirely omitted. Certain towns were to send representatives, but in some other respects it differs from later writs. Both the Baronies, however, were allowed from that writ.

The 1283 writ was again pleaded in the recent Fauconberg case. In that there were wheels working within wheels, for one of the principal expert advisers of the Crown was a well-known writer, to whom the 1283 writ has been an especial bugbear, and against the efficacy of which he holds very decided views. A ridiculous proportion of the time devoted to the hearing of the case was absorbed by the question of this Parliament at Shrewsbury.

It should be remembered that a decision in a peerage case is not a judgment—technically it is no more than the advice of the House of Lords to the Crown—and, therefore, nothing in Peerage Law ever really becomes *res judicata*. Consequently, as everything that could possibly be said against the 1283 writ was said, the decision of the House on the point would have been of considerable interest. There was no decision at all, for the House allowed the Barony, and, no doubt being well aware that, as both the petitioners were Peeresses, the question of precedence was not likely to arise in actual fact, absolutely ignored the date of precedence.

The earliest undoubted writ, the validity of which for the creation of peerages has never been questioned, is the writ of June 24, 23 Edward I. (1295), which is on the Close Roll, and which is the first, with a schedule of names attached, having the marginal note or heading "D. pliamento tenendo." Of the various Baronies above mentioned, the following duly appear thereon in the under-mentioned order :

Mowbray.  
De Ros.  
Fauconberg.



Hastings.  
Le Despenser.  
Segrave.

Clinton and Clifford do not appear, and as in neither case is there an earlier writ, it may with certainty be concluded that the six Baronies above mentioned rightly take precedence of them.

From the varying order of the names in these early writs it must at once be concluded that the order in which these or any other Baronies figure thereupon is no clue to their relative precedence.

In the 1283 writ the names appear in the following order :

Segrave.  
Mowbray.  
Le Despenser.  
De Ros.  
Fauconberg.

Hastings does not appear, a fact which is accounted for by Lord Hastings being then serving in the wars in Scotland.

There is a writ dated at Woodstock, December 27, 3 Edward I., which has the marginal heading "*Deveniendo ad parleamēt*"; but this has no schedule of names. We then come to the writ dated at Worcester, December 24, 49 Henry III. (1264). For what it may be worth it should be noted that the word "Parliament" does not occur in the writs to the Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, or Barons, though the same meeting is termed a Parliament in the Summons to the Barons and Bailiffs of the Cinque Ports.

By this writ five Earls and eighteen Barons of all the lay Peers were alone summoned, all, as is well known, being adherents of the Earl of Leicester.

In this writ the Baronies are as follows :

Le Despenser.  
Segrave.  
Hastings.  
De Ros.

There is a document upon the Close Roll of 44 Henry III. which recites that Hugh le Bygod, Justiciar, had received instructions to summon certain whose names were upon a schedule enclosed to meet the King in London. There seems little reason to doubt that this was intended to be a Parliament; but this cannot be demonstrated from the document itself. In the schedule the names stand as under :

Segrave.  
Le Despenser.

De Ros.

Mowbray.

The result of the various decisions is now apparent. The writ of 1295 undoubtedly proves that Mowbray, De Ros, Fauconberg, Hastings, Le Despenser, and Segrave were Barons at that date. Simon de Montfort did not attempt to create Peers, so his writ is evidence that in 1264 Le Despenser, Segrave, Hastings, and De Ros were Barons.

Nevertheless, officially the Baronies are ranked :

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| Le Despenser,   | } 1264. |
| De Ros,         |         |
| Segrave, 1283.  |         |
| Hastings, 1295. |         |

The thing has become an absurdity. The mischief is chiefly due to the action of Mr. Fleming as counsel for Lord Stourton ; but the decision being as it was, a further step should have been taken, and Lord Mowbray and Stourton, sitting as Lord Mowbray, should have moved in the House that he was wrongly placed below Lord De Ros, and the direct issue of the precedence then being raised in due form could have been decided by the House, as has been done in several other cases. It would then have been apparent that, as far as writs were concerned, the Baronies of Segrave, De Ros, and Hastings were identical, and it would have been necessary to decide the question of precedence upon evidence other than that of writs, and evidence not necessarily in itself sufficient for proof of peerage. Directly that point is reached, the evidence that the Barony of Mowbray formerly always ranked as the premier Barony is overwhelming. It would certainly be for the convenience of the House itself if some undoubted writ—say, that of 1295—were to be accepted as the earliest writ capable of creative power or valid as evidence of peerage. There would then be some certain basis to work upon ; and proof of peerage having first been made by the 1295 writ, other evidence—*e.g.*, the writs of 1283 and 1264—could be taken as evidence of date only, and not of the fact of peerage. The point as to these two writs can never be properly decided until they are considered at the same time in relation to all the peerages they affect ; for whilst a peerage case decision is not *res judicata*, it is hopeless to try to reconcile the conflicting resolutions in past cases.

A. C. F.-D.



## EPISCOPAL STYLE.



PISCOPAL signatures are a link with the historic past, but a sad trap for the ignorant. Bishop Wilberforce, who used to write a great many of his letters in the train between Oxford and London, received at Cuddesden a reply to one of them addressed "S. Oxon, Esq., Rail, near Reading." The post-office authorities were on this occasion more intelligent than the Lincoln officials, who returned as "Not known" a letter directed in French to "Monseigneur l'Evêque." "Cantuar," "Ebor," "Winton," and "Sarum" are, of course, familiar. But "Roffen" for Rochester is a common stumbling-block, even to fairly educated persons, and the "general reader" does not always recognise "Dunelm" as meaning Durham. Not so long ago the English word was employed in the Norman form, "Duresme," "Dunelm" (from the original "Dunholme") being a revival. The present Bishop of Worcester has gone back to the seventeenth century (and medieval) "Wigorn." Bishop Creighton revived the form "Peterburgh" for Peterborough and "Londin." for London; but scholars are doubtful whether "Londoniensis" is not better ecclesiastical Latin than "Londiniensis," and the present diocesan is "A. F. London."

Bishop Harvey-Goodwin subscribed himself "Carleol," but his successor uses plain English, "Carlisle." On the other hand, whereas the great champion of High Church Conservatism, "Henry of Exeter," signed "H. Exeter," Bishop Herbert Ryle reverted to "Exon." The Bishops of Lincoln, once a vast diocese, have never used the Roman "Lindum." Chichester, Chester, Norwich, St. Albans, St. Asaph, and Truro are now again written respectively as "Cicestr.," "Cestr."—why not "Novocastr." for Newcastle?—"Norvic.," "Alban.," and "Asaph.," while the new See of Truro is indicated by "Truron." Bath and Wells, always one diocese—Freeman used to be horrified by the popular notion that it was two sees united—appears rather awkwardly as "Bathon. et Wellen." The vulgar tongue is used by the Bishops of Bristol, Gloucester, Hereford, Ely, Llandaff, Liverpool, Manchester, Ripon, St. David's, Sodor and Man, Southwell, Lichfield, and Wakefield; also by all the Fathers of the Church of Ireland, save the Primatial See of Armagh, whose Archbishop signs "Armach." In Scotland the Bishop of Edinburgh writes himself "Edenburgen"; the Bishop

of Aberdeen and Orkney, "Aberdon. et Orcad."; and the Bishop of Glasgow, "Glasguen." (or "Glasguen et Gallor.").

"Subscribing," in both senses of the word, is a principal function of the episcopal office. Bishops cannot do like the nobleman who, in reply to applications for pecuniary aid, always replied: "SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your communication, and beg to subscribe"—he wrote a large, bold hand, and here the recipient had to turn the page—"myself your very obedient, humble servant, PEEBLES." I think he was in the peerage of Scotland.

It will be observed that the above Latin forms are in some cases—as "Cicestr.," "Cestr.," "Norvic.," and one or two more—written with a dot after them, to indicate that they are abbreviated adjectives. The dot should always appear. "F. Cantuar" is short for "Fredericus Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis"—Frederick, Archbishop of Canterbury. But here comes in a modern anomaly. Few of our prelates have the courage and consistency to sign their Christian names in unambiguous Latin, though the Northern Primate signs himself "Willelm. Ebor.," the Bishop of Norwich as "Joh. Norvic." (but Hall, Nykke, and others used "Norwic."), and Archbishop Benson wrote his Christian name indecisively as "Edw." Others are glad to take advantage of a non-committing initial. But two of our best classical scholars sign unblushingly as "John Sarum" and "George Southwell." The anomaly is not removed by the use of the English form of the see name. For what is the possible meaning of "F. J. Liverpool" or of "W. P. S. Barbados and the Windward Isles"? The Bishop of Ely (Lord Alwyne Compton) puts a comma between his name and territorial jurisdiction: "Alwyne, Ely." Either the whole signature of a Bishop ought to be, according to ancient custom, in Latin, or "Bishop of" should be expressed, and the whole signature be in English. Thus, one of the Scots Bishops signs himself "Alexander+, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles," and the Primus in the same way. The Indian, American, and Colonial prelates use the English tongue. This is inevitable. But the occupants of storied sees should have regard, I think, both to antiquity and to grammar.

It must be admitted, however, that even before the Reformation there was considerable uncertainty of practice. More documents, of course, were in Latin, and a Latin signature is therefore usually found. English documents, on the other hand, were sometimes subscribed in Latin, sometimes in English. Waynflete, for example, signs himself either as "W. Winton, W., Bishop of Winchester," and (I think) "W. Winchester." After the Reformation the Chris-



tian name is usually in Latin, or at least indicated by a possibly Latin initial whenever the see is Latinized. Laud is either "Guil." or "W.," his Bishopric being written in turn "Menev.," "Bath. et Wellen.," "Londin.," and "Cant." or "Cantuar." Hall occasionally subscribed his name, "Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich." But between 1558 and 1662 every see (as Professor Collins tells me) was usually Latinized, at any rate in Latin writings. Corbet, however, I notice, writes in 1633: "Rich. Norwich."

It may be noticed as curious that the Bishop of Meath is by usage Most Reverend, a style otherwise reserved for Metropolitans. Even before Disestablishment the two Irish Primates did not sit in Parliament together, but took turns. Archbishop Whately once said: "I lay an egg for my brother of Armagh to addle."

A word may be added about an unceremonious habit which has lately become common. The Lords Spiritual still appear every day in their places in Parliament in rochet and chimere, while the baronage of the realm is undistinguishable, except on rare occasions, from mere commoners. But, while no one would think of calling Lord Salisbury "Dr. Cecil" or Lord Rosebery "Dr. Primrose," it has become quite common to read of Dr. Winnington-Ingram, Dr. Maclagan, or Dr. Davidson. Yet a nobleman does retain whatever family name belongs to him, whereas a Bishop entirely discards his surname from the moment of his consecration, or rather from the confirmation of his election. He is thenceforth Edward by Divine permission—in the case of an Archbishop, Divine providence—Lord Bishop (or elect) of London, or Winchester, or Salisbury. The Church only recognises the Christian name, as those who are present at christenings or weddings are reminded—though a popular realistic novelist, who shall be nameless except that he is not unknown in connection with an island to which Great Britain is adjacent, exhibits his profound knowledge of life by making a couple plight troth at the chancel-step by their surnames. Formerly a Bishop's surname was not even inscribed on title-page or coffin-plate, nor always given in his epitaph. If "Dr. William Laud" was written so, it was with the addition "Bishop of St. David's." After all, the doctorate is an academic accident. One of our present Bishops declined for some years to spend a considerable sum on taking that degree. It would have been awkward to speak of his lordship as Mr. Sheepshanks. Fancy "Mr. Temple" or "Mr. Davidson" of the first non-royal personage of the realm! A Lord Spiritual is styled in Latin "Reverendissimus Dominus Dominus." The Sovereign knows him as "Our entirely beloved Father-in-

God." Only twenty-four (besides the Archbishops) sit in the House of Lords. Those at present without seats (St. David's has now taken the place of St. Albans) are Bristol, Wakefield, Bangor, Liverpool, Oxford, and Worcester. London, Durham, and Winchester always sit; Sodor and Man (that strangely-named diocesan) never, his seat being, of course, in the Manx Parliament. There are twenty-two Suffragan Bishops (legally as well as customarily styled "Lord Bishop") and eight assistant Bishops. Mr. Gladstone used to address Scottish Bishops as "Right reverend Sir," but "My Lord" is often used now, even in Republican America.—D. M.—From the "*Church Times*."



## THE GENEALOGY OF THE CECILS.

*The Editor will welcome any genealogical notes or additions in elaboration of the following pedigree. Biographical details are not intended, and the supposed connection with the Welsh family, from whom descent has been asserted, may be ignored, as may also the generations subsequent to those which are here printed.*



DAVID SYSSELL (for so his grandson says he wrote his name), or Cysell (as he signed his will), of Stamford, a burgess of that town, and Senior Alderman or Mayor in 1503, 1515, and 1525, Escheator of the county of Lincoln, and High Sheriff 23 and 24 Henry VIII., and a small landowner. He died at Stamford in 1541, or September 14, 1535, being then over eighty years old, so born before 1455. He married Alice, the daughter of John Dickons, sometimes said to be Sir John Dickons, Kt., of Stamford, and by her had issue :

1. Richard, of whom below.
2. David.
1. Joan.

Richard Cecil, or Cysell, of Burleigh, near Stamford, sometime one of the King's Pages, Groom of the Wardrobe. He was present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. He married Jane, daughter and heir of William Heckington, of Bourne, Lincs. He died in his son's house in Canon Row, March 2, 1553-54 (according to a manuscript



note in Lord Burghley's writing, but on March 19 according to an Inq. P.M.). He was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster. His widow died March 10, 1587, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Stamford. They had issue :

1. William, of whom below.
1. Elizabeth, married, first at Burghley, September, 1555, to Robert Byngfield (or Wingfield), of Upton, and, secondly, to Hugh Allington.
2. Anna, married, first, November 24, 1561, to Roger Cave, of Stamford, and, secondly, to Ambrose Smith, of Bosworth.
3. Agnes (or Anne), married Thomas White, of Tuxford, Notts.

William Cecil, born at Bourne, co. Lincoln, September 13, 1521 ; baptized at Bourne. He married at Cambridge, first, August 8, 1541, Mary, daughter of Peter Cheke, of Pirgo, Essex (by Agnes Duffield, of Cambridge), and sister of Sir John Cheke. She died at Cambridge, February 22, 1542-43, and was buried in St. Mary's Church. He married, secondly (marriage license dated November 21, 1545), Mildred (born in London, 1526), daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Gidea Hall, Essex, by Ann, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam, of Milton, Northants. She died at Burghley House, Strand, April 5, 1589, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, "near her daughter," April 21. He was knighted October 11, 1551 ; created Baron of Burghley, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, February 25, 1570-71 ; and elected a Knight of the Garter April 23, 1571, being installed June 17, 1572. He died at Burghley House, Strand, August 4, 1598, and was buried in St. Martin's Church, Stamford. By his first marriage he had an only child :

1. Thomas, of whom below.

By his second marriage he had issue :

2. William, born October 23, 1559, "but did not long survive."
3. William, born May, 1561, "but afterwards died at Wimbledon."
4. Robert, of whom later as first Earl of Salisbury.
1. Francisca, born at Wimbledon, but did not long survive.
2. Anna, born December 5, 1556 (so in her father's manuscript note, but baptized at St. Margaret's, Westminster, December 3, 1556) ; married, December, 1571, Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford. She died,

June 5 or 6, at the Queen's Court at Greenwich, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, June 25, 1588.

3. Elizabeth, born at Westminster, July 1, 1564; married, February 26, 1581-82, William Wentworth, eldest son and heir-apparent of Thomas, second Lord Wentworth. William Wentworth died *s.p.* and *v.p.* of the plague at Theobalds, November 7, 1582, and was buried at Cheshunt. She died —, and was buried at —.

Thomas Cecil, second Baron Burghley, born May 5, 1542, at Cambridge; baptized at St. Mary's the Great there; knighted at Kenilworth, July 18, 1575; elected Knight of the Garter, April 23, 1601, and installed May 23 following; created, May 4, 1605, Earl of Exeter, with remainder to himself and the heirs male of his body. He married, first, November 27, 1564, Dorothy, second daughter and coheir of John Nevill, third Lord Latimer, by Lucy, daughter of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester. She died in London, March 23, 1608, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He married, secondly, about 1610, Frances (born *circa* 1580), widow of Sir Thomas Smith (who died, aged eighty-three, November, 1609), and daughter of William Brydges, fourth Baron Chandos of Sudeley. She died 1663, aged eighty-three, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral. The Earl of Exeter died in London, February 8, 1622-23, aged eighty, and was buried, February 10, in Westminster Abbey. By his first wife he had issue:

1. William, of whom below.

2. Sir Richard Cecil, of Wakerley, Northants, born at Burghley, December 7, 1570; knighted, August 28, 1616; married, —, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Cope, Baronet, of Hanwell, co. Oxford. He died February 15, 1633, and was buried at —. She died —, and was buried at —. They had issue:

(1) David, who succeeded as third Earl of Exeter.

(1) Elizabeth, married, —, John Havers, of Stockerston, co. Leics. She died February 15, 1633, aged twenty-five, and was buried in Stockerston Church.

3. Sir Edward Cecil, born at Burghley, February 14, 1571-72; knighted, —, *circa* November 9, 1625, Baron Cecil of Putney, and Viscount Wimbledon of Wimbledon, co. Surrey. He married, first, Theodosia, daughter of Sir Andrew Noel, of Dalby, Leics., and sister of Edward, second Viscount Campden. She died, March, 1615-16, at Utrecht, and was buried in the Cathedral



there. He married, secondly, February 27, 1616-17, Diana, third and youngest daughter of Sir William Drury, of Hawsted, co. Suffolk (by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Stafford, of Blatherwycke, Northants), and sister and coheir of Sir Robert Drury. She died April, 1561, and was buried, May 15 following, at Wimbledon. He married, thirdly, November, 1632, Sophia (then aged seventeen), daughter of Sir Edward Zouche, of Woking. [She remarried Sir Robert King, who died at Cecil House, Strand, 1657.] She died Nov. 16, 1691, and was buried, Nov. 19, at Ketton, co. Suffolk. Viscount Wimbledon died, Nov. 16, 1638, at his house at Wimbledon, and was buried at Wimbledon. He had issue by his first marriage :

- (1) Dorothy, living 1638, but died unmarried.
- (2) Albinia, married, before November, 1638, Sir Christopher Wray, of Ashby, Lincs. She died —, and was buried, January 30, 1659-60, at St. Giles-in-the-Fields.
- (3) Elizabeth, married, before 1634, Francis Willoughby, fifth Baron Willoughby, of Parham.
- (4) Frances, married, before November, 1638, James Fiennes, second Viscount Saye and Sele. He died March 15, 1673-74, and was buried at Broughton. She married, secondly, Rev. Joshua Spregge, M.A., of Crayford, Kent. He died June, 1684. She died 1684.

Viscount Wimbledon had issue by his second wife a daughter :

- (5) Anne, died young.

He had issue by his third wife a son :

- (1) Algernon Cecil, died young.
4. Christopher Cecil, born at Burghley, May 4, 1576 ; drowned in Germany.
5. Thomas Cecil, born at Burghley, December 30, 1578 ; married Anne, daughter of Sir R. Lee, Lord Mayor of London. They had issue :
  - (1) Benjamin Cecil.
  - (2) Charles Cecil.
  - (1) Dorothy.
  - (2) Anne.

1. Catherine, born at Burghley, April 15, 1567 ; died June 27 following ; buried at —.

2. Lucy, born at Burghley, March 7, 1568; married, February 28, 1586-87, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, to William Paulet (then styled Lord St. John), fourth Marquess of Winchester. She died October 1, 1614, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He died, February 4, 1628-29, at Hackwood, near Basingstoke, Hants, and was buried at Basing.
3. Mildred, born at Burghley, June 11, 1559; married, first, Sir Thomas Reade; secondly, as his second wife, Sir Edmond Trafford, of Trafford (died May, 1620).
4. Mary, or Maria, born at Burghley, July 15, 1573; married Edward (Denny), Lord Denny de Waltham; created, October 24, 1626, Earl of Norwich. He was born August 14, 1569; succeeded August 12, 1576. He died *s.p.m.* September 27, 1637. Will dated 1636; proved November 11, 1637. The Countess of Norwich died March, 1637-38, and both were probably buried at Waltham.
5. Susannah (twin with her sister Elizabeth), born at Burghley, September 22, 1574; died August 9, 1575.
6. Elizabeth (twin with her sister Susannah), born at Burghley, September 22, 1574; married, first, Sir William Hatton, and, secondly (as his second wife), Sir Edward Coke, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. He died 1633.
7. Dorothy, born at Burghley, August, 1577; married Sir Giles Alington, of Horsheath, Cambs.
8. Frances, married, about 1605, Sir Nicholas Tufton, Bart., of Hothfield; created, November 1, 1626, Baron Tufton of Tufton, and created, August 5, 1628, Earl of (the Isle of) Thanet. He was baptized at Terling, January 19, 1577-78; and died July 1, 1631, being buried at Rainham, co. Kent. She died about 1663.
9. Anne, died unmarried.

By his second wife the first Earl of Exeter had issue:

10. Sophia Anna, buried September 15, 1621.

William Cecil, second Earl of Exeter, third Baron Burghley, born at Burghley, January, 1565-66, knighted April 17, 1603, elected K.G. April 18, 1630, being installed October 5 following. He married, first, Elizabeth, *suo jure* Baroness de Roos, daughter and heir of Edward Manners, third Earl of Rutland. She died May 11, 1591, at the house of her grandfather, Sir Thomas Holcroft, in Tower



Street, Allhallows, Barking, and was buried May 19, 1591, in Westminster Abbey. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, born January 4, 1578, daughter of Sir William Drury, of Hawstead, co. Suffolk (by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Stafford, of Blatherwick), sister and coheir of Sir Robert Drury. She died at Exeter House, St. John's, Clerkenwell, February 26, 1653-54, and was buried March 4 following. He died July 6, 1640, at Exeter House, and was buried, July 8, at Westminster Abbey. He had issue by his first marriage an only son :

William, Lord de Roos (or Lord Roos), born 1590, confirmed in the Barony of Roos July 22, 1616; married, February 13, 1615-16, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, of Canons, Edgware, Middlesex. He died at Naples *s.p.* and *v.p.* June 27, 1618. His widow (who married, secondly, George Rodney), died 1630, and was buried at Stoke Rodney, co. Somerset.

He had issue by his second marriage :

1. Elizabeth, married Thomas Howard, first Earl of Berkshire, K.G., who died July 16, 1669.
2. Diana, married, first, January 1, 1624, Henry de Vere, ninth Earl of Oxford, Lord Great Chamberlain. He died 1625, at the siege of Breda, in Holland, and was buried, July 15, 1625, in Westminster Abbey. She married, secondly, November 12, 1629, as his second wife, Thomas Bruce, first Earl of Elgin, but *d.s.p.*, and was buried May 3, 1654, at Maulden, Bedfordshire.
3. Anne, married (license, London, July 19, 1620, to marry at St. Bennet, Sherehog), Henry Grey, Baron Grey, of Groby, afterwards first Earl of Stamford. He died August 21, 1673, and was buried at Bradgate, Leicestershire. She died —, and was buried —.

David Cecil, third Earl of Exeter, fourth Lord Burghley, born about 1600, married Elizabeth, third daughter of John Egerton, first Earl of Bridgwater. [All the descendants of this marriage are descendants of the Lady Eleanor Brandon, who was the young daughter and coheir of Mary Tudor, daughter of Henry VII.] He died in London April 18, 1643, and was buried at St. Martin's, Stamford. His wife was buried there, March 24, 1686-87. They had issue :

1. John, of whom below.
2. William Cecil.

3. David Cecil.
4. Thomas Cecil, buried at Tinwell, Rutlandshire, May 28, 1641.
1. Lady Frances Cecil, married April 25, 1650 (as his second wife), at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury. She died 1654, and was buried at —. He (after a third marriage) died at Amsterdam, January 21, 1682-83, and was buried at Wimborne St. Giles.

John Cecil, fourth Earl of Exeter, fifth Lord Burghley, born 1628; married, first, at St. Bride's, London, December 8, 1646, Frances (born at Haddow, co. Derby), eldest daughter of John Manners, eighth Earl of Rutland. She died December 2, 1660, and was buried December 14, at St. Martin's, Stamford. He married, secondly, at Ashwell, January 24, 1669-70, Mary, widow of Frances Palmes, and fourth daughter of Mildmay Fane, Earl of Westmorland. He died March 18, 1677-78, at Burghley House, Stamford, and was buried in St. Martin's Church. She died 1681. By his first marriage he had issue an only child:

1. John, of whom below.
2. David, died young.
1. Frances, married, *circa* 1675, John Scudamore, second Viscount Scudamore, of Sligo. She was buried at Holme Lacy, June 22, 1694. Her issue extinct.

(To be continued.)



## Queries and Correspondence.

*Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.*

### CELTIC TITLES.

Can anyone kindly inform me how or under what authority the old Irish and Scotch titles are at present acknowledged to their descendants? Among these titles I may quote, for example, The O'Connor Don, The O'Donovan, The O'Donoghue, The Knight of Glyn, for Ireland, and McDuff or The Master of Napier for Scotland.

TYRONE.



ARNOLD.

William Arnold, born 1587, sailed from Dartmouth, England, May, 1635, for Massachusetts, with his family. His wife, born 1583, was Christian, daughter of Thomas Peak, of Muoheny, England. His mother was Alice, daughter of John Gully, of North Over, England, baptized September 29, 1553. Information wanted of the ancestry of this William Arnold and their residence in England. His sister Joana, born 1577, married William Hopkins, and they emigrated to Massachusetts about 1635. Information wanted of the Hopkins, ancestry and residence. Both of these families subsequently removed to Providence, Rhode Island.

John Eyrick, or Heyrick, born 1513, died 1589, at Leicester; married Mary, daughter of John Bond, of Wardende, Warwickshire. She died 1589, aged about seventy-six. Information wanted of the ancestry of John Bond. S. S. H.



## By the Way.

[The Editor welcomes cuttings from the Press or short notes for insertion in these pages.]

OUR frontispiece this month is devoted to certain Roman Catholic coats of arms, the display of which is both instructive and amusing. They are all reproduced from official publications—*e.g.*, pastoral letters. No. 1 shows the arms used by the late Cardinal Manning. They are a personal coat for a family of his name, attributed in Burke's "General Armory" to Manning of Diss, co. Norfolk, but, we believe, really no more than a mistaken or perverted version of a coat granted to Manning of Downe, co. Kent, by Dethick, April 20, 1577, the only difference being that the field in this grant is gules, and not quarterly as shown. We believe Cardinal Manning never established any right whatever to the coat. No. 2 is the coat of the present Archbishop of Westminster as Bishop of Southwark. Reference to this was made in our last issue. No. 3 shows the arms used by the late Cardinal Vaughan. The dexter coat was granted to the See of Westminster by a Papal Brief. Though, of course, legally quite invalid in this country, and though practically only differing in the tincture of the field from the arms of the Sees of Canterbury, Armagh, and Dublin, little exception can be taken on that ground to its design, because the pallium is really the mark of the rank of Archbishop, and not of any specific area of the archiepiscopal jurisdiction. His personal arms the Cardinal bore by right. No. 4 is the coat used by the Right Rev. Thomas W. Wilkinson, Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle. It is a Wilkinson coat—the one which everybody of the name seems to assume—but the Bishop has proved no right to it. His use of the mitre, rather than the episcopal hat favoured by his confrères, is curious. The cross above the shield is of the curious form known as the cross of

St. Cuthbert. No. 5 is the coat used by the Right Rev. William Gordon, Bishop of Leeds. The arms are the undifferenced coat of the Earl of Aberdeen, and cannot possibly be correct. No. 6 is the coat used by the Right Rev. Arthur Riddell, Bishop of Northampton, a coat to which we believe him to be entitled, he being a cadet of Riddell of Felton Park, a very old Northumbrian family. No. 7 is the device of the Bishop of Clifton. Though improperly represented upon a shield, it is very evidently not an armorial pretension, being no more than a representation of the figures of St. George and St. Ambrose, the name saints of the Bishop. No. 8 is the device used by the Right Rev. Charles Graham, Bishop of Plymouth. The dexter coat is a piece of invention presumably for the episcopate, the sinister the undifferenced Graham coat of the Duke of Montrose, which cannot be correct. Two personal coats of arms to which no exception can be taken, from eight examples, is an instructive proportion.

A contributor to *Notes and Queries* who has been keeping a record of the curious Christian names that came under his observation in the English papers of the past twenty years publishes some amusing samples in the current number. They include "Almyra," "Aguila," "Asenath," "Asphodel," "Cuckoo," "Cymbeline," "Darius," "Jugurtho," "Lysander," "Oriana," "Phosphor," and "Zelpa." A difficult Christian name to live up to is "Demosthenes," which figured in the columns of the *Times*, and the same paper on February 12, 1895, recorded the existence of a lady named "Dorinda Cassandra." As recently as last month a little chap born at sea was christened "Neptune." But a name in our own experience, we think, beats them all. It was "John Napoleon Wellington Waterloo Blucher Pinches," whilst "Louisa Sobieski Fox-hunting Moll Boycott" is hard to beat.

The Harleian Society has issued to its members of the Register Section for 1903 the second volume of the "Registers of St. Vedast and St. Michael le Quern, London," edited by Willoughby A. Littledale, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. Those now issued consist of the marriages and burials from 1558 to 1837, and they form a substantial volume of 440 pp., including an ample index.

The second volume of the "Lincolnshire Pedigrees," G to O, making nearly 400 pp., has also been recently issued to members.

On six successive Sunday evenings, commencing twelve Sundays before Christmas, the church bells are rung at Newark-upon-Trent for one hour at a time, in compliance with the terms of a bequest left by a merchant named Gofer. Two centuries ago Gofer lost his way in Sherwood Forest, then infested by men of the baser sort. Just as he was giving himself up for dead, he heard the bells of Newark, and, guided by their sound, regained his road. In memory of his deliverance he left a sum of money to be expended in "ringing for Gofer."











